

[Report 1909] / Medical Officer of Health, Radcliffe U.D.C.

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Radcliffe (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1909

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Urban District of Radcliffe.

Chairman of Council: S. R. WALKER, Esq., J.P.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

For the year 1909.

Presented to the Council, March, 1910,

BY

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M.B.C.M. (Edin), D.P.H. (Vict.),

Medical Officer of Health.

RADCLIFFE :

J. RILEY, PRINTER, CHURCH STREET.

Health Committee.

Chairman - Councillor WHEWELL.

Councillor W. ALLEN,	Councillor HOWARTH,
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„ BRIDGE,	„ PICKSTONE,
„ CUNLIFFE,	„ SCHOFIELD,
„ HALL,	„ WALKER,
„ HAMER,	„ WALLWORK,

RADCLIFFE,

FEBRUARY, 1910.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the District for the year 1909.

The District extends to 3,098 acres, and is divided into four Wards—Black Lane, Radcliffe Bridge, Radcliffe Hall, and Stand Lane.

The population to the middle of 1909 was estimated at 27,000 apportioned to the different Wards, as follows:—

Black Lane.....	7589
Radcliffe Bridge.....	8012
Radcliffe Hall	6308
Stand Lane.....	5091

Births.

The number of Births registered during the year was:—Males 271, Females 289; Total 560. Of this number 19 were illegitimate.

Distributed according to Wards, the Births were:—

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000
Black Lane.....	90	73	163	21·4
Radcliffe Bridge.....	83	95	178	22·2
Radcliffe Hall	46	49	95	15·0
Stand Lane	52	72	124	24·3

The Births of Illegitimate Children are tabulated according to Wards as follows:—

Black Lane	4
Radcliffe Bridge	7
Radcliffe Hall	4
Stand Lane	4

The total Births for the whole district gives a rate of 20·7 per 1,000 of the population. This is the lowest birth rate recorded in the district, it is 2·1 below that of last year, and 4·0 below the average for the last ten years.

The Birth rate for illegitimate children is ·72.

The following Table gives the number of Births and the rate per 1,000 of the population in the different Wards and the whole district for the last 8 years :—

Year	Black Lane Ward		Radcliffe Bridge Ward		Radcliffe Hall Ward		Stand Lane Ward		Whole District	
	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate
1902	233	32·6	218	26·8	138	23·2	141	29·4	730	28·7
1903	197	27·4	187	24·7	135	22·6	124	25·7	643	25·2
1904	184	25·6	188	24·8	121	20·3	126	26·2	619	24·2
1905	184	25·6	188	24·8	122	20·4	115	23·9	609	23·8
1906	164	22·8	193	25·5	133	22·3	101	21·0	591	23·1
1907	167	22·0	190	23·7	123	19·4	122	23·9	602	22·2
1908	189	24·9	178	22·2	122	19·3	127	24·9	616	22·8
1909	163	21·4	178	22·2	95	15·0	124	24·3	560	20·7

The above table shows that with the exception of last year when there was a fractional increase on the previous year, there has been a steady decline in the Birth Rate for the whole District since 1902, the fall in the rate for Radcliffe Hall Ward is most marked. The Radcliffe District is however not alone in this decline as with the exception of a slight increase in 1908 over the previous years there has been a steady fall in the Birth Rate throughout the Administrative County and the Country as a whole. This decline is referred to by the Registrar General, he attributes it to a common cause and states that "apart from any decrease due to change in the age distribution of the women of conceptive age, there is strong ground for the assumption that in varying degree that cause is the deliberate restriction of child-bearing on the part of the people themselves."

The following table is shown for the purpose of comparing the Birth Rate of Radcliffe with that for the County, Urban and Rural Districts of the County and England and Wales for 1908, and the previous 10 years :—

	1908.	Previous 10 years.
Administrative County.	24·8	... 26·1
Urban Districts.....	25·0	... 26·3
Rural Districts	23·6	... 24·8
England and Wales ...	26·5	... 28·1
	1909.	
Radcliffe	20·7	... 24·7

Deaths.

370 Deaths—Males 189; Females 181—occurred in the District and 40 Deaths—Males 22; Females 18—of Residents occurred in Institutions outside the District, making a total of 410 for the year. This is 59 more than last year.

These apportioned to Wards are as follows:—

Wards.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Rate per 1000.
Black Lane	57	...	57	...	114	...	15·0
Radcliffe Bridge	68	...	66	...	134	...	16·7
Radcliffe Hall	45	...	38	...	83	...	13·1
Stand Lane	41	...	38	...	79	...	15·7

The 40 Deaths that occurred in Institutions outside the District were from the following Wards:—

Wards.	Males.		Females.		Total.
Black Lane	3	...	4	...	7
Radcliffe Bridge	9	...	7	...	16
Radcliffe Hall	6	...	3	...	9
Stand Lane	4	...	4	...	8

The Institutions in which these deaths occurred are given in the following table.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Bury Union Workhouse	12	...	16	...	28
Florence Nightingale Hospital...	2	...	1	...	3
Bury Infirmary	4	...	1	...	5
Manchester Royal Infirmary ...	3	...	0	...	3
Crossley Sanatorium Kingswood	1	...	0	...	1

The total number of Deaths represent a Death Rate per 1000 of the population of 15·1. This is 2·1 higher than last year's very low rate, but 1·8 lower than the average for the last 10 years.

The table below gives the number of Deaths and the rate per 1000 of the population in the different Wards, and the whole District for 1909, and the previous 7 years.

Year	Black Lane Ward		Radcliffe Bridge Ward		Radcliffe Hall Ward		Stand Lane Ward		Whole District	
	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate
1902.....	134	18·7	141	18·6	89	14·9	87	18·1	451	17·7
1903.....	119	16·6	154	20·3	91	15·2	78	16·2	442	17·3
1904.....	113	15·7	150	19·8	126	21·1	113	23·5	502	19·6
1905.....	103	14·3	138	18·2	83	13·9	96	19·9	420	16·4
1906.....	106	14·7	128	16·9	84	14·0	82	17·0	400	15·6
1907.....	117	15·4	146	18·2	80	12·6	74	14·5	417	15·4
1908.....	94	12·3	107	13·3	75	11·8	75	14·7	351	13·0
1909.....	114	15·0	134	16·7	83	13·1	79	15·7	410	15·1

Mortality at Different Ages.

Under 1 year.....	64
1 and under 5 years.....	45
5 and under 15 years	13
15 and under 25 years	13
25 and under 65 years	177
65 and upwards	98

Causes of Death.

1. Epidemic Diseases caused 26 deaths, equal to a rate of '96 per thousand.

Measles	13
Scarlet Fever.....	2
Whooping Cough.....	2
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ...	4
Enteric Fever	2
Diarrhoea	3

2. Phthisis was responsible for 30 deaths, which is equal to a rate of 1'1 per thousand of the population.

3. Other Tuberculous Diseases caused nine deaths; this is equal to a rate of '33 per thousand.

4. Cancer caused 34 deaths, giving a rate of 1'2 per thousand of the population.

5. Respiratory Diseases were responsible for 103 deaths. Rate 3'8 per thousand. Bronchitis 72. Pneumonia 28. Other Respiratory Diseases 3.

6. Heart Diseases accounted for 29 deaths, equal to a rate of 1'0.

The Deaths from Zymotic Diseases tabulated for 1909 and the previous seven years are as follows :—

Year.	Small-pox	Meas-les	Scarlet Fever	Whoop'g Cough	Diphtheria Mem Cr'up	En-teric	Diarrhoea	Total	Rate.
1902	1	13	0	0	10	7	5	36	1'4
1903	1	14	5	1	7	4	13	45	1'7
1904	0	16	13	5	4	6	31	75	2'9
1905	0	5	1	0	0	6	19	31	1'2
1906	0	0	1	1	2	3	32	39	1'5
1907	0	27	0	2	3	1	7	40	1'4
1908	0	2	1	2	3	7	6	21	'7
1909	0	13	2	2	4	2	3	26	'9

Deaths from Phthisis, Cancer, Respiratory and Heart Disease are tabulated for the previous seven years, as follows :—

Year	Phthisis		Cancer		Resp. Diseases		Heart Disease	
	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate
1902 ...	31	1.2	9	.3	93	3.6	19	.7
1903 ...	22	.8	23	.9	88	3.4	28	1.0
1904 ..	30	1.1	23	.9	99	3.8	19	.7
1905 ...	15	.5	15	.5	98	3.8	20	.7
1906 ...	27	1.0	22	.8	82	3.2	22	.8
1907 ..	29	1.0	22	.8	107	3.9	30	1.1
1908 ...	11	.4	20	.7	80	2.9	26	1.0
1909 ..	30	1.1	34	1.2	103	3.8	29	1.0

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age 64

Rate per 1,000 Births 114

This is the lowest Infantile Mortality Rate recorded in the District, it is 23 per 1,000 births below the previous lowest, 28 lower than last year, and 53 below the average for the last 10 years.

Tabulated according to Wards and the Whole District, the Infantile Mortality for 1909, and the previous eight years is as follows :—

Year.	Black Lane Ward		Radclyffe Bridge Ward		Radclyffe Hall Ward		Stand Lane Ward		Whole District	
	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate
1901.....	33	159	42	218	23	158	24	260	122	191
1902.....	30	128	42	192	16	115	27	191	115	157
1903.....	24	121	33	176	19	140	21	169	97	150
1904.....	24	130	38	202	29	239	31	246	122	197
1905.....	16	86	42	223	14	114	23	200	95	155
1906.....	21	128	38	196	17	127	21	207	97	164
1907.....	20	119	40	210	10	81	13	106	83	137
1908.....	20	105	34	191	17	139	17	135	88	142
1909.....	18	80	16	89	13	136	17	137	64	114

Infantile Mortality of Illegitimate Children.

Two Illegitimate Children under one year of age died during the year. One of these children was born outside the District. The rate per 1,000 births is 109.

Causes of Deaths of Infants :—

1. The Common Infectious Diseases caused 5 deaths.

Measles 4

Whooping Cough 1

2. Diarrhœal Diseases caused 5 deaths.
3. Wasting Diseases were responsible for 20 deaths.
4. Tuberculous Diseases accounted for 3 deaths.
5. Respiratory Diseases caused 22 deaths.
6. All Other Causes accounted for 9 deaths.

Conditions affecting Infantile Mortality.

Feeding.

64 Infants under one year of age died during the year, and 61 of these deaths were investigated by the Health Visitor. She found that in 14 instances the child was breast fed, in 35 artificially fed, while in 12—death took place within a few hours of birth.

To appreciate the true significance of these figures, however, it is necessary to consider the total number of breast fed children, and the total number of artificially fed children in the District. 560 Births were registered during the year, and of these 554 were visited by the Health Visitor within one month of birth. She found on her first visit that 406 of the children were breast fed, 107 artificially fed, while 29 were partly breast fed and partly artificially fed. On subsequent visits to the cases she discovered that of the 406 breast fed children 69 had been taken from the breast and were being artificially fed. Regarding these figures in the light least favourable to the result of breast feeding, that is reckoning all children not entirely breast fed as being artificially fed, we have 337 of the 554 infants breast fed, and 217 artificially fed, giving a percentage of deaths amongst breast fed children of 4.1, and amongst artificially fed children of 16.0. Figures which show the supreme importance of breast feeding.

Condition of Houses.

The condition of the houses in 61 cases of deaths of infants was investigated and reported upon by the Health Visitor. She found a considerable number unsatisfactory, 12 were dirty, 3 very dirty, 3 were overcrowded, 9 were back-to-back houses, and that in 50 the Sanitary Conveniences consisted of midden privies.

The decline in the Infantile Mortality Rate is in a great measure due to the more intelligent interest taken by mothers in the

management of their children, as evidenced by the greater number that are now breast fed—an important factor in the lessening of the Infant Death Rate—the substitution of the more sanitary tubeless boat shaped bottle for the old fashioned bottle with its long and often filthy tube, the greater care displayed in the keeping and preparation of milk for infants food and the recognition of the importance of general cleanliness and fresh air. This improvement is in a large measure due to the educative influence of, and excellent work done by the Health Visitor. Valuable assistance has also been rendered by the midwives in making early notification of births.

The notification of Births Act has not been adopted by the Local Authority.

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE.

1. Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Cases Notified.....	181
Removed to Hospital... ..	42
Deaths	7

Small-pox.

I am glad to be able to report that Small-pox has again been entirely absent from the District. The last case was notified in 1903.

Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.

Cases Notified	31
Deaths	4

31 cases were notified. Of these 15 were removed to Hospital; the remaining 16 were isolated at home.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
6	3	7	3	1	0	2	0	5	0	1	3

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES NOTIFIED.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
3	15	10	3

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
0	2	2	0

Of the total number of cases notified four died, one in Hospital, and three at home. This is equal to a death rate of 13·2 per cent of those attacked.

The use of Anti-toxin in the treatment of Diphtheria has greatly reduced the mortality from this disease, and if administered in the early stage very few deaths occur. The Health Committee, recognising the necessity of having a supply of Anti-toxin available for the early treatment of cases of Diphtheria made arrangements whereby medical men can now obtain Anti-toxin at any hour, free of charge, for the treatment of cases occurring in the District. Arrangements have also been made for the examination of throat swabs by Professor Delepine at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

CAUSATION.

It is often difficult to determine the source of infection in isolated cases, but there is no doubt that direct infection from one child to another plays the most important part in the spread of the disease, and this was found to be the probable cause in the majority of the cases reported. Two cases were found in each of two houses; in one of these the first was removed to Hospital, and one week after the child's return, a younger child caught the infection and died.

Houses.

The houses and surroundings were carefully examined in all cases. In a few some slight sanitary defects were found, but in no instance could the disease be traceable to this cause.

Sanitary Conveniences.

Of the 29 houses in which the disease occurred, 24 had Midden Privies, 3 Fresh Water Closets, and 2 Waste Water Closets.

Milk Supply.

The source of the Milk Supply was ascertained in every case, but in none was it found to have any connection with the spread of the disease.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

Cases notified were isolated at home or removed to Hospital.

Children from an infected home were excluded from School.

The School Teacher was notified.

Printed leaflets giving instructions how to prevent the spread of the disease were left at all infected houses.

The Infected room, furniture, bed, bedding, and clothing were disinfected on the removal of the case to Hospital, or on the termination of the case as certified by the Medical Attendant when treated at home.

Library Books found in an infected house were destroyed.

Any unsanitary conditions found in or around the dwelling were remedied.

Erysipelas

30 cases of this disease were notified.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
6	3	13	8

Scarlet Fever.

100 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and two deaths recorded during the year.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
20	13	10	7	4	3	6	5	3	12	12	5

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
36	20	28	16

The Monthly Incidence and Ward Distribution Tables show that Scarlet Fever was more or less prevalent throughout the whole year, and fairly general throughout the District. The disease with few exceptions was of a mild type.

CAUSATION.

It was found upon investigation that personal contact at home or in School caused the spread of the infection in practically all the

cases notified. The Milk Supply and other possible sources of infection were enquired into with negative results. There occurred a sudden increase in the notification of Scarlet Fever in Black Lane Ward in January last, shortly after the Schools were re-opened. On enquiry it was found that all the children affected were from St. Paul's School. This School was therefore visited and the scholars examined. One undoubted case of Scarlet Fever in the peeling stage, and four suspicious cases were discovered. There also occurred an outbreak in the same month in Radcliffe Hall Ward, among the children attending Warth Fold School. On the 12th of November, I found two children in the peeling stage of the disease, attending St. Mary's School. These unrecognised cases are an important factor in the spread of the disease, and add greatly to the difficulty of stamping it out.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

The usual routine preventative measures as detailed under diphtheria were carried out.

SPECIAL PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

St. Paul's and St. Mary's Schools, in both of which cases in the peeling stage of Scarlet Fever were discovered, were closed, the former from the 13th to the 20th January, the latter from the 12th to the 17th of December, to allow of their being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Warth School was closed from the 5th to the 25th January. In this instance Measles was prevalent at the same time.

Enteric Fever.

Cases Notified	18	.
Deaths	2	

Eighteen cases of Enteric or Typhoid Fever were notified. This is seven less than last year, and nine below the average for the last eight years. Six cases were removed to Hospital, the remaining 12 were isolated at home. Of the two deaths recorded, one occurred in Hospital, the other at home.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	6	1	3	1

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
5	4	5	4

CAUSATION.

Shell Fish.—In no case could the disease be traced to the eating of shell fish.

Milk Supply.—No case of infection by milk was discovered.

Water Supply.—The water supply in every case was from the District Mains, and in none was any pollution suspected.

Condition of the Houses.

In 14 houses the sanitary conveniences consisted of Midden Privies, in two of Fresh Water Closets, and in one of a Waste Water Closet.

Two cases occurred in one house, and within a day of each other.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

All cases notified were either isolated at home or removed to Hospital.

In cases treated at home special pails were supplied for the reception of patients' excreta ; these were removed every alternate day, and the contents taken to the Destructor.

Infected rooms, furniture, bed, bedding and clothing were disinfected.

The Sanitary conveniences were cleaned and disinfected, and when these were found insufficient they were dealt with under Sec. 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Defective drains were remedied.

Puerperal Fever.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, one each in Radcliffe Bridge and Radcliffe Hall Wards ; there were no deaths.

Under Diseases and Accident of Parturition, however, five deaths were recorded.

Midwives Act, 1902.

The provisions of this Act are administered by the County Council who are the local supervising Authority, no powers have been delegated to the District Council.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Phthisis.

Compulsory Notification	4
Voluntary Notification	6
Deaths	30

30 deaths from Phthisis occurred during the year, giving a rate of 1.1 per 1000 of the population. This is 19 deaths more than last year, and 7 above the average for the last 7 years.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
7	10	6	7

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
0	0	1	1	27	1

CAUSATION.

No enquiries were made into the Causation of the disease in the cases notified.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

Five of the cases notified were visited and instructions given how to prevent the spread of the infection, and the necessity urged of the patient sleeping in a separate bedroom, one case was sent to a Sanatorium and one to the Country, the latter by the Charity Organization Society. This Society is doing excellent work by assisting those suffering from consumption and in other ways combating the spread of this disease. In one case no action was taken at the request of the medical man in attendance. Infected rooms, furniture, clothing, and bedding were disinfected.

The year under review will be memorable in the District from a Public Health standpoint for the increased interest taken in, and the progress made towards obtaining provision for the prevention and treatment of Consumption.

In January last the offer of a Shelter for the treatment of Consumptive cases in this District was made to the Local Charity Organization Society. From this small beginning there grew a scheme for the building and equipping of a Sanatorium to supply the needs of Radcliffe, Whitefield, Unsworth, and Outwood. Funds were subscribed and the gift of a site promised. The promoters met the Health Committee and explained their scheme, and at a subsequent meeting of the Council it was resolved "That the Council support a scheme for the provision of a Sanatorium for Consumption." The project was on the eve of being given practical effect to, when the promoters were informed of the gift of Holcombe Hall to the Joint Hospital Board for use as a Sanatorium. As the Districts represented by the Board included the area which the Radcliffe and Whitefield scheme was intended to serve, it was decided by the promoters not to proceed with the local scheme. The work done and the money subscribed, however, have not been lost. By their action the promoters did much to awaken the District to the urgency and necessity of providing a Sanatorium for the treatment of Consumption. The money subscribed has been vested in a fund to be known as the "Radcliffe and Whitefield Relief Fund for Consumptives," for assisting "the wives and families of such poor persons whose wage earners may be detained in a Sanatorium or home for the treatment of Consumption."

In October, Holcombe Hall and Grounds were presented as a gift by the Owners to the Joint Hospital Board, for use as a Sanatorium for the treatment of Consumptive Cases from the Districts represented by the Board.

On the 1st of January, 1909, there came into operation an order by the Local Government Board to provide for the Notification to Medical Officers of Health of Sanitary Authorities of cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst inmates of Poor Law Institutions, or amongst persons under the care of Poor Law District Medical Officers. Under this Order four Notifications were received, these were all from the Medical Officer of Bury Union Workhouse, and were of cases of the disease in persons who had resided in Radcliffe immediately before they became inmates of the Institution.

In March last, the Health Committee decided at their Monthly Meeting, and it was subsequently confirmed by the Council "that the local Medical practitioners be requested to notify the Medical Officer of Health of any case of Tuberculosis arising in their respective practices, and that the Council allow a fee of 2/6 for each case notified." The resolution was communicated to the Medical Men in the District. Under this voluntary system 6 cases were notified, these have been dealt with above.

To assist in the early diagnosis of Consumption, arrangements have been made by the Health Committee for the gratuitous bacteriological examination of sputum.

It will thus be seen that with the gift of Holcombe Hall to the Joint Hospital Board as a Sanatorium—a gift in which this District participates,—the formation of the Radcliffe & Whitefield Consumption Fund, the voluntary and compulsory notification of Phthisis and the provision of facilities for the bacteriological examination of sputum, much progress has been made during the past year. I would, however, remind you that only cases in the early stage of consumption will be received into the Sanatorium, and that there will remain a considerable number of cases in the more advanced and more infective stages of the disease that cannot be isolated at home for whom no provision has been made. In the houses not only of the poor but of the working classes, and especially where there is a family, it is impossible to provide separate bedroom accommodation for the treatment of advanced cases. To effectively prevent the spread of the disease some provision will require to be made for the isolation and treatment of these.

The following Table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1909 and the previous eight years.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria & Mem. Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric.	Puerperal.	Continued.	Total.	Number Removed to Hospital.	Percentage Removed to Hospital.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
1902	10	42	33	46	47	3	1	182	...	...	...
1903	16	25	47	129	25	0	1	243	64	26.3	...
1904	0	35	47	300	26	1	0	409	70	17.1	...
1905	0	11	35	69	18	2	0	135	13	9.6	...
1906	0	8	43	71	24	1	0	147	25	17.0	...
1907	0	13	21	69	11	2	0	116	40	34.4	...
1908	0	21	27	158	25	3	0	234	125	53.4	...
1909	0	31	30	100	18	2	0	181	42	23.2	10

Measles

Deaths 13

MONTHLY RECORD OF DEATHS.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
1	0	0	4	4	4

AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1.	1-2.	3-4.	5-6.
4	6	1	2

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane.
1	7	3	2

Measles was more or less prevalent throughout the district during the first half of the year. From the outbreak recorded in last year's report as having occurred in December of that year among the children attending Warthfold Infant School, the disease spread to the children attending the Radcliffe Hall School and other Schools throughout the district. The death rate is .48 per thousand of the population.

CAUSATION.

This disease is usually spread by direct infection from one child to another. From enquiries made in the cases visited, it was found that in a large number of these the infection was caught at School, and from the School children affected the disease was spread to the younger children at home who were not of School age. In other cases the disease appeared to have been spread by neighbours with children in their arms visiting infected houses. Parents continue to look upon Measles as a disease of a trifling nature, and treat it as such. In many cases no trouble is taken to isolate the children affected, and in some cases the child is not even put to bed. To this carelessness is due to a great extent the high mortality from Measles.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

Cases notified by the School Attendance Officers are visited by the Health Visitor, and instructions given as to isolation.

Children from an infected house who have not themselves had Measles are excluded from School.

SPECIAL PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

The Warth Fold School was closed from the 5th to the 25th of January. The Infant Departments of Radcliffe Hall Church of England School, Close Wesleyan School, and St. Paul's School, were closed from the 22nd of March to the 12th of April. All the Schools were cleaned and disinfected before re-opening.

Diarrhœal Diseases.

Deaths 8

Rate per 1,000 of the population ... '29

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
3	1	1	3

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS.

January.	February.	June.	November.
2	2	3	1

AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	65 and upwards.
5	1	1	1

18 cases of Diarrhœa were notified by the School Attendance Officers ; these were investigated and the condition of the houses reported upon by the Health Visitor. She found five of the houses dirty, five were back-to-back houses, one had no back door, 15 had midden privies, three had waste water closets. In one of the dirty houses with a midden privy, two deaths from diarrhœa had previously occurred. The condition of the houses in seven of the death cases was investigated, and found to be as follows :—one was very dirty and had a midden privy ; four others had midden privies ; two had waste water closets.

Diarrhœa is well known to be more prevalent and more fatal in dirty houses ; in houses with midden privies, and exceptionally so in back-to-back houses.

Whooping Cough.

Deaths 2

This disease was prevalent during the Spring months, 35 cases were notified by the School Attendance Officers, and in the majority of these the Health Visitor found that the infection had been caught at School. Children suffering from the disease were excluded from School.

Housing Accommodation.

No action was taken under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act. Under Part II. the 14 houses reported in 1908 as being unfit for human habitation were closed during 1909. A house to house visitation was made in different parts of the district during the year. A considerable number of houses were found to be unsanitary, owing to their damp and dilapidated condition, the want of proper conveniences, the unsanitary surroundings or other sanitary defects, or one or more of these causes. 36 of the houses were reported as unfit for human habitation, these are being dealt with. 22 other houses found in an unsanitary condition were voluntarily closed by the owners. The consideration of other property inspected was deferred until it could be dealt with under the Houses of the Working Classes Act, as amended by the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act.

Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act has not been adopted.

In addition to the action taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act a large amount of work was done and many sanitary improvements were carried out under the 1875 and other Public Health Acts. Details of these will be found in Mr. Smith's report, page 37.

Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, has not been put in force in the District for the reason that the Council had already obtained by their private Act of 1904 provisions similar to those contained in the said Act. No action has been taken under the Council's private Act towards the conversion of privies to the Water Carriage System. Considerable progress has, however, been made in this work during the past and previous five years, action, where necessary, being taken under Section 36 of the P. H. Act, 1875. During 1909, 357 Water Closets were substituted for 232 privies, this with the number of conversions carried out since 1904 gives a total of 1,248 Water Closets substituted for privies. The number of Closets of each type now existing in the District is as follows :—

Midden Privies	3306
Pail Closets	243
Waste Water Closets	1325
Fresh Water Closets	496

The types of Closet still allowed in the district are the Fresh Water and Waste Water Closets.

Seventy-eight new houses were occupied during the year. This makes a total for the past three years of 226 houses. In the same time 42 houses were closed, leaving a nett increase of 184 houses. All these were built by private enterprise, and were of the ordinary or better class order of houses for the Working Classes. Notwithstanding this increase there still appears to be a dearth of houses of this type in the District. No new houses for the poorer classes—that is, houses of a less rental than the average workmen's dwellings—were built during the year. The need for this class of house, which was mentioned in last year's and former reports, has become more marked during the past year, owing to the closing of the 22 houses referred to above, and other causes,

This dearth of houses has received the careful consideration of the Health Committee during the past year, but it was decided to take no action in view of the passing of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, at an early date, when the whole question could be dealt with on a better and broader basis.

Housing Town Planning, &c., Act.

This Act was passed on the 3rd of December last, and came into immediate operation. It is described in its extended title to be “an Act to amend the law relating to the Housing of the ” “Working Classes, to provide for the making of Town Planning ” “Schemes, and to make further provision with respect to the ” “appointments and duties of County Medical Officers of Health,” “and to provide for the establishment of Public Health and ” “Housing Committees of County Councils.”

THE BILL IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR PARTS.

Part I. relates to the Housing of the Working Classes. This part is to be construed as one with the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1903, and may be cited together with those Acts as the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909.

The chief matters dealt with under this part are the Provision of Houses for the Working Classes, Rendering Houses fit for

Human Habitation, Closing and Demolition of Unhealthy Dwelling Houses. The powers of Local Authorities in dealing with the Housing Question have been greatly extended, and procedure and administration simplified.

Part II. relates to Town Planning. As stated in the Circular of the Local Government Board on this part of the Act, "The" "object of the Town Planning Part of the Act is to ensure, by" "means of schemes which may be prepared either by Local Autho-" "rities or Land Owners, that in future land in the vicinity of towns" "shall be developed in such a way as to secure proper sanitary" "conditions, amenity and convenience in connection with the laying" "out of the land itself, and of any neighbouring land."

Part III. relates to the appointment by County Councils of Medical Officers of Health, and of Public Health and Housing Committees, and to the formation or extension or assistance by County Councils of Societies interested in Housing. It further relates to the duty of the Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health of a District Council to furnish information to the Medical Officer of Health of a County Council.

Part IV. merely relates to Supplemental matters.

A New Department of the Local Government Board is to be formed with a Special Staff to take over the duties and powers imposed under the new Act, and the powers vested in the Board under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

Water Supply.

With the exception of a few farms and cottages in the outskirts, the District receives its water supply from the reservoirs belonging to the Bury & District Joint Water Board. It is an upland water. A few complaints as to the dirty condition of the water continue to be received; these are probably caused by the old and silted condition of some of the Mains. A service from the District Main was laid on to a farm and adjoining cottages in lieu of a private supply found on analysis to be polluted.

Milk Supply.

Mr. Smith, Sanitary Inspector, informs me that the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops have been periodically visited and inspected and found to be in a clean state. Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of the Local Government Board have been in force in the District since the year 1900. Under Section 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875, 49 samples of milk were taken. These were found satisfactory.

No action has been taken by the Local Authority or by any other Authority acting under special powers in causing dairy cows in the District to be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon.

Food and Drugs Act.

The County Council are entrusted with the execution of the laws relating to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

From returns kindly supplied to me by Mr. Supt. Noblett, of Bury, it appears that 29 Samples were purchased in the District under these Acts, during the year 1909. These were :—

Milk	6	Coffee	2	Honey	1
Gin	1	Butter	6	WhitePepper ...	1
Whiskey	6	Lard	2	Vinegar.....	2
Rum	1	Baking Powder	1		

All were found genuine or passable with the exception of one sample of Irish Whiskey, which was four ^{Degrees} ~~per cent~~ below the statutory limit; and one sample of Milk, which was found deficient in fat. In the former case proceedings were taken, and the defendant fined 10/- and costs; in the latter the Vendor was cautioned without prosecution.

Slaughter-Houses.

There are 14 Slaughter-houses in the District. These have been periodically inspected, and found fairly clean. They are occasionally visited at times of slaughtering. Meat Inspection is carried out by the Inspector of Nuisances as part of his ordinary duties. No carcasses or parts of carcasses were found to be tuberculous. It is impossible for the Inspector under existing conditions to devote the time and attention to this matter that its importance demands.

Bakehouses.

A careful inspection was made of all the bakehouses in the District. The condition as to cleanliness of the larger and of the majority of the smaller ones was found to be fairly satisfactory. A few of the latter were found to be very untidy, the occupiers of these were warned. One underground bakehouse was licensed during the year. There are now three underground bakehouses in the District.

Sewerage and Drainage.

A considerable number of the back streets require sewerage, the want of these sewers is delaying the carrying out of sanitary improvements in many of the houses abutting upon these streets. The house drains in older property are frequently found to be defective. In all instances these have been remedied.

Sewage Disposal.

The method of Sewage Disposal is by precipitation, filtration, and bacteria beds, the latter have automatic sprinklers. The Bacteria beds are being gradually substituted for the old filtration method.

Scavenging.

This is carried out by the Local Authority, and is dealt with in Mr. Smith's report, page 39.

The greater part of the refuse is taken to the destructor; a small quantity is still disposed of in tips and on farm land.

A considerable number of the back streets and a few front streets still remain unpaved. The soft and wet condition of the surface makes it impossible to scavenge these streets, with the result that filth of every description accumulates and is embedded in the surface. This condition of these streets tends to a damp and dirty condition of the houses abutting on them, and is a serious menace to the health of the occupants.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

Two Isolation Hospitals are provided for the Bury & District Joint Hospital Board District which includes the Urban District of Radcliffe. The Hospitals are the Ainsworth Hospital for small

pox, with 40 beds, and the Florence Nightingale Hospital for other infectious diseases, with 72 beds. These Hospitals are governed by the Bury & District Joint Hospital Board,

Disinfection.

A Steam Disinfector is provided at the Florence Nightingale Hospital where clothing and bedding from infected houses in the District can be disinfected. Houses are disinfected by fumigation and spray ; clothing and bedding dealt with at home are disinfected by fumigation.

Schools.

There are 13 Elementary Schools in the District. One School is in an unsatisfactory condition owing to the want of cloak room and lavatory accommodation, insufficient lighting and ventilation, the unpaved condition of the yards, and the insufficient and insanitary condition of the offices. The unsanitary state of this School was reported upon last year. A new School is now in course of erection. The unsanitary condition of the offices in other four Schools was referred to in last year's report. In three of these nothing has been done, in one the water carriage system has been substituted for the old and unsanitary midden privy.

In nine Schools the yards are wholly or partly unpaved.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

The District Council is the Local Authority for the purpose of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907. The Medical Inspection of School Children is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and an Assistant School Medical Officer.

Factory & Workshops Act.

There are 148 Workshops registered in the District. These were regularly visited and inspected, 462 visits to Workshops and 92 to Factories were made during the year. 19 defects were found.

Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation.....	1
Defective do	2
Other Nuisances	16

All these defects were remedied.

Three notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, calling attention to the (1) insufficient; (2) defective Sanitary Accommodation at three Factories. Notices were served on the occupiers and the nuisances were abated. One underground bake-house was licensed. No lists of Outworkers were received.

Notable Sanitary Improvements.

The more important Sanitary improvements for 1909 were as follows :—

- The provision of 78 new houses for the Working Classes.
- The conversion of 232 privies to the water carriage system.
- The paving of a number of the front and back streets.
- The closing of houses unfit for human habitation.

Chief Sanitary Requirements.

The Chief Sanitary requirements of the District are :—

- The provision of adequate housing accommodation for the Working Classes.
- The closing and demolition of houses unfit for human habitation.
- The conversion of all unsanitary privies to the water carriage system.
- The paving of all front and back streets.
- The sewerage of back streets.

I append Mr. Smith's and Miss Pilling's reports. From these you will learn the amount and importance of the work done by these Officers, to both of whom I am indebted for valuable assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. M. FARQUHARSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I. Vital Statistics of whole District during 1909 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Vett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.			Number	Rate*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1899	26500	669	25.2	127	189	475	17.9		475	17.9
1900	27000	729	27.0	145	198	493	18.2		493	18.2
1901	25400	636	25.0	122	191	464	18.2	2	466	18.3
1902	25400	730	28.7	115	157	427	16.8	24	451	17.7
1903	25500	643	25.2	97	150	424	16.6	18	442	17.3
1904	25500	619	24.2	122	197	471	18.4	31	502	19.6
1905	25500	609	23.8	95	155	383	15.0	37	420	16.4
1906	25500	591	23.1	96	162	374	14.6	26	400	15.6
1907	27000	602	22.2	83	137	380	14.0	37	417	15.4
1908	27000	655	22.8	88	142	315	11.6	36	351	13.0
Averages for years 1899-1908	26030	648	24.7	109	167	420	16.1	26	441	16.9
1909	27000	560	20.7	64	114	370	13.7	40	410	15.1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 11 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) { 3,098

Total population at all ages 25,368 At Census of 1901.

Number of inhabited houses 5,445

Average number of persons per house 4.6

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District

Bury Union Workhouse 28

Florence Nightingale Fever Hospital, Bury 3

Bury Infirmary 5

Royal Infirmary, Manchester 3

Crossley Sanatorium, Kingswood 1

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

Names of Localities	1—Whole District					2—Black Lane Ward					3—Radcliffe Bridge Ward					4—Radcliffe Hall Ward					5—Stand Lane Ward				
	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	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	
1901	25400	636	466	122	7123	207	133	33	7538	192	129	42	5929	145	107	23	4778	92	95	24	5091	127	75	17	
1902	25400	730	451	115	7132	233	134	30	7547	218	141	42	5936	138	89	16	4785	141	87	27	5091	127	75	17	
1903	25500	643	442	97	7167	197	119	24	7567	187	154	33	5958	135	91	19	4808	124	78	21	5091	127	75	17	
1904	25500	619	502	122	7167	184	113	24	7567	188	150	38	5958	121	126	29	4808	126	113	31	5091	127	75	17	
1905	25500	609	420	95	7167	184	103	16	7567	188	138	42	5958	122	83	14	4808	115	96	23	5091	127	75	17	
1906	25500	591	400	97	7167	164	106	21	7567	193	128	38	5958	133	84	17	4808	101	82	21	5091	127	75	17	
1907	27000	602	417	83	7589	167	117	20	8012	190	146	40	6308	123	80	10	5091	122	74	13	5091	127	75	17	
1908	27000	616	351	88	7589	189	94	20	8012	178	107	34	6308	122	75	17	5091	127	75	17	5091	127	75	17	
Averages of years 1901 to 1908	25850	630	431	102	7262	190	114	23	7672	191	136	38	6039	129	91	18	4872	118	87	92	4872	118	87	92	
1909	27000	560	410	64	7589	163	114	18	8012	178	134	16	6308	95	83	13	5091	124	79	17	5091	124	79	17	

TABLE III.

Table of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1909.

Notifiable Disease	Cases Notified in whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Ward				No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward			
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						Black Lane Ward	Radcliffe Bridge Ward	Radcliffe Hall Ward	Stand Lane Ward	Black Lane Ward	Radcliffe Bridge Ward	Radcliffe Hall Ward	Stand Lane Ward
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and Upwards								
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	31	...	14	17	...	...	...	3	15	10	3	1	8	4	2
Erysipelas	30	1	...	...	4	23	2	6	3	13	8	...	...	..	...
Scarlet Fever.....	100	...	44	48	7	1	...	36	20	28	16	7	2	9	3
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	18	...	1	5	3	8	1	5	4	5	4	2	3	...	1
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, Compul.	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Voluntary	6	...	...	1	1	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	191	1	59	71	15	42	3	53	50	57	31	10	13	13	6

Isolation Hospitals :—Florence Nightingale Hospital.

Ainsworth Smallpox „

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1909.

Cause of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Deaths at all ages of Residents' belonging to localities, whether occurring in or beyond the district.			
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 65 years.	65 and up- wards.	Black Lane Ward.	Radcliffe Bridge Ward.	Radcliffe Hall Ward.	Stand Lane Ward.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	13	4	7	2	...	...	...	1	7	3	2
Scarlet Fever	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Whooping-cough	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membran- ous Croup	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Croup	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever.....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Other continued Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	5	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	1	2	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea.....	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Enteritis	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Gastritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber- culosis).....	30	...	...	1	1	27	1	7	10	6	7
Other Tuberculous diseases	9	3	3	...	...	3	...	3	3	3	...
Cancer, malignant disease	34	...	...	...	...	25	9	8	16	7	3
Bronchitis	72	15	14	...	1	14	28	21	20	9	22
Pneumonia	28	7	7	1	3	9	1	8	8	6	6
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs.....	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of liver }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth.....	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	2	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	1
Heart diseases	29	...	1	1	1	17	9	8	9	8	4
Accidents	6	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	3	3	...
Suicides	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	2	1	2
Other Inquest cases	6	...	1	...	1	1	3	4	2	...	...
All other causes.....	130	15	6	3	2	62	42	38	41	26	25
All causes	410	64	45	13	13	177	98	114	134	83	79

TABLE V. Infantile Mortality during the year 1909.

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.																		
All Causes	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	Total Deaths under One Year												
						1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months		
Common Infectious Diseases	Certified	17	2	3	3	25	3	3	4	3	3	6	7	3	1	2	4	64
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrheal Diseases	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria : Croup	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Premature Birth	12	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Congenital Defects	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Mesenterica	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis(not tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	2	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	2	..
Other Causes	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	17	2	3	3	25	3	3	4	3	3	6	7	3	1	2	4	64

Births in the year of { Legitimate..... 541 } Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants 62 }
 { Illegitimate..... 19 } { Illegitimate Infants 2 }

TABLE M.

Return of the number of cases of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1909, and of deaths from the diseases notified.

	Cases notified in 1909	Deaths registered in 1909
Smallpox	...	...
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	100	2
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup).....	31	4
Typus Fever	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	18	2
Continued Fever	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	..
Cholera	..	...
Erysipelas	30	...
Plague	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—		
Compulsory	4	30
Voluntary	6	...

TABLE (C.) COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1909.

Area in Statute Acres—3,098
Population (Census) 1901—25,368
Population (Estimated) 1909—27,000
Name of Medical Officer of Health—D. P. M. Farquharson, M.B.C.M., D.P.H. Salary, £60
Births registered—Male, 271; Female, 289; Total, 560
Deaths registered (Nett deaths belonging to the District)—Male, 211; Female, 199; Total, 410
Number of Illegitimate Births registered, 19
Deaths of Illegimates under one year of age, 2
Birth Rate, 20·7. Death Rate, 15·1. Rate of Infant Deaths, under one year, to 1,000 Births, 114
Death Rate from the seven principal epidemic Diseases per 1,000 of population, '96
Diseases prevalent?—Measles and Scarlet Fever. Period?— Measles first half of year; Scarlet Fever more or less all year.
What action taken?—Isolation and Disinfection. Any Schools closed?—Yes. If so, for what disease?—Measles and Scarlet Fever
What is the character of the Hospital Accomodation?—For Small- pox—Yes. For other Infectious Diseases—Yes
Is it Joint or otherwise?—Joint
Number of Beds available for your District?—For Small-pox—as required. For other Infectious Diseases—as required
Number of cases removed from your District?—Small-pox, Nil; Enteric Fever, 6; Diphtheria, 15; Scarlet Fever, 21; Total, 42
Deaths in Hospital of patients from your District?—From what causes?—1 Enteric, 1 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria
How is Disinfection carried out?—Houses: Fumigation and Spray. Clothing, Bedding, &c.: Fumigation and Steam. Apparatus used: Steam Disinfectors. Where situated?—Florence Night- ingale Hospital

Number of cases of Infectious Disease reported under the Notification Act?—181

Are any Diseases not specially mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Chicken-Pox, &c.)? If so, what are they?—Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Voluntary, 6; Compulsory, 4

Has any arrangement been made for the "voluntary" notification of Phthisis?—Yes

Is Diphtheritic Anti-Toxin supplied to Medical Practitioners free of charge?—Yes

Action taken under "The Houses of The Working Classes Act:—
No. of Houses condemned?—36 Closed?—14 Demolished?
—None Made habitable?—None

From where is the Water Supply obtained? What is its condition?—Bury & District Joint Water Board Reservoirs, satisfactory. Is it subject to your inspection?—No

Is Scavenging carried out satisfactorily?—Yes How performed:
By Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses?—
By Sanitary Authority

How is the Refuse disposed of?—Chiefly by Destructor A small quantity on farm land and in tips Has a Destructor been provided?—Yes

What is the character of Drainage?—A considerable number of back streets require sewerage. Drains in older property in many cases defective. And the form of Sewage Disposal?—Precipitation, Filtration, and Bacteria Beds.

Canal Boats.—Number Inspected?—34 Number of infringements of Acts?—2

What is the condition of the Bakehouses?—The larger bakehouses and the majority of the small ones Fair. A few of the smaller bakehouses were very untidy.

Slaughter Houses?—Fair. Has a Public Abattoir been provided?—No

Lodging Houses?—One Are they Registered?—Yes.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools?—One school unsanitary. In other three the sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected?—Yes What is their condition?—Clean Have regulations been made under the order of the L.G.B.?—Yes Are they enforced?—Yes Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow?—800 No. of Cowkeepers?—32 No. on Register?—32 No. of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)?—2 No. on Register?—2

Food unfit for Human Consumption: Amount seized?—The carcase of a Pig

Department of Inspector of Nuisances?—No. of Notices served? 49 Nuisances remedied 1465 No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result?—None

Closet accommodation of the District :—No. of Privy Middens?—3306 Pail Closets?—243 Fresh Water Closets?—496 Waste Water Closets?—1325 No. of Privy Middens converted during 1909 to W.C.'s?—232

Smoke :—No. of Observations?—82 No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result?—None What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—10 minutes per hour

Has the Authority adopted—"The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890"?—Yes "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890"?—Yes "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907"?—No "The Notification of Births Act, 1907"?—No

Has a Health Visitor been appointed?—Yes

Notable sanitary improvements during 1909 :—The provision of 78 new houses for the working classes. The conversion of 232 privies to the Water Carriage system. The paving of a number of the front and back streets The closing of houses unfit for human habitation

Chief Sanitary requirements of District :—The provision of adequate housing for the working classes. The closing and demolition of houses unfit for human habitation The conversion of all unsanitary privies to the Water Carriage system The paving of all front and back streets The sewerage of back streets

**Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the administration
of the Factory & Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.**

1—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	92	3	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	462	...	...
Total	554	3	...

2—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H. M. Inspect'r	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	16	16	...	...
<i>Sanitary Accommodation:—</i>				
Insufficient	1	1	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	...	...
Total	19	19	...	...

3—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register (s 131) at the end of the year	Number
Bakers and Confectioners	39
Printers	3
Saddlers	3
Cloggers, 17; Shoemaker, 7	24
Blacksmiths, 5; Tinplate Workers, 3	8
Plumbers, 6; Stamp Makers, 2	8
Joiners, 8; Cabinet Makers, 2; Upholsterers, 1	11
Basket Makers, 1; Picture Frame Makers, 2	3
Tailors	5
Milliners, 13; Dressmakers, 29	42
Lace Makers, 1; Stocking Knitters, 1	2
Total number of Workshops on Register	148

4—OTHER MATTERS

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (s 5)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector.....	3
Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector ...	Notice served —
Underground Bakehouses (s 101) :—	Nuisance abated
Certificates granted during the year	1
In use at the end of the year	3

**Sanitary Inspector's Report for Year ending
December 31st, 1909.**

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Eleventh Annual Report of the work done in the Health Department during the year 1909, together with particulars of Nuisances abated, and Sanitary improvements effected thereby.

General.

As will be seen from the following Report and Summary, much useful work has been done, and, at the present time, a great amount of work is in hand, to secure the Abatement of Nuisances, and to remove unsanitary conditions by the applications of the Public Health Act, 1875, in conjunction with other Acts relating to Public Health.

The provision of the Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 92, requiring Local Authorities to make systematic inspection of their district has received attention, and a house to house visitation is being continued in different parts of the district.

Premises were also visited upon complaint being made, and others where sickness occurred therein; the total number of inspections and re-visits being 2,764.

Nuisances.

Three hundred and nineteen preliminary Notices in respect of Nuisances discovered in the course of inspection were served upon Owners, or occupiers, to abate Nuisances, or carry out Sanitary improvements. The greater portion of the Notices received prompt attention by the persons responsible.

During the year 12 cases of serious overcrowding have been dealt with, and, after informal notice, and repeated visits these were abated.

Nuisances affecting 316 Houses were however reported to the Health Committee, and 49 Statutory Notices served. The various premises mentioned above have been visited and re-visited, letters written to, and appointments kept with the Owners of Property and others. A great many nuisances are abated, and unsanitary conditions removed by this method without the cases being reported to the Committee, and the necessity to serve Statutory Notices.

Schools.

Five Schools were closed during the year owing to outbreaks of Infectious Disease, the same were thoroughly disinfected and cleansed before being re-opened.

Workshops.

The Workshops have been periodically inspected ; and on the whole are kept in a fairly clean state. No serious cause for complaint having been met with, any informal complaint has received attention. The number of Nuisances discovered and abated were 19. Total number of visits 542.

Slaughterhouses.

The Slaughterhouses have been visited at irregular intervals, these have been kept in a fairly satisfactory state during the year, the duty of meat inspection is made most difficult with so many small Slaughterhouses, and the very irregular periods of Slaughtering. The carcase of a pig that had been smothered on the Railway was taken to the Destructor and consumed.

Market.

The Market has been visited regularly, and the Fish, Fruit, &c., sold by Hawkers in the District inspected. There has been several small quantities of Fruit seized, the Owners consenting to the destruction of the same, no further action was taken. On the whole the quality of the Fruit, &c. sold is of a better quality than formerly.

Dairies and Cowsheds

The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops have been periodically visited, these have been limewashed and were found to be in a clean state on each visit.

Milk Supply.

Forty-nine samples of Milk have been taken during the year, no samples have been submitted to a public Analyst, I suggest that instructions be given by the Committee for the taking of samples for Analysis (by the Council's Officials) as a means of the better protection of the public, and the provision of a purer Milk supply.

Canal Boats.

During the year 231 visits have been made to the Canal Bank and Wharfs, and the Boats inspected, the number of separate Boats being 34. These Boats have been inspected on several occasions.

Sewers.

There are in the District 1917 trapped and 1289 untrapped Street Gullies; also 478 Manhole Covers in the public Streets, very few of the Manhole Covers are sealed and numerous complaints have been made of stench arising from the public Sewers through the untrapped openings. Three Ventilating Columns have been fixed on the public Sewers during the year.

Scavenging.

The work of Street Scavenging has, and is now receiving very careful attention, the serious consideration of the Committee is requested owing to the work now required to be executed, and the addition of new Streets, the pressure upon the present staff is too much, this Branch of the Department (along with the Scavenging of the Ashpits) is held to be the foremost in Sanitation, and to efficiently carry on the work, in my opinion, it will be necessary to increase the staff.

As shewn in the Tabulated Statements, the Ashpits throughout the district are scavenged systematically, and I have to report that although complaints are received occasionally, the work is executed so as to avoid, if possible, any serious cause of complaint or annoyance. I may add here that it is impossible to empty midden privies without some complaints. The number of times the Ashpits throughout the District have been scavenged has gradually increased from less than four times for the year 1895, to twenty-two times during the year 1909, or, on an average every

2·35 weeks, and in addition there are 567 Dry Ashbins and 243 pails scavenged weekly, an addition of 142 Ashbins during the year.

Summary of Work done.

The following is a Summary of Nuisances abated and works carried out, viz :—

Three hundred and fifty-eight hand-cart loads of Street Sweepings have been supplied to Foundries, for which a charge of Sixpence per load is made, this shows a decrease of Sixty-three loads supplied, as compared with the year 1908.

There has been removed from the Public Streets during the year 3,096 loads of Street Sweepings, weighing on an average one ton per load, equalling 3,096 tons, or an increase of 503 tons as compared with the year 1908.

43,287 Street Gullies have been emptied in various parts of the District.

I have arranged the following table for your perusal, viz :—

Year	Loads to Farmers		Cwt.	Weight Tons Cwt.	Loads to Destructor		Cwt.	Weight Tons Cwt.	Loads to Tips		Cwt.	Weight Tons Cwt.	Total Tons Cwt.
1906	3057	at	25	3896 0	2616	at	25	3270 0	2326	at	25	2908 0	10074 0
1907	2239	do		2798 15	4150	do		5187 10	1832	do		2290 0	10276 0
1908	1443	at	27	1934 11	5211	at	27	7034 17	1191	at	27	1510 13	10480 1
1909	1473	do		1988 11	5472	do		7378 4	749	do		1011 3	10386 18

The above Table shows that the amount of refuse taken to Farmers since 1906 has decreased by 1,907 tons 9 cwts; and that taken to tips has decreased by 1,011 tons 3 cwts; while that taken to the Destructor has increased by 4,108 tons 4 cwts.

The total weight of ashpit refuse removed during the year shews a decrease of 97 tons 3 cwts., this is accounted for by the conversion of privies, and wet ashpits, to the water carriage system, and dry ashpits.

Total number of Ashpits emptied	70070
" Houses	142353
Average number of times of emptying Ashpits.....	22
Gully Traps affixed	165
Defective Drains removed	208
New Tile Drains laid.....	454
Ventilating Shafts on Drains when re-constructed	54
Defected Drains repaired and cleaned out.....	316
Defective Waste Pipes repaired	159
Defective Down and Eaves Spout repaired	76
Dry Ashpits in lieu of defective Ashpits.....	78
New Ashbins	142
Privies converted to W. W. C. System	186
" " Fresh Water.....	46
Additional New W. W.C.'s to existing houses, etc	69
" Fresh W.C.'s.....	56
	— 357
Houses Disinfected	360
Nuisances abated and not classified	211
Houses Cleansed and Limewashed after informal notice ...	71
Smoke observations taken.....	82
Infringements of Sec. 17 P.H.A.A., 1890, Notices served ...	3
" " 36 P.H.A., 1875 " " ...	49
Notice of blockage of Street Gullies (to Surveyor) attended to	36
Dairies and Cowsheds periodically inspected	32
Slaughterhouses	14
Offensive Trade Works	5
Bakehouses	36
Cellar Bakehouses	3
Other Workshops	109
Common Lodging House	1
Houses Overcrowded.....	12
Back Premises cleansed after informal Notice	270
" " " Statutory " 	3

Closet Accommodation of the District :—

Number of Privies	3306
Pail Closets at Works.....	243
Fresh Water Closets	496
Waste do	1325

Number of Privies converted, Additional Water Closets to existing property, and New Houses during 1909—

To Water Closets	232
Additional Water Closets to existing Houses, etc.	125
New Houses occupied during the year	78
Total Water Closets for the year	435

The following Table shows the number of conversions from the Privy to the Water Carriage system, or new additional Water Closets, for the last and former 7 years, viz. :—

1902—Water Closets.....	21
1903 do	55
1904 do	105
1905 do	163
1906 do	256
1907 do	166
1908 do	201
1909 do	435

Yours obediently,

ROBT. SMITH, A.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

February, 1910.



Council Offices,
Radcliffe, March 1st, 1910.

**Female Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for year
ending December 31st, 1909.**

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report of visits paid and work done during the year ending 31st Dec., 1909.

To Homes of Infants.

Out of 560 babies born during the year, 554 were visited before they were one month old. 406, or 73·2 per cent. were found in the first instance to be naturally fed; 29, or 5·2 per cent., were fed partly from the breast and partly from the bottle; 107, or 19·3 per cent., were entirely artificially fed; while 12 babies, whose deaths followed shortly after birth, were not fed. In every instance where mothers were found breast feeding their babies, they were advised to continue this method of feeding. On later visits, however—up to four months—I found 69 who were previously breast-fed had been weaned, the cause for this in the majority of the cases being the return of the mother to work; in some, the child was weaned on medical advice; in a few indifference was the cause.

In all cases where necessary, advice and suggestions were given as to the storage, preparation, and quantities of milk required for babies food, the cleansing of the feeder, etc. Instructions were also given as to bathing, clothing, and general management of babies, and I am pleased to be able to report that these suggestions have been well received and acted upon.

829 re-visits were made.

To show the great need there is for instruction as to proper feeding I would instance the following case:—a baby 11 months of age had the breast until it was three weeks old, when it was weaned to allow the mother to return to work, from that time it has been fed on machine-skimmed condensed milk—six teaspoonfuls to six gills of water per day—with a piece of bread given at odd times. This is

by no means a solitary case. A large number of children get no other milk but skimmed condensed milk, and some mothers seem to think that milk except for a drop in tea is quite unnecessary from the time—any age after six months—when the child can eat a piece of bread. These children are then fed on bread and tea and a little of “anything that’s going.” Another method of feeding and one which does not tend to the proper nourishment of the child is the keeping of the child too long upon the breast—in some cases up to 2 years.

All these methods are responsible for the many deaths of infants that occur, and for the number of badly nourished and rickety children found later on.

Of the 19 illegitimate babies born in Radcliffe during the past year, one died after attaining the age of 11 months. One illegitimate child born in Bolton Union died in Radcliffe Hall Ward after being a few weeks in the district. Only four of the 19 were breast fed, the mothers of the others having gone back to work.

Sixty-one deaths of infants were investigated, the causes of death were reported to be:—Respiratory Diseases, 21; Wasting Diseases, including Diarrhœa, 13; Measles, 4; Premature Birth, 11; other causes, 12.

There were—32 bottle fed.

14 breast fed.

3 spoon fed.

13 not fed, death taking place soon
after birth.

Sanitary Defects.

15 Nuisances were noted and reported to the Sanitary Inspector.

Workshops.

12 Workshops where females are employed were visited, inspected, and found satisfactory.

Homes.

The homes on the whole were found to be fairly satisfactory, a number however were found not so satisfactory, while 23 were found to be very dirty, on later visits, a great improvement in some of these was noted.

I am greatly indebted to the Midwives for their kindness in forwarding me their list of cases early, it is a great advantage to visit the babies at the earliest stage. I am also indebted to the Mothers for the kind way in which I have been received by them.

I am,

Yours obediently,

BESSIE PILLING, A.R.S.I.,

Health Visitor.

