

[Report 1905] / Medical Officer of Health, Accrington Borough.

Contributors

Accrington (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1905.

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Borough of



Accrington.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

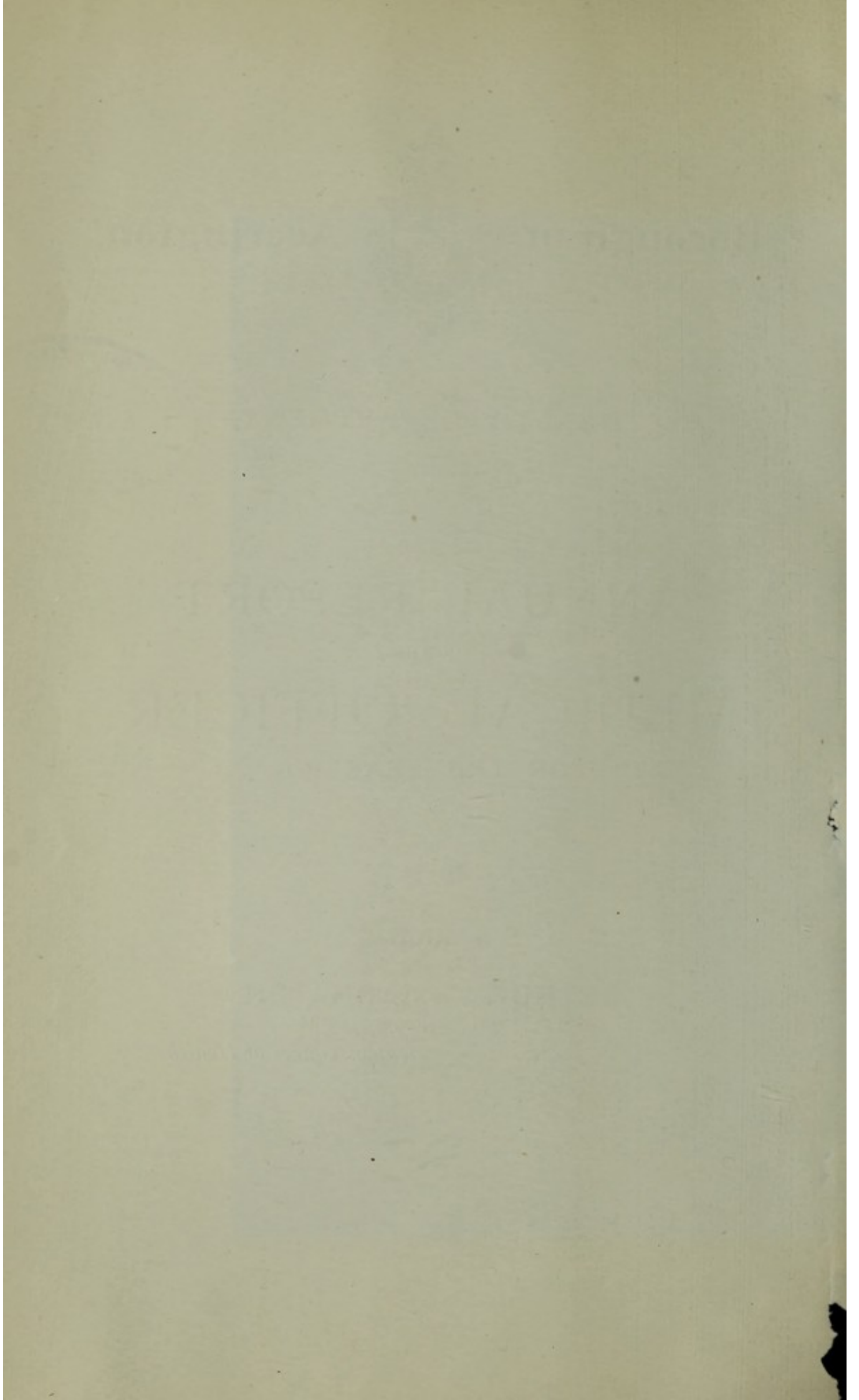


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1905.

ARTHUR GREENHALGH,
M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.



ACCRINGTON:
JAS. BROADLEY LTD., Printers, "Gutenberg" Works.



HEALTH COMMITTEE.

From November, 1905, to November, 1906.

Chairman : - - - Alderman T. BROUGHTON.

Vice-Chairman : - Alderman T. CRONSHAW.

Committee :

THE MAYOR (Alderman W. H. RAWSON).

Councillor J. BRIGGS.

„ J. E. BUNTING.

„ C. F. BURY.

„ J. R. CAMERON.

„ J. H. CRITCHLEY.

„ D. C. DEWHURST.

„ J. HOYLE.

„ J. C. LUPTON.

„ W. RICHARDS.

„ C. H. TOOTAL.

„ W. WAREING.

„ J. WHITTAKER.

„ W. WILSON.

Day of Meeting : Thursday, generally the third in the
month, at 4-15 p.m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

ARTHUR GREENHALGH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

RICHARD DIGGLE, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

JOHN E. CRAWSHAW, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

Clerk :

WILLIAM HUNT.

Disinfector and Caretaker of Smallpox Hospital :

THOMAS RAWCLIFFE.

Foremen of Scavenging Departments :

WILLIAM HOWARD.

WILLIAM T. BIRTLES.

*To the Sanitary Authority of the
Borough of Accrington.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

Although nominally a Report on the Health of the Borough, the major portion of the facts, tabulated and arranged according to the system required by the Local Government Board, refer to the evidence not of health but of ill-health, that is, the causes of death and the cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease. This information is invaluable, and altogether necessary in order to bring to light any special prevalence of particular classes of disease, and for the purpose of comparison with past years, and with similar enquiries in other towns.

Naturally it will suggest in what particular direction preventive measures ought to be pursued; it will arouse enquiry into the conditions of the lives of people which bring about the results set forth, but only in so far as it shows absence or infrequency of the presence of particular diseases can it be taken as a gauge of the healthiness of the inhabitants.

Under the best conditions of health and conduct of life one would find in looking over the certified causes of death a satisfactory proportion included under the head of "Old Age," (the present year shows 30 out of 599 deaths), and that cases of death from Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and especially Consumption, would be rare.

It seems to me desirable to have an account kept of the physical condition of the children attending the Elementary Schools of the Borough, classified according to age. If only the height and weight of all the children of the years 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, and 11-12 were taken down during some week in the summer months, and the average taken for each year, it would afford very useful information as to the results of the conditions under which the future men and women are being brought up.

Legislation has for many years been doing much to ensure better houses, better streets, cleaner conditions of life generally, Parks and Recreation Grounds, Baths, and many other adjuncts to a healthy condition of body have been provided, and one would like to see accurately tested what effect these things have had upon the physique of the rising generation.

It is quite true that the declining death-rate, the reduction in the number of deaths from infectious diseases, and the very marked reduction in the deaths from Tuberculous Diseases, as compared with former years, is eloquent testimony that these efforts are productive of a great saving of life and suffering, but whether the physique of the average individual is better or worse I would like to see put to the test in our town.

It is quite possible to imagine a condition of things in which great improvements have been effected in one direction accompanied by serious degeneration in others.

We are certainly keeping death at a greater distance ; are we at the same time producing an improvement of the physique of individuals now better defended against many of the agencies which result in disease and death.

During the year we have had no very serious prevalence of epidemic disease, indeed the number of cases notified has been very small. Smallpox, which for many months had been absent, made its appearance on the last day of the year 1904, and remained with us until July. During this time special reports were given to the Council and the Local Government Board, so that detailed description of this matter is unnecessary.

Altogether the Mortality statistics for the year may be described as very satisfactory.

There has been no change during the year in the Officers of the Health Department.

Mr. Crawshaw, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, was successful in passing the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute, held in December, and continues to be a most valuable assistant, both to Mr. Diggle and myself, in carrying out the work of the Department.

Mr. Rawcliffe, who has the care of the Disinfecting arrangements, and also along with his wife act as caretakers and nurses at the Isolation Hospital, are worthy of the greatest praise. The Hospital is ever and always in a state of readiness, and when in use they have proved themselves to be most efficient nurses, gaining the confidence and good wishes of the patients, and have carried out instructions to my entire satisfaction. The care taken of the beds, bedding, and other properties belonging to the Hospital, is very satisfactory indeed.

To the Town Clerk, and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, I am indebted for many kindnesses during the year, especially during the period when circumstances pointed to the probability of a wide-spread outbreak of Smallpox.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR GREENHALGH.

Population.

The statistics contained in this Report are based upon a population of 44,600, which I estimate would be the population of the Borough at the middle of the year 1905.

A copy of the Census returns of 1901 appear below.

LOCALITY.	HOUSES.				POPULATION.		
	In-habited.	Un-inhabited.		Build-ing.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.
		Not in Occu-pation.	In Occu-pation.				
North-East Ward ..	2456	150	29	71	11001	5190	5811
South-East Ward ..	1736	93	42	9	7858	3789	4069
South-West Ward..	2983	123	49	25	13346	6312	7034
North-West Ward..	2340	85	30	63	10917	5237	5680
Accrington....	9515	451	150	168	43122	20528	22594

Population in Census year 1881	31,435
" " 1891	38,603
" " 1901	43,122
Increase of population in the ten years 1881-1891 ..	7,168
" " " 1891-1901 ..	4,519
Number of occupied houses in 1881	6,396
" " 1891	8,155
" " 1901	9,515
Number of new houses certified ready for occupa- tion during 1904	47
" " during 1905	82
Average number of persons in each house in 1881 ..	4.9
" " " " 1891 ..	4.7
" " " " 1901 ..	4.5
Estimated population to middle of year 1904 ..	44,300
" " " " 1905 ..	44,600

The following table shows the number of new houses certified as fit for occupation during the 15 years 1891-1905, arranged according to the Wards in which they are situated.

YEAR	North-West Ward	South-West Ward.	North-East Ward.	South-East Ward.	TOTAL.
1891	32	77	33	12	154
1892	29	104	40	25	198
1893	45	48	36	4	133
1894	36	57	25	2	120
1895	27	12	47	4	90
1896	60	30	17	6	113
1897	54	31	17	13	115
1898	67	98	67	4	236
1899	51	96	38	9	194
1900	90	90	41	16	237
1901	101	39	75	15	230
1902	97	41	65	12	215
1903	32	52	30	18	132
1904	12	5	23	7	47
1905	29	25	25	3	82
Total	762	805	579	150	2,296

Area.—The area of the Borough, according to the last Ordnance Survey, is 3,426.6 acres, giving a density of 13 persons to the acre. The urban portion of the Borough has a considerably higher density than this, but cannot be estimated with accuracy.

Altitudes.—Altitudes at centre of Town and Boundaries.

	Feet above Sea Level.
Town Hall : Ordnance Bench Mark	441.60
Centre of Street opposite	439.00
Boundaries at :—	
Blackburn Road (adjoining Church) :—	
Bench Mark on Boundary Stone	413.00
Centre of Road opposite	412.19
Whalley Road (adjoining Clayton) :—	
Bench Mark on Boundary Stone	515.00
Centre of Road opposite	513.80
Burnley Road (adjoining Huncoat) :—	
Bench Mark on Boundary Stone	563.00
Centre of Road opposite	562.04
Manchester Road (adjoining Baxenden) :—	
Bench Mark on Boundary Stone	757.00
Centre of Road opposite	755.90

Datum : Mean High Water Mark at Liverpool.

Occupations.—The occupations of the people are of a varied character. The staple industries are cotton weaving, cotton spinning, the manufacture of cotton spinning machinery, calico printing, and coal mining. Brick-making is an industry carried on at several places on the outskirts of the Borough.

A large proportion of the female portion of the population finds employment in the cotton mills of the town.

Deaths.—577 deaths, 298 males and 279 females, have been registered in the Borough during the year, giving a crude death-rate equal to 12.93 per 1,000 of the estimated population per annum. This is the lowest death-rate ever recorded.

5 deaths were "uncertified" either by the Coroner or by a registered medical practitioner, 1 male, 4 females; 34 deaths, 21 males and 13 females, have been certified by the Coroner.

The Report from Mr. Horne, the Cemetery Superintendent, states that he has received for interment 59 infants who have not been born alive.

Death-Rate Corrected.—The total deaths appertaining to the Borough are as follows :—

Deaths occurring in Borough (excluding 24 in the Victoria Hospital, and excluding 1 death of a non-resident at Railway Station)	552
Deaths in Victoria Hospital	24
Less deaths of persons in Hospital residing outside the Borough (non-residents)	12
Deaths of Accrington residents in Hospital	— 12
Deaths of Accrington residents occurring outside the Borough, viz. :—	
Haslingden Union Workhouse, Pike Law..	28
Blackburn	5
Rochdale	1
Salford	1
	— 35
	<hr/> 599

giving a corrected death-rate of 13.43 per 1,000 per annum.

By the term "non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness and dying there, and by the term "residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

Before the year 1900, the deaths of Accrington residents occurring in the Haslingden Union Workhouse were not taken into consideration in calculating the annual death-rates of the Borough. The Local Government Board, however, desired this to be done, consequently, in calculating the death-rate for the present year, 28 deaths have had to be included which, under previous arrangements, would have been neglected.

The following were the death-rates for England and Wales during 1905 :—

England and Wales	15.2 per 1,000 living.
76 Great Towns	15.7 „
141 Smaller Towns	14.4 „
England and Wales (less the 217 Towns)	14.9 „
Crude annual death-rate per 1,000	12.93
Corrected „ „ (including 35 deaths outside the Borough, and excluding 12 non-residents at the Victoria Hospital, and 1 other)	13.43
Births :—Males	480
Females	447
	————— 927
Deaths	599
	—————
Excess of births over deaths	328
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	127
Giving an infant mortality per 1,000 births of	137.00

The following table gives the recorded death-rate for the last 27 years :—

Year	Mortality per 1,000	Year	Mortality per 1,000
1879	21.07	1893	17.24
1880	19.22	1894	12.98
1881	17.65	1895	17.82
1882	22.26	1896	15.54
1883	19.24	1897	16.78
1884	19.30	1898	15.35
1885	16.80	1899	14.61
1886	17.40	1900	15.23 corrected
1887	17.70	1901	16.33 corrected
1888	16.70	1902	13.74 corrected
1889	20.20	1903	14.70 corrected
1890	16.60	1904	15.77 corrected
1891	20.20	1905	13.43 corrected
1892	17.35		

The following table shows the seasonable distribution of deaths, including deaths of 35 Accrington "residents" occurring at Pike Law, etc., and excluding 12 deaths of "non-residents" in Victoria Hospital, and 1 other occurring at Railway Station.

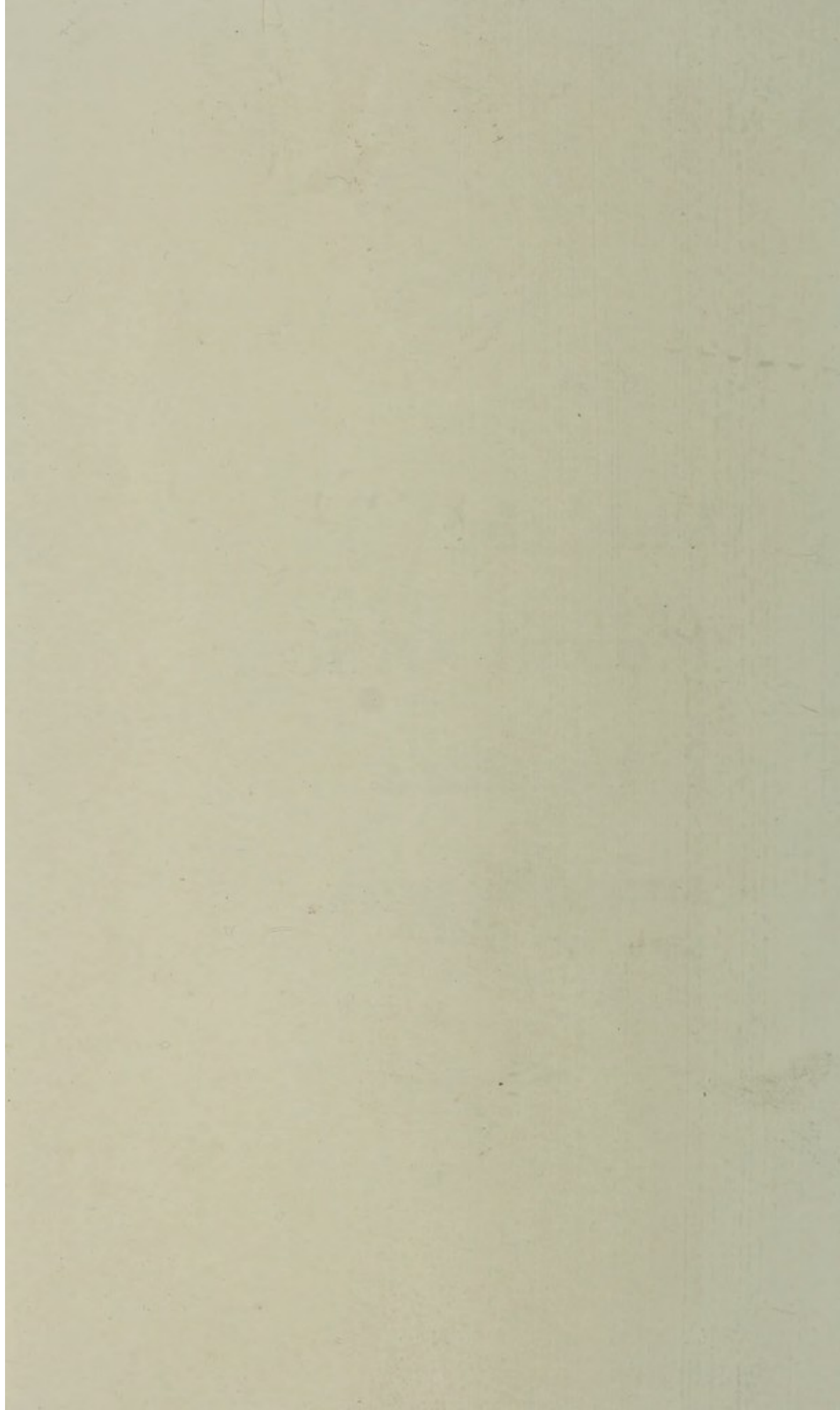
MONTH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January	34	31	65
February	29	25	54
March	32	29	61
April	15	20	35
May	29	23	52
June	29	18	47
July	25	19	44
August	21	25	46
September	19	21	40
October	30	19	49
November	27	22	49
December	27	30	57
	317	282	599



**With the
Medical Officer
of Health's
Compliments.**



Town Hall,
Accrington.



STANDARD 70

No.	Description	No.	No.
1	General Injuries	1	1
2	Neurotic Disorders	2	2
3	Infectious Diseases	3	3
4	Other Mental Diseases	4	4
5	Diseases of Nervous System	5	5
6	Diseases of Special Senses	6	6
7	Heart	7	7
8	Blood Vessels	8	8
9	Respiratory System	9	9
10	Digestive System	10	10
11	Urinary System	11	11
12	Genitourinary System	12	12
13	Acute Infections of Child-hood	13	13
14	Acute Infections and Epidemics	14	14
15	Parasitic Diseases	15	15
16	Ill defined	16	16
17	Ill defined	17	17
18	Ill defined	18	18
19	Ill defined	19	19
20	Ill defined	20	20
21	Ill defined	21	21
22	Ill defined	22	22
23	Ill defined	23	23
24	Ill defined	24	24
25	Ill defined	25	25
26	Ill defined	26	26
27	Ill defined	27	27
28	Ill defined	28	28
29	Ill defined	29	29
30	Ill defined	30	30
31	Ill defined	31	31
32	Ill defined	32	32
33	Ill defined	33	33
34	Ill defined	34	34
35	Ill defined	35	35
36	Ill defined	36	36
37	Ill defined	37	37
38	Ill defined	38	38
39	Ill defined	39	39
40	Ill defined	40	40
41	Ill defined	41	41
42	Ill defined	42	42
43	Ill defined	43	43
44	Ill defined	44	44
45	Ill defined	45	45
46	Ill defined	46	46
47	Ill defined	47	47
48	Ill defined	48	48
49	Ill defined	49	49
50	Ill defined	50	50
51	Ill defined	51	51
52	Ill defined	52	52
53	Ill defined	53	53
54	Ill defined	54	54
55	Ill defined	55	55
56	Ill defined	56	56
57	Ill defined	57	57
58	Ill defined	58	58
59	Ill defined	59	59
60	Ill defined	60	60
61	Ill defined	61	61
62	Ill defined	62	62
63	Ill defined	63	63
64	Ill defined	64	64
65	Ill defined	65	65
66	Ill defined	66	66
67	Ill defined	67	67
68	Ill defined	68	68
69	Ill defined	69	69
70	Ill defined	70	70
71	Ill defined	71	71
72	Ill defined	72	72
73	Ill defined	73	73
74	Ill defined	74	74
75	Ill defined	75	75
76	Ill defined	76	76
77	Ill defined	77	77
78	Ill defined	78	78
79	Ill defined	79	79
80	Ill defined	80	80
81	Ill defined	81	81
82	Ill defined	82	82
83	Ill defined	83	83
84	Ill defined	84	84
85	Ill defined	85	85
86	Ill defined	86	86
87	Ill defined	87	87
88	Ill defined	88	88
89	Ill defined	89	89
90	Ill defined	90	90
91	Ill defined	91	91
92	Ill defined	92	92
93	Ill defined	93	93
94	Ill defined	94	94
95	Ill defined	95	95
96	Ill defined	96	96
97	Ill defined	97	97
98	Ill defined	98	98
99	Ill defined	99	99
100	Ill defined	100	100

Births.—927 births—480 males, 447 females—have been registered, giving a birth-rate equal to 20.78 per 1,000 per annum, the lowest rate ever recorded.

The birth-rates in 1905 for England and Wales were as follows :—

England and Wales	.....	27.2	per 1,000 living
76 Great Towns	.....	28.2	„
141 Smaller Towns	.....	26.9	„
England and Wales (less the 217 Towns)	.....	26.3	„

Seasonable Birth Table.—This table shows that for the year 1905 the birth-rates in the different Wards have been as nearly as possible equal, and this equality in the Birth-rates of the different Wards is still more strikingly emphasised by a glance at the next table, where the average birth-rates for the last five years are shown exactly equal, even to the first place of decimals.

BIRTHS REGISTERED, 1905.

1905 MONTH.	North-West Ward				South-West Ward				North-East Ward				South-East Ward			
	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	16	15	..	..	17	12	..	1	11	9	..	..	8	6	..	..
February	9	5	1	..	13	16	..	..	10	10	..	1	7	5	..	..
March	7	9	2	..	16	13	..	..	13	8	..	2	12	6	..	..
April	10	7	1	..	18	11	..	..	10	9	..	..	4	4	..	1
May	14	5	..	..	13	7	1	..	11	9	..	..	7	10	..	..
June	5	10	..	1	10	7	..	..	6	10	..	..	7	4	..	..
July	9	19	..	..	16	13	2	..	11	11	..	..	11	4	..	..
August	14	11	..	..	13	14	..	..	10	11	..	1	7	4	1	..
September	7	8	..	..	14	11	..	..	6	11	..	3	6	5	..	1
October	7	6	..	..	5	17	1	..	4	15	..	2	7	3	..	..
November	9	8	..	..	7	10	..	..	10	9	..	..	11	5	..	..
December	7	12	1	..	8	7	..	..	5	8	..	1	8	6	..	..
	114	115	5	2	150	138	4	1	107	120	4	7	95	62	1	2
Total Births	..	..	236	..	293	293	..	..	238	238	..	..	160	160	..	..
Birth-rate	..	..	21.00	..	21.13	21.13	..	..	20.93	20.93	..	..	19.67	19.67	..	..
Infant Mortality	..	..	148.30	..	133.10	133.10	..	..	134.45	134.45	..	..	131.25	131.25	..	..
Death-rate	..	..	15.13	..	12.76	12.76	..	..	13.01	13.01	..	..	12.78	12.78	..	..

The following Table shows a comparison of the Birth-rates and Infant Mortalities of the whole Borough, and of the Wards separately, together with an average, for the last five years.

YEAR.	ACCRINGTON.		North-West Ward.		South-West Ward.		North-East Ward.		South-East Ward.	
	Birth-rate.	Infant M'tality.	Birth-rate.	Infant M'tality.	Birth-rate.	Infant M'tality.	Birth-rate.	Infant M'tality.	Birth-rate.	Infant M'tality.
1901...	24.84	159.21	24.49	164.17	23.54	133.33	24.93	185.44	27.42	157.40
1902...	23.58	130.60	23.16	125.49	23.31	127.38	23.42	115.38	24.85	162.43
1903...	21.95	130.43	21.77	157.02	22.86	125.00	21.75	106.55	20.93	136.90
1904...	22.64	148.55	23.26	176.92	22.97	139.24	22.86	147.28	20.90	124.26
1905...	20.78	137.00	21.00	148.30	21.13	133.10	20.93	134.45	19.67	131.25
Average...	22.74	141.51	22.73	154.63	22.75	131.61	22.77	138.82	22.72	143.95

The birth-rate per 1,000 living, at all ages, for the last 24 years is shown below :—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1882	37.4	1894	27.8
1883	33.7	1895	27.0
1884	43.4	1896	27.1
1885	32.7	1897	24.97
1886	29.2	1898	23.98
1887	30.5	1899	23.25
1888	31.5	1900	24.67
1889	28.3	1901	24.84
1890	27.1	1902	23.58
1891	30.6	1903	21.95
1892	28.6	1904	22.64
1893	28.8	1905	20.78

Natural Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths is 328. The corresponding figures for the last fourteen years are :—

1892.....	438
1893.....	456
1894.....	525
1895.....	380
1896.....	485
1897.....	348
1898.....	372
1899.....	382
1900.....	426
1901.....	368
1902.....	428
1903.....	319
1904.....	304
1905.....	328

Infant Mortality.—The subject of Infant Mortality must ever engage the most serious attention of all sanitarians. The Local Government Board have this year added another duty to all Medical Officers of Health by asking for a Table dealing with this subject, designed by their Medical Officer of Health, to find a place in the Annual Report. This sheet (Table V) will be found at the end of my Report, a short perusal of which will be better than any description in words. For the requirements of our Borough, Mr. Crawshaw has improved this Table by adding on to the right hand side an analysis of the deaths in the four Wards of the Borough.

Notice, that of the 127 deaths during the year, 51 have occurred during the first four weeks of life; 67, or more than one-half, before the completion of the second month, and further take into consideration that there have been in addition 59 still births.

Further notice that of the long list of causes of death, Premature Birth and Congenital Defects account for 34 deaths, more than a quarter of the total. This is somewhat below the average, generally these causes account for one-third of the total.

These figures show in the clearest possible manner that the chief cause of the high rate of Infant Mortality is to be looked for in the want of proper care of the mother during the period of gestation, and for some months after the birth of the infant. Until a great reform is effected in this matter, excessive Infant Mortality will continue to be a disgrace to our civilization.

No definite enquiry has hitherto been made in our Borough as to the employment in Factories and Workshops of the mothers of the children in question. Information on this point is exceedingly desirable, and I think ought to be undertaken by the Council, in order to definitely settle the question whether such employment has the great prejudicial influence on the offspring that it is frequently stated to have.

There is no doubt that poverty with all its many causes is at the root of this want of suitable care of the mother's health, and makes additions to the family a burden instead of a blessing.

No doubt there is often great ignorance as to the proper feeding and treatment of children, but this defect is combatted by the advice obtained from the army of Doctors practising in the district, but if this was always carried out it would not make good the defects in treatment before birth.

Some of the preventable deaths would be avoided I am sure, by the temporary treatment in Hospital of cases, where clean and comfortable quarters would be given, together with good nursing and scientific supervision of feeding. When the financial support to the Victoria Hospital warrants it, this is one of the needs which the Governors will endeavour to meet.

The Table on page 17, which shows the Birth-rates and Infant Mortalities of the Wards for the five years 1901 to 1905, together with the averages, indicates that North-West Ward and South-East Ward have an average

Infant Mortality for the five years higher than the other two Wards of the Borough. These Wards contain a greater proportion of undesirable property.

The Infantile Death-rates for England and Wales during 1905 were as follows :—

England and Wales	128	per 1,000 Births.
76 Great Towns	140	„
141 Smaller Towns	132	„
England and Wales (less the 217 Towns)	113	„

For the last fifteen years the Infant Mortality has been :—

1891	151.8
1892	138.0
1893	190.3
1894	122.0
1895	192.3
1896	171.4
1897	187.38
1898	201.15
1899	178.98
1900	144.65
1901	159.21
1902	130.60
1903	130.43
1904	148.55
1905	137.00

Zymotic Diseases.—The principal Fevers have caused 29 deaths, giving a Zymotic death-rate equal to .65 per 1,000 per annum.

Smallpox	1
Measles	4
Scarlet Fever.....	4
Diphtheria and Mem. Croup	7
Enteric Fever	6
Zymotic Enteritis	5
Erysipelas	2
	—
	29
	<u> </u>

The figures in this Table for this year are very satisfactory indeed, they are the lowest ever recorded. From Whooping Cough there have been no deaths at all, and from Scarlet Fever only four.

Table VI. at the end of the Report shows the comparative prevalence of sickness and mortality from the different diseases of this group, from the year 1891 to the present time.

The number of deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases for the last 15 years is as under :—

DISEASES.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Scarlatina ..	6	2	1	2	9	8	9	11	10	4	9	4	21	6	4
Measles ..	37	..	34	2	15	6	20	30	2	21	21	4	35	25	4
Enteric Fever	9	7	6	3	13	10	5	13	4	7	8	6	8	7	6
Erysipelas ..	2	..	1	2	4	3	4	3	..	1	2	2	3	1	2
Zymotic Enteritis ..	11	23	35	12	59	28	31	30	57	29	32	3	11	10	5
Whooping Cough ..	15	32	14	3	7	21	8	8	9	13	4	16	1	14	..
Diphtheria Membranous Group ..	2	19	4	6	6	2	6	7	6	10	3	6	4	2	7
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	82	83	95	31	113	78	83	102	88	85	79	41	84	65	29

Scarlet Fever.—The incidence and mortality of Scarlet Fever has been as follows :—

	Borough.	N.W.	S.W.	N.E.	S.E.
Cases notified....	84	19	42	16	7
Deaths	4	1	1	2	—

Hospital isolation of this disease is not practised at all in the Borough. Isolation at home is advised, children from the house affected are excluded from school, and disinfection of rooms and bedding is carried out after the recovery of the patient.

Enteric Fever.—Typhoid Fever has been certified as the cause of six deaths out of 29 cases notified.

	Borough.	N.W.	S.W.	N.E.	S.E.
Cases notified....	29	6	11	5	7
Deaths	6	2	2	1	1

We have no provision for the Hospital isolation and treatment of this disease.

The case mortality from this disease appears to be on the increase, so that we may conclude either that as years go by, the type of disease has increased in severity, or that the patients are less able to combat the disease, or that the treatment is more defective than in past years. I am very sure that the last alternative is not a correct description of the present day treatment of this disease when properly carried out, in proof of which I may instance the fact that in well regulated Hospitals the case mortality has been reduced to 5 or 6 per cent. of the cases treated.

The figures relating to our Borough during the last fifteen years are as follows :—

Period.	Notified.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
1891 to 1895	298	38	12.7
1896 to 1900	222	39	17.5
1901 to 1905	143	35	24.4

This result has occurred in spite of the very great assistance which the District Nurses have been allowed to give the Doctors in the care and treatment of this disease during the last five years.

Measles.—There has been no prevalence of this disease during the year. The following Table shows the mortality arranged in the Wards.

N.W.	S.W.	N.E.	S.E.
1	—	2	1

All the four cases of death have been in children under two years of age.

Whooping Cough.—No deaths have resulted from this complaint throughout the year.

Diphtheria.—Sixteen cases of this disease have been notified during the year, with four deaths, as against thirteen cases notified and two deaths last year.

Although it is the established belief of those who are best able to judge, that one case of Diphtheria comes from another, yet the deterioration of health caused by the breathing of impure air contributes in no small measure to the advent of the disease when the particular microbe is encountered. In many of the houses in the Borough no trap is fixed on the slopstone pipes, and consequently these act as admission openings for the air of the kitchens.

Phthisis.—Tuberculous Disease has been responsible for 53 deaths, that is, 8.8 per cent. of the total deaths. This compares favourably with 1904, when the number was 72.

YEAR.	RATES PER 10,000.			
	North-West.	South-West.	North-East.	South-East.
1900.....	18.5	15.1	10.9	7.6
1901.....	20.1	5.9	13.6	25.3
1902.....	16.3	14.8	15.3	16.3
1903.....	18.8	12.4	13.3	13.7
1904.....	19.6	12.3	15.9	18.5
1905.....	16.0	11.5	9.6	9.8
Average for 6 years 1900-5.....	18.2	12.0	13.1	15.2

The above Table shows the rates per 10,000 living in the four wards of the Borough, together with the average for the last six years. North-West and South-East Wards again disgrace themselves, just as in the case of Infant Mortality. Probably the same causes which have produced their high Infant Mortality will explain their higher death rates from this form of disease; poverty and all that it means, including less satisfactory housing.

It has been very clearly demonstrated that where there is the greatest poverty there is a greater prevalence of this disease, and enquiries into individual cases show that very frequently the advent of this disease has led to the poverty of the person concerned.

In all cases where we are asked by the doctor in attendance on a case of this nature, or by the head of the household, we carry out disinfection free of cost, and I am happy to say that this useful preventive measure is more and more sought after.

The isolation of advanced cases would, I am sure effect a very great curtailment in the spreading of this dreadful complaint, and as I have many times before pointed out our Isolation Hospital is reasonably suited for this purpose.

WARDS.

DISEASE.	Total.	4 to 5	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 80	80 and up	WARDS.						
												North-West M	North-West F	South-West M	South-West F	North-East M	North-East F	South-East M	South-East F
Cancer of Tongue	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Throat	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Stomach	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Intestines	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Omentum	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Rectum	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" Liver	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
" Pancreas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Bladder	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" Uterus	5	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
" Mamma.....	4	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
" Facial Bones	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant Cerebral Tumour ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Abdominal ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rodent Ulcer of Face	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarcoma of Kidney	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Lower Jaw	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
TOTAL	33	1	1	2	3	3	6	7	5	4	1	7	5	8	2	4	3	4

Cancer.—Malignant Disease has caused 33 deaths, exactly the same number as last year. The accompanying table displays the region of the body affected, the age and sex of the patient, and the distribution as regards Wards.

Very elaborate research is being prosecuted into the nature of Cancer, and allied forms of Malignant Disease, but so far the much looked for cure for Cancer has failed to appear.

Water Supply.—The supply of water to all parts of the Borough has been constant during the past twelve months, notwithstanding the exceptionally low rainfall of 34.85 inches, being the record at Burnley Road Reservoirs, whereas, taking an average of 10 preceding years, 40.30 inches was the record. The Water Board have insisted on the economic use of water, and the stopping of waste, in order to pass over the dry season, and avoid the necessity of an intermittent supply, which several Lancashire Boroughs have been compelled to adopt.

The increasing population of the Borough and constituent Authorities controlled by the Joint Water Board, has caused an enquiry to be made as to the best available source of increasing the supply, and a Bill is now in Parliament for securing a site and Pumping Station at Altham Bridge, three miles from the Borough Boundary. Details of these projected works have not yet been disclosed, but I understand the supply of water is abundant, and of excellent quality, on the authority of the best water analysts.

Disposal of Excrement.—No great change has been made during the year in this matter. My report for the year 1900 deals at some length with the method of disposal at the Coppy Clough Sewage Works owned by the Accrington and Church Joint Sewage Board.

Destructors.—Information under this head is given in detail in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Disinfecting Apparatus.—The Steam Disinfecting Apparatus continues to work satisfactorily.

During the year the Corporation wheelwright, under Mr. Diggle's supervision, has built for us a new van for the conveying of clothes back to the houses after disinfection. We have now a separate van for journeys to and from infected houses.

Abattoirs.—The Public Abattoirs are regularly inspected and are under the constant care of one of the Corporation workmen. The Sanitary Inspector's Report gives details of the destruction of carcasses that have been considered unfit for human food.

The stalls on the Market Ground receive regular attention from the Sanitary Inspector, and his Report gives full details of the action taken during the year against persons offering unwholesome food for sale.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—In every notified case of infectious disease enquiry is made as to the milk supply, in order to safe-guard against the possibility of this being the source of infection.

When cases of this nature occur at any of the Farms or Milkshops, or at other places such as shops where the food supply is in question, or there are special dangers of spreading the disease, and especially in cases where reasonable isolation cannot be carried out, we endeavour to persuade the head of the household to arrange for the patient to be nursed in a private home, usually that of a relation where better isolation can be effected, and the dangers of spreading reduced. The disinfection van is used as a temporary ambulance, and the transference is effected under our care.

Although this plan has certain objections, it must be remembered that we have no hospital accommodation for this class of disease, and up to the present I have been unable to trace any spread of disease following upon this course of action.

Improvements have been made during the summer months in some of the Cowsheds of the Borough, which had not hitherto conformed to the Regulations formulated in 1901. Our standard of cubical capacity per cow is 600 feet of air space.

During the winter the Veterinary Inspector to the Corporation has made an inspection of all the milch cows in the Borough, with the object of determining their condition as regards Tuberculous Disease.

Factory and Workshop Acts.—The Factories and Workshops are frequently visited, and inspections made to ascertain the condition of such places so far as the matters under the charge of the Local Authority are concerned.

Notifications under Sections 5 and 14 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, have been received from H.M. Inspector, as follows :—

LANCASHIRE ART CO. :—

“ Closet accommodation not sufficient.” Existing Pail Closet pulled down, and two new Water Closets provided.

GRIMSHAW & BROCK, Blackburn Road :—

“ No Closet accommodation.” Satisfactory accommodation was provided.

34 BURNLEY ROAD :—

“ Defective Closet accommodation.” A new Pail Closet was provided.

MANCHESTER ROAD, (Birtwistles) :—

“ Sanitary conveniences not provided.” A new Pail Closet was provided.

HYNDBURN MILL :—

“ Not sufficient means of escape in case of fire.” An outside Iron Escape was fixed to two windows in Winding and Tape Rooms, and an extra Doorway provided in Weaving Shed.

LODGE MILL :—

“ Not sufficient means of escape in case of fire.” An opening was made at the far end of the top room, and an Iron Ladder fixed leading to room below, in which a window was made to open to adjoining street.

HYNDBURN MILL :—

“Insufficient Closets for females.” Extra accommodation was provided.

BAXENDEN, (Kearns, Allen & Co.) :—

“Not sufficient means of escape in case of fire from the Grey Room.” An outside Iron Escape was fixed.

WOODNOOK MILL :—

“Not sufficient means of escape in case of fire from Drawing and Twisting Room.” It was not considered necessary to take any action in this case.

UNION STREET, (Lunn's) :—

“Sanitary conveniences not provided.” Satisfactory accommodation was provided.

BLACKBURN ROAD, (Fisher's) :—

“Unsatisfactory and insanitary condition of Closets and Common Yard.” The Closets were repaired and the yard put in a satisfactory condition.

ALBION MILL :—

“The Closets not adequately lighted.” A window was fixed in each Closet.

MELBOURNE MILL :—

“Not sufficient means of escape in case of fire.” Satisfactory provision was made.

ALBERT MILL :—

“Not sufficient means of escape in case of fire.” An outside Iron Escape was fixed to Winding Room, and an extra door from Weaving Shed will be made as soon as weather will permit.

BROAD OAK MILL :—

“ Not sufficient means of escape in case of fire. Arrangements were made for the required work to be done during the coming summer.

BROAD OAK MILL :—

“ Some of the females' Closets not adequately lighted, and ventilated, and not sufficient accommodation for the males.” Satisfactory arrangements were made.

KING STREET :—

“ Insanitary Urinal in yard.” A notice was served to alter the Urinal and convert existing Pail Closet to Water Carriage system.

UNION MILL :—

“ Insufficient means of escape in case of fire from Winding and Tape Rooms.” Outside Iron Escape was fixed at the end of each room.

The following Workshops were found to require cleansing and limewashing, viz. :—199 Blackburn Road, 410 Blackburn Road, and 93a Lower Antley Street. The cleansing, etc., was carried out by the occupiers on receipt of notice.

The following Factories were without inside doors to females' Closets, viz. :—Melbourne Mill, Park Mill, Woodnook Mill, Oak Vale Mill, Perseverance Mill, and Royal Mill. Notice was served in each case to provide the necessary doors.

The following is a copy of the official form required by the Home Office as to the proceedings taken in connection with the supervision of Factories, Workshops, &c. :—

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries.)	51	13	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries.)	49	..	..
WORKPLACES	32	..	..
HOMeworkERS' PREMISES	2	..	..
TOTAL	134	13	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.		
	Found	Re-medied	Referred to H. M. Inspector.			
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*						
Want of Cleanliness.....	3	3	..	..
Want of Ventilation .....	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .....	..	..	..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors .....	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances	1	1	..	..
Sanitary accommodations ..	{	Insufficient	5	4
		Unsuitable or Defective ..	11	9
		Not separate for sexes ..	2	1
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—						
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) .....	..	..	..	..
Breach of special Sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) .....	..	..	..	..
Failure as regard lists of outworkers (S. 107) ....	..	..	..	..
Giving out work to be done in premises which are	{	Unwholesome (S. 108)
		Infected (S. 110)
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by Scarlet Fever or Smallpox (S. 109) .....	..	..	..	..
Other offences .....	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	22	18	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

The following is a more detailed list of the various Workshops in the Borough.

Bakers, Confectioners, etc.	30
Dress-makers, Milliners, etc.	57
Tailors.....	21
Boot-makers, Cloggers, etc.	51
Hosiers	3
Art Needle-worker	1
Brush-makers	3
Harness-makers	3
Cycle repairers	2
Joiners	8
Cabinet-makers	17
Wood Carver.....	1
Upholsterer	1
French Polishers	3
Plumbers	4
Painters	6
Masons	2
Smiths.....	8
Wheelwrights	5
Refrigerator Maker	1
Picture Framers	2
Jewellers.....	2
Photographers	2
Sugar Boiler	1
Cooper.....	1
Tinsmiths	2
Chemical Manufacturers	5
Paper Bag Maker.....	1
Rag Sorter.....	1
Waste Dealer	1
Beer Bottler	1
Herb Beer Maker.....	1
Fish Curer	1
Tripe Boilers	5
Gut Scraper	1

Observations.—A glance at the Table showing the mortality statistics in certain towns in the neighbourhood, and others of a similar population, shows that in a general way we compare favourably. With the exception of Southport, our death-rate from Zymotic Diseases is lower than any other town in the list, but Southport and Darwen are the only ones which save us from the bottom place as regards Birth-rate. It will be noted that only two places in the list, Lancaster and Burton-on-Trent can beat us as regards average death-rate for the last ten years.

Our Infant Mortality is yet very unsatisfactory, anything over 100 deaths per 1000 births must include preventable deaths.

The nursing of persons suffering from Typhoid fever is a matter needing serious attention.

As regards Tuberculous Disease, this year has been exceptionally good, but it must not be forgotten that this is a preventable disease, and nothing short of extinction must satisfy the Health Authority.

ARTHUR GREENHALGH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Table showing Birth and Death Rates in certain Towns in 1905.

NAME.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infants' Deaths per 1000 Births.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malignant Disease Death Rate	Average Death Rate for 10 years, 1895-1904
Ashton-under-Lyne	44880	26.3	18.4	179	1.8	4.2	1.3	.44	.53	19.9
Blackburn	132742	24.0	18.5	146	2.0	3.1	1.0	.6	.85	19.5
Burton-on-Trent	52424	25.4	12.5	87	.9	1.5	1.25	.17	..	14.7
Bury	58594	21.69	16.43	146	1.19	3.16	1.24	.69	.92	18.72
Carlisle	47920	24.3	15.8	139	1.3	2.7	1.2	.6	.6	18.6
Crewe	46578	28.2	13.5	131	2.1	2.3	.5	.9	.60	15.9
Darwen	39918	20.4	14.0	144	1.07	3.53	.90	.30	.90	16.6
Keighley	43940	23.4	14.5	132	.81	2.7	1.25	.61	.81	17.7
Lancaster	44570	23.02	12.47	105	1.48	1.77	1.03	.49	.91	14.49
Rochdale	86390	21.8	16.7	133	1.30	2.65	1.30	.47	.87	18.6
Southport	51107	18.02	13.69	114	.43	1.88	1.17	.27	1.09	16.09
Wigan	88306	33.04	18.07	163	3.23	3.78	1.04	.41	..	21.50
Haslingden	18743	21.34	15.47	120	1.01	3.30	.58	.21	.64	16.63
Oswaldtwistle	14600	23.56	13.29	142	.89	2.74	.41	.82	1.09	16.79
Clayton-le-Moors	8600	25.	14.6	134	.9	2.7	.34	.11	.69	17.6
Accrington	44600	20.78	13.43	137	.65	2.42	.67	.51	.74	15.86

Sanitary Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1905.

RICHARD DIGGLE, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.,

Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Department

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1902

RICHARD BIGGLE, Assoc. Royal San. Insp.
Sanitary Inspector.

HEALTH OFFICE,

TOWN HALL,

ACCRINGTON.

**To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the work done by this Department.

In the early part of the year the Committee decided to continue the Sewer from Dyke Nook, Whalley Road, to the Borough Boundary, and this extension has done away with a nuisance which had been a source of trouble for a good many years.

The property in the District was inspected, the sanitary condition of which was found to be far from satisfactory. Notices were served upon the owners to lay down a proper system of drainage coupled to the new sewer.

Parliamentary power having been obtained, the Corporation may, (when a sewer and water supply sufficient for the purpose are reasonably available) by written notice to the owner of any building, require any existing Closet accommodation, (other than a Water Closet or Waste Water Closet), to be altered so as to be converted into a Water Closet or Waste Water Closet, and they may also require a separate receptacle for ashes and house refuse to be provided, at, or in connection with such building.

Many owners have taken advantage of the grant of £2 per Closet allowed by the Corporation for Pail conversions. The result however, has not been any reduction in cost of collection, nor can this be expected until whole blocks of property, or districts, have been cleared.

Notices have been served on owners of property in Whalley Road district, above the Railway, to convert all Pail Closets to Water Carriage System, and satisfactory progress is being made to comply therewith.

In Lower Antley district good work is also being done in converting Pail Closets to Water Carriage system, one block of 20 houses in Lower Antley Street having been completed, and arrangements made for the conversion of about other 50 Closets in the same locality.

It should be understood that when any conversions of Closets take place, all other sanitary defects found are remedied at the same time.

The sanitary condition of a block of houses in Clement Street and Herds Court, Nuttall Street, has been improved. A new Sewer has been laid, new covered Ashpits and Water Closets have been built, and the back road paved, whilst the old open Ashpits have been swept away.

Eighteen houses, known as Bedlam, have also received attention. The old privy middens have been pulled down, new covered Ashplaces and Pail Closets built, and the houses provided with a new Drainage System.

Notice was served on the owner of 21 houses in Worsley Street, behind Manchester Road, to substitute Water Closets for the existing old Privy Middens, and to do such other work as would put the property in satisfactory sanitary condition, a new Sewer having been provided by the Corporation. For some unaccountable reason the work was delayed, in consequence of which, a complaint was made to the Magistrates, and an Order obtained for the work to be done. The Order is being complied with.

In addition to the foregoing, the following Table shows other sanitary work attended to :—

Closets and Drains blocked	1202
Closets and Drains opened	1190
Water Closets blocked beyond trap	12
Tipplers, etc. broken	6
Street Gullies blocked, etc.	9
Insufficient Closet and Ashpit accommodation	6
Insanitary Privies	4
Closets and Ashpits require reconstructing ..	126
Ashpits require reconstructing	7
Defective drainage	132
Drains inside houses not disconnected	2
Defective Sinks and Waste Pipes	27
Defective Troughing and Down-spouts	8
Houses damp	3
Yards insanitary	23
Dangerous Floor	1
Houses without sufficient Ventilation	4
Closets altered from Old Privies	4
Closets altered from Pail system	93

Disinfection.

During the year 215 cases of Infectious Disease have been notified, as against 234 cases the previous year.

The whole of the cases were visited, the premises inspected, and verbal and printed instructions given as to the proper means of isolation of infected persons, and the preventive measures to be observed, to prevent as far as possible the spread of the disease.

2,072 Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c., and all Books from infected houses belonging to Public Libraries have been disinfected, 382 Articles of Clothing, &c., burnt, and 304 Rooms fumigated.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.

During the year six Farms have been altered and improved to comply with the Regulations made under the above Order, namely :—Slate Pits, Lane Ends, Hollins, Whooley Lane, Lane Side, and Newhouse. The alterations have been rather extensive. Many of the old shippens had only about 300 cub. feet per head, and as 600 cub. feet per head is the minimum space required, it was found necessary in three cases to build new shippens. In every case a new system of drainage has been laid with cement jointed earthenware pipes, discharging into a tank.

Arrangements are being made for other Farms to be altered next Summer.

Slaughter Houses and Markets.

The Slaughter Houses and Markets are frequently visited, and it is a pleasure to report that little trouble is experienced in dealing with the persons who trade at these places. As a rule, if any of the Traders have in their possession any doubtful food, my attention is called to the fact, and if considered unfit for food is given up to be destroyed. In doubtful cases the Medical Officer of Health is always called in.

The following is a summary of the animals slaughtered in the Corporation Abattoirs during the year :—

Beasts	2,028
Sheep	16,543
Calves	329
Pigs	1,799

787-lbs. of Beef, 140-lbs. of Pork, the organs of 7 Beasts, 106-lbs. of Tripe, 112-lbs. of Fish, and 188-lbs. of Fruit have been condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

Common Lodging Houses.

The Lodging Houses in the Borough are visited once weekly. The houses are kept clean, limewashing being regularly carried out according to the specified times mentioned in the Bye-laws regulating these houses. No cases of Infectious Disease have occurred during the year.

Offensive Trades.

The premises where these Trades are carried on are frequently visited, and are kept as clean as possible.

Two applications were made during the year for premises to be licensed, and licenses were granted subject to the premises being made to comply with the requirements of the Corporation.

Scavenging.

Scavenging has been carried on as in previous years, with the exception that it was found necessary to pay more attention to Antley district, on account of increased traffic. An extra hand-cart man has been put on this District, with good result.

1,947 loads of street sweepings, 1,258 loads of refuse from street gullies, and 1,963 loads of Snow were removed during the year.

Collection of Waste Paper.

The collection of Waste-paper, Cardboard, &c., from the various business premises, has proved very successful; 33 tons were collected during the year, which realised £16 10s. 0d.

The system adopted is as follows:—Shopkeepers are provided with bags, an employee of the Corporation, provided with a light hand-cart, calls for the bags periodically, and conveys them to the Hyndburn Road Depot, where the paper, &c., is screened and packed ready for consignment.

This system minimises to a large extent the quantity of light refuse being put in ashpits.

Destructors.

In August last, the Health and Electricity Committees decided to have the second Boiler re-coupled to the Destructor flues. The results since then have shown that the Committees were well advised in making the alteration. It will, however, be necessary during the coming Summer to carry out extensive repairs to the Destructor Cells, and make good damage, which to a large extent, was done when working with one boiler.

BOROUGH OF ACCRINGTON.

Cost of Collection and Destruction of Refuse.

MONTH.	DOMESTIC REFUSE.			Market, Fish and Trade Refuse.	Total weight of Refuse.	COST OF COLLECTION. (Domestic Refuse only).				Cost of Destruction (all refuse) Wages only.		TOTAL COST.	
	No. of Loads	Weight.	Average weight per Load.			Manual Labour.		Team Labour.		Amount.	per ton.	Amount.	per ton.
						Amount.	per ton.	Amount.	per ton.				
January	522	T. C. Q. 798 16 0	T. C. Q. 1 10 2	T. C. Q. 35 4 3	T. C. Q. 834 0 3	£ s. d. 28 18 8	s. d. 0 8.6	£ s. d. 55 2 6	s. d. 1 4.5	£ s. d. 50 9 3	s. d. 1 2.5	£ s. d. 134 10 5	s. d. 3 3.6
February	590	954 19 1	1 12 1	40 14 3	995 14 0	31 17 8	0 8	61 10 9	1 3.4	54 2 11	1 1	147 11 4	3 0.4
March	736	1190 15 1	1 12 1	48 11 3	1239 7 0	41 12 10	0 8.4	76 12 3	1 3.4	73 7 1	1 2.2	191 12 2	3 2
April	584	912 19 3	1 11 1	44 13 1	957 13 0	33 6 11	0 8.7	60 1 6	1 3.7	59 0 0	1 2.7	152 8 5	3 3.1
May	796	1232 10 2	1 10 3	47 7 3	1279 18 1	44 5 10	0 8.6	81 4 6	1 3.8	76 16 6	1 2.4	202 6 10	3 2.8
June	559	848 6 2	1 10 1	35 14 1	884 0 3	31 6 8	0 8.8	57 7 6	1 4.2	58 6 6	1 3.8	147 0 8	3 4.8
July	443	646 14 0	1 9 0	37 13 0	684 7 0	25 6 8	0 9.4	47 7 3	1 5.6	61 2 7	1 9.4	133 16 6	4 0.4
August	677	994 4 1	1 9 1	54 1 3	1048 6 0	38 1 10	0 9.2	72 6 9	1 5.4	62 10 1	1 2.3	172 18 8	3 4.9
September	590	885 19 3	1 10 0	45 1 1	931 1 0	32 0 8	0 8.6	61 17 6	1 4.7	64 19 9	1 4.7	158 17 11	3 6
October	510	764 10 2	1 10 0	40 11 2	805 2 0	30 2 8	0 9.4	57 9 9	1 6	61 1 5	1 6.2	148 13 10	3 9.6
November	722	1107 6 3	1 10 2	49 9 0	1156 15 3	41 4 10	0 8.9	78 17 3	1 5.1	77 4 9	1 4	197 6 10	3 6
December	644	945 8 0	1 9 1	33 3 1	978 11 1	34 3 8	0 8.6	66 16 6	1 4.9	60 0 0	1 2.7	161 0 2	3 4.2
1905.....	7373	11282 10 2	1 10 2	512 6 1	11794 16 3	412 8 11	0 8.7	776 14 0	1 4.5	759 0 10	1 3.4	1948 3 9	3 4.6
1904.....	7438	11468 5 1	1 10 3	497 16 3	11966 2 0	440 5 10	0 9.2	765 6 9	1 4	722 2 7	1 2.4	1927 15 2	3 3.6
1903.....	7961	11031 9 2	1 7 2	493 7 2	11524 17 0	409 7 9	0 8.9	836 7 6	1 6.1	798 1 2	1 4.6	2043 16 5	3 7.6
1902.....	9418	11503 13 3	1 4 1	441 17 1	11945 11 0	476 2 5	0 9.9	978 1 6	1 8.4	847 7 7	1 5	2301 11 6	3 11.3
1901.....	8783	10416 12 1	1 3 2	363 7 3	10780 0 0	453 3 8	0 10.4	890 15 6	1 8.5	800 13 11	1 5.8	2144 13 1	4 0.7

R. DIGGLE, Superintendent.

1870

REPORT OF ACCRINGTON

Construction and Destruction of

Location	Year	Construction	Destruction
...	1870	...	...
...	1871	...	...
...	1872	...	...
...	1873	...	...
...	1874	...	...
...	1875	...	...
...	1876	...	...
...	1877	...	...
...	1878	...	...
...	1879	...	...
...	1880	...	...

The accompanying Table shows the cost of Collection and Destruction of the Refuse, the total cost being 3/4.6, as against 3/3.6 last year. This slight increase can be accounted for by the fact that last Summer was exceptionally dry, and consequently there was less moisture in the refuse.

55 tons 14 cwts. of Scrap Tin have been picked out of the refuse tipped at the Destructors; this material filled 20 wagons, and realised £14.

758 tons of Mortar have been ground and sold, realising £190, as against 640 tons sold last year.

1,595 tons of Clinker have also been sold for street forming, flagging, and concrete purposes.

RICHARD DIGGLE,

SANITARY INSPECTOR, AND

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE I.—For Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13
1895	40666	1118	27.49	215	192.3	738	18.14	..	..	..	..	..
1896	41125	1138	27.67	195	171.4	653	15.87	..	..	..	..	..
1897	41568	1062	25.54	199	197.38	714	17.17	..	..	..	..	..
1898	41954	1034	24.64	208	201.15	662	15.77	..	..	..	..	..
1899	42357	1028	24.26	184	178.98	646	15.25	..	..	..	..	..
1900	42787	1113	26.01	160	143.75	658	15.37	12	3	32	687	16.05
1901	43223	1074	24.84	171	159.21	689	15.94	27	10	27	706	16.33
1902	43500	1026	23.58	134	130.60	576	13.24	14	10	32	598	13.74
1903	44000	966	21.95	126	130.43	628	14.27	28	13	32	647	14.70
1904	44300	1003	22.64	149	148.55	667	15.05	18	7	39	699	15.77
Averages for years 1895-1904.	42548	1056	24.82	174	164.83	663	15.58	..	..	..	..	..
1905	44600	927	20.78	127	137.00	577	12.93	24	13	35	599	13.43

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 3,426.6

Total population at all ages..(M 20,528, F 22,594)..... 43,122
 Number of inhabited houses 9,515
 Average number of persons per house 4.5

At Census of 1901.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

Table III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.					1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65									65 and upw'd
Smallpox	35	3	6	9	17	..	9	3	5	18	9	3	5	18
Diphtheria	16	4	6	2	4	..	5	4	5	2	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	42	2	6	1	32	..	9	11	14	8	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	84	..	25	47	7	..	19	42	16	7	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	29	..	..	8	7	2	6	11	5	7	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Tctals	215	2	35	75	27	2	49	73	49	44	9	3	5	18

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES)				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the district			
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	North-West.	South-West.	North-East.		South-East.		
Smallpox	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	7	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	6	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	13	..	..	1	3	7	2	1	3	8	1	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..
Enteritis	13	9	2	..	..	1	1	7	3	3	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	30	1	..	1	7	21	..	10	11	5	4	..	..	..
Other Tubercular Diseases	23	7	4	4	3	5	..	8	5	6	4	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	33	..	1	..	..	22	10	7	13	6	4	..	..	..
Bronchitis	43	7	4	1	..	16	15	9	14	16	4	..	..	5
Pneumonia	54	7	4	4	4	24	6	15	15	13	4	..	..	1
Pleurisy	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	9	..	5	1	..	2	1	2	4	2	1	..	..	1
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver	8	..	..	..	..	7	1	4	..	2	2	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	4	6	..	..	..
Diseases & Accidents of Parturition	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	62	..	..	2	1	37	22	21	16	14	11	..	..	..
Accidents	9	2	1	..	..	4	2	4	2	2	1	..	..	3
Suicides	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	1
All other Causes	221	55	13	6	5	69	73	60	67	52	42	..	..	13
ALL CAUSES	599	127	49	26	27	235	135	170	177	148	104	..	..	24

TABLE VI.
COMPARISON OF PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS AND DEATH
FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

YEAR.	SMALLPOX.		ERYSIPELAS.		DIPHThERIA.		MEMBRANOUS GROUP.		SCARLET FEVER.		ENTERIC FEVER.		PUERPERAL FEVER.	
	Cases reported	Deaths	Cases reported	Deaths	Cases reported	Deaths	Cases reported	Deaths	Cases reported	Deaths	Cases reported	Deaths	Cases reported	Deaths
1891	..	..	..	2	21	2	..	10	80	6	22	9	..	..
1892	..	..	..	..	88	19	..	4	46	2	23	7	2	2
1893	6	..	..	1	29	4	..	3	34	1	52	6	4	2
1894	2	1	..	2	37	3	..	7	127	2	23	3	..	..
1895	..	..	..	4	31	6	..	11	163	9	178	13	1	..
1896	..	..	..	3	40	2	..	10	177	8	54	10	4	4
1897	..	..	..	4	32	6	..	9	328	9	48	5	5	4
1898	..	..	..	3	38	7	..	3	287	11	52	13	4	2
1899	1	..	..	..	27	6	..	10	398	10	35	4	2	..
1900	..	..	..	1	21	6	..	4	218	4	33	7	1	2
1901	..	..	..	2	13	3	..	..	154	9	25	8	2	2
1902	4	..	..	2	27	6	..	..	115	4	35	6	5	4
1903	43	1	6	3	27	4	2	..	275	21	24	8	2	1
1904	4	..	25	1	13	2	1	..	157	6	30	7	4	1
1905	35	1	42	2	16	4	4	3	84	4	29	6	5	2

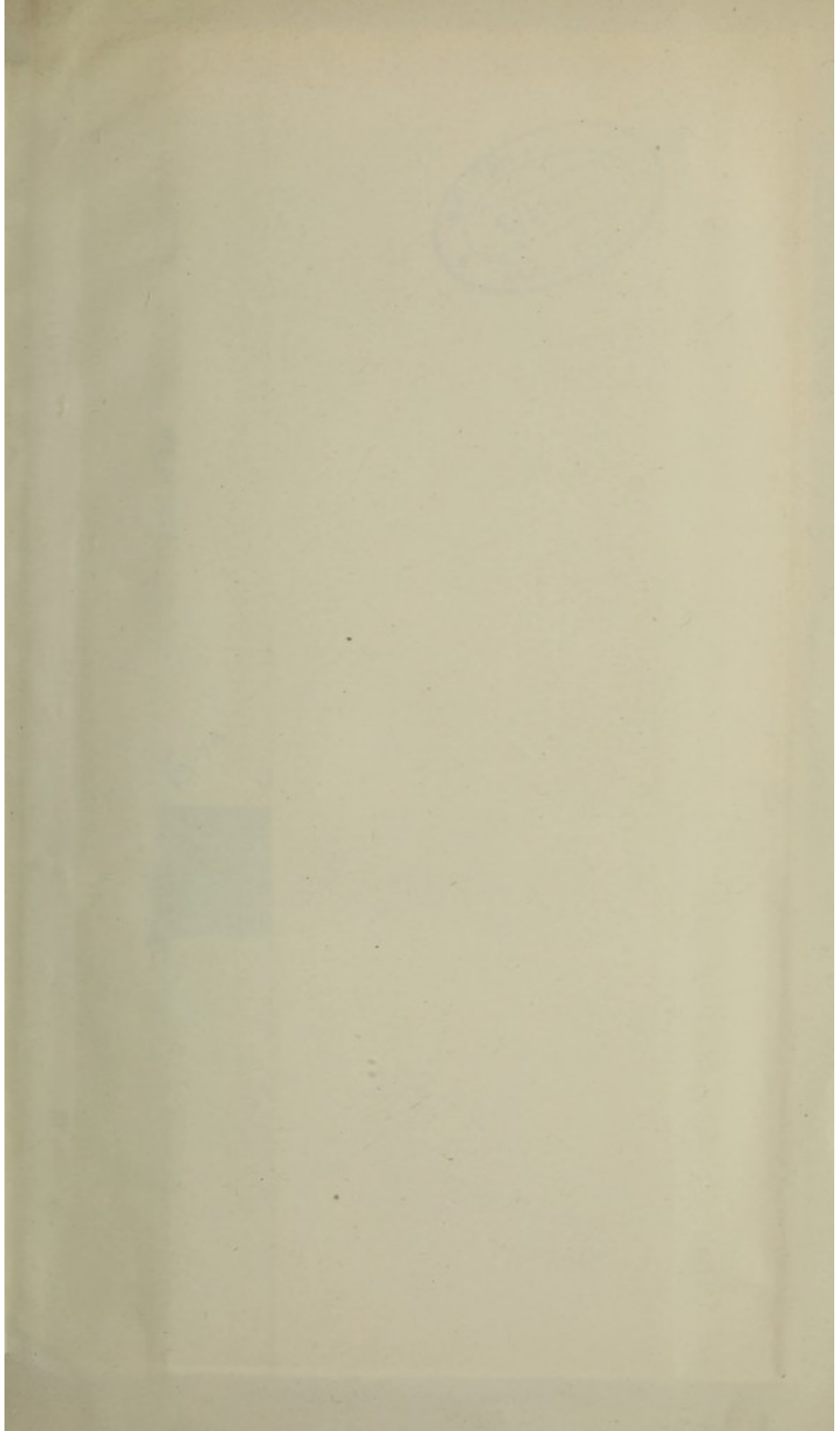
ACCREDITED BOARD MEMBERS

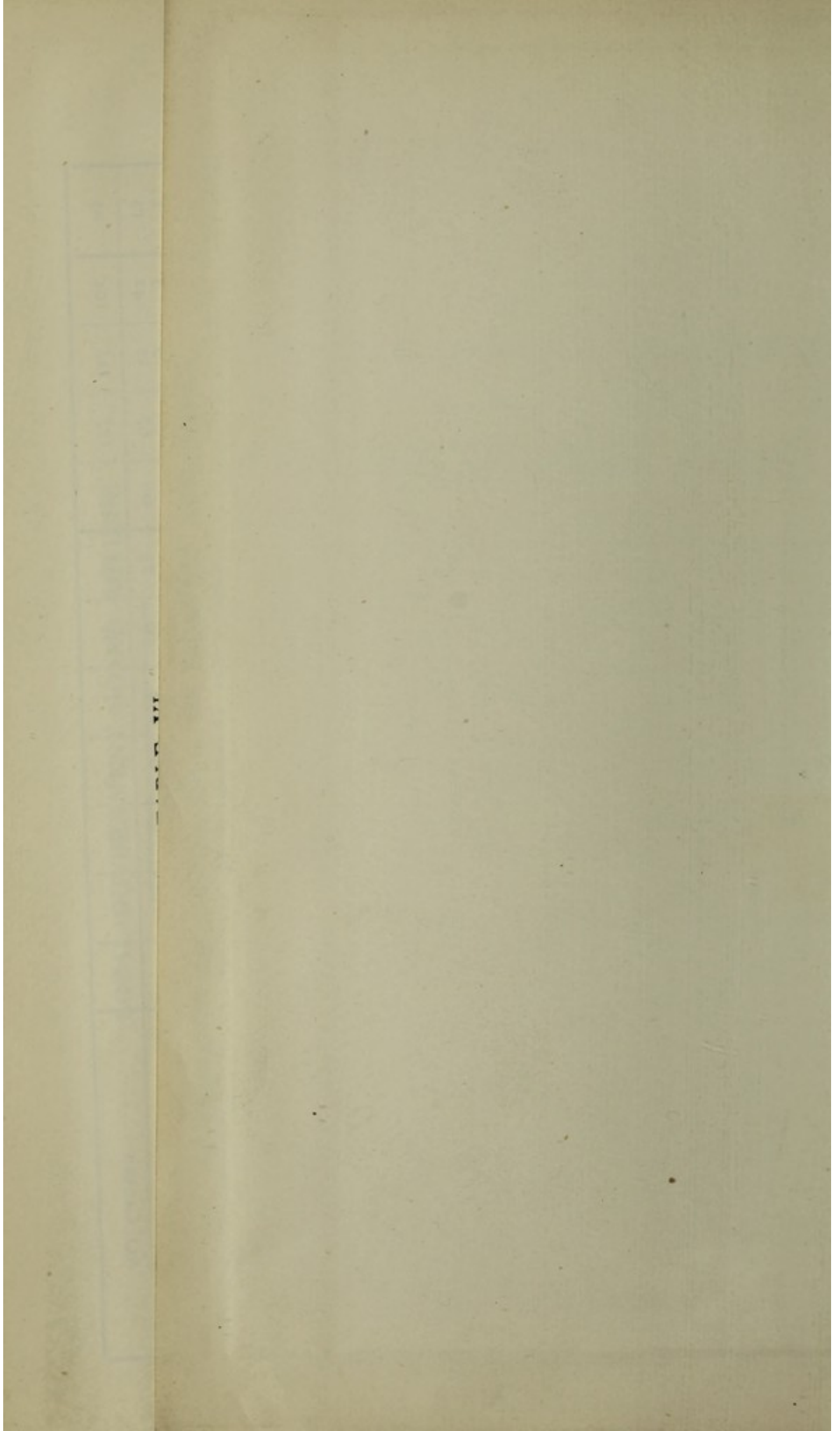
NOTTINGHAM

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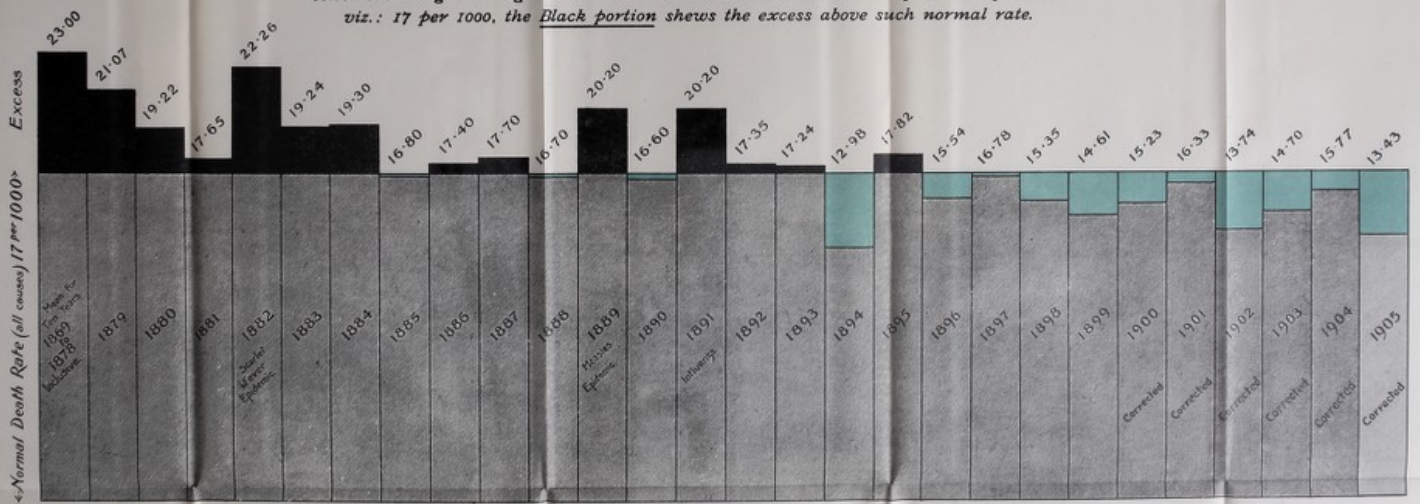


BOROUGH OF ACCRINGTON.

Diagram shewing Death Rate for Twenty-Seven Years, 1879 to 1905 inclusive.

REFERENCE.

The Shaded portion of each column represents what the late Dr. Farr considered might be regarded as the Normal Annual Death Rate of a healthy Town, viz.: 17 per 1000, the Black portion shews the excess above such normal rate.



CORRECTED means:—The addition of Deaths of Accrington "residents" in Workhouse and other districts; and the subtraction of Deaths of "non-residents" occurring in the Borough, the result of which means the nett addition of

29 in 1900.
17 .. 1901.
22 .. 1902.
19 .. 1903.
32 .. 1904.
22 .. 1905.

Tobacco VIII

Deaths of Accrings

Non-Residents in Ho
Victoria Ho
Borough 22

Total		Deaths	
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100