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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



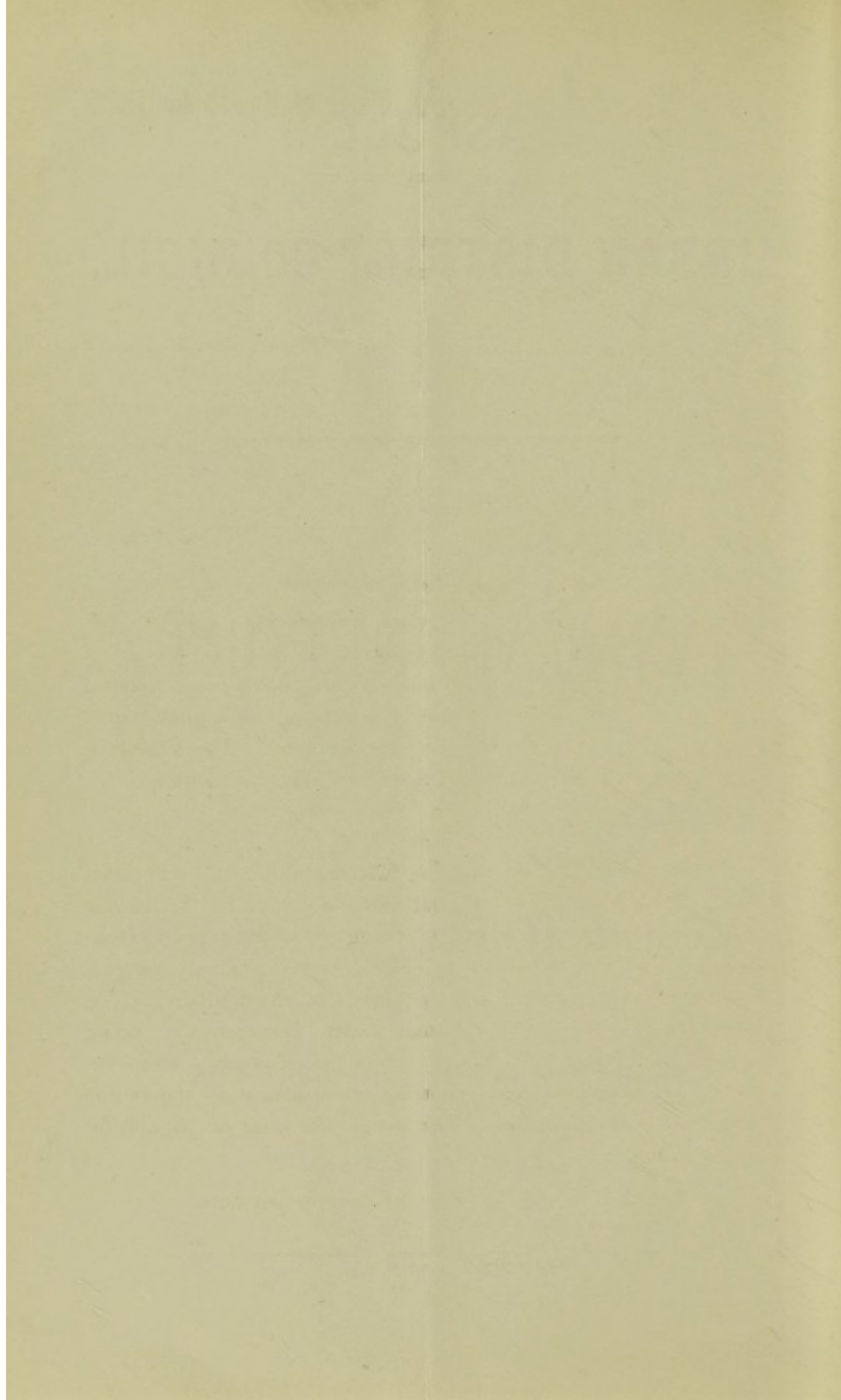
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year ending December 31st, 1912.

*With Compliments
of M. O. H.*



Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1912.

To the Chairman and Members of the Aspull Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report on the Health of the Township for the year ending December 31st, 1912, together with the various Lists and Tables prescribed by the Home Office, Local Government Board, and County Council.

PART I.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS DURING 1912.

(1) Physical features and general character of the District.

The Urban District of Aspull comprises an area of 1906 statute acres, lying to the North-east of the County Borough of Wigan in the County of Lancaster. The ground has a general trend upwards in a North-Easterly direction, the highest point reached being about 500 feet above sea level. The subsoil is clay, overlying the coal-measures of the Wigan Coalfield.

(2) Population.

The population, which was 8276 (Males 4223, Females 4053) at the last Census, is composed mainly of the Industrial Class,—the chief occupations being Coal-Mining, Cotton-Weaving and Spinning, and Steel-Working,—a small proportion of the inhabitants being engaged in Agriculture. The distribution of the population varies considerably, being densest in New Springs Ward, where the Township abuts on the Wigan boundary, and becoming more sparse as the radius from that point increases. The actual densities of population are as follows:

North Ward	...	3.4 persons per acre.
East Ward	...	2.3 " "
New Springs Ward	27.3	" "

Employment has been good—generally speaking—during the year, with the exception of the period caused by the recent Coal Strike,—and the amount of Poor Law Relief required has been exceptionally small.

(3) Water Supply.

The Water Supply of the district is obtained by arrangement with the Bolton Corporation from their mains, and comes from the Rivington Watershed. The quantity, quality, and pressure of the supply have alike been good during 1912.

(4) Drainage and Sewerage.

Drainage is satisfactory, and Sewage is taken by the mains of the Wigan Corporation. As regards Sanitary conveniences, the Privy-Midden System still remains predominant, but a number of conversions to water-carriage have been carried out—particulars of which will be found in the subjoined Report of your Sanitary Officer. In the Summary attached to his Report will also be found the total number of closets of each kind in the district. It may be mentioned that in 42 cases moveable ash-bins have been provided in place of the fixed receptacles for refuse previously in use.

(5) Scavenging.

Has been carried out as in previous years by contract. The contents of privy-middens, and the refuse from ash-pits are removed in open carts and deposited on farm-land. There is no Refuse-Destructor in the district.

(6) Sanitary Inspections.

Periodical Inspections of the district have been made by myself and your Sanitary Inspector, and special visits of Inspection have been paid in connection with the recent outbreak of Typhoid Fever, and in other cases where indicated.

(7) Premises controlled by Bye-laws.

There are no Lodging-houses, or cellar-dwellings in the district, and no Offensive Trades have been carried on during the year.

(8) Schools.

The inspection of school children is in the hands of the County Authorities, but the sanitary conditions and water supply of the various school buildings are as a rule satisfactory. Two of the Elementary Schools in New Springs Ward were closed on July 5th for a period of 3 weeks in consequence of an outbreak of Scarlet Fever,—with very favourable results as regards the prevalence of the disease.

(9) Food.

(a) Milk Supply.—Is derived mainly from farms situated in the vicinity. Its quality and wholesomeness is good, and the condition of the various Dairies and Cowsheds has proved on inspection to be satisfactory. No action has been taken with regard to the detection of Tuberculous infection of Milk or Cows.

(b) Other Foods.—There is one Slaughter-house in the Township which is visited by your Inspector at regular intervals, and he reports its condition as satisfactory. No carcasses have been condemned as being unfit for food. It has not been necessary to condemn any other articles of food on account of their unsoundness.

(10) Housing.

The house-to-house Inspection of the District in accordance with the Local Government Board Regulation of 1910 has proceeded steadily throughout the year. Over 300 premises have been inspected. The number of houses put into thorough sanitary order as a result of this inspection is 117, and in 87 other cases notices have been served, but have not yet been carried out. Eight cases of over-crowding came to light. The occupiers in each case had a notice served on them, and complied with same.

Broadly speaking there is a sufficiency of housing accommodation for the Working Classes, as the district is not a growing one, and the sanitary condition of the houses is gradually improving as the result of more stringent inspection.

Six new houses have been erected, and their construction has been under the supervision of your Council in accordance with its Bye-laws.

PART II. VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1912.

Population.—For statistical purposes the population is taken to be that of the Census year 1911, viz., 8,276.

Births.—The number of Births registered during the year was 255 (118 Males and 137 Females), giving a Birth-rate for the year of 30.81 per 1000 inhabitants. This is an increase of .37 per 1000 over the corresponding rate for last year. The Birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales as given in the Registrar-General's provisional Returns, is 23.8 per 1000 of population for the year under review. There were 13 illegitimate Births, giving a rate of 5.1 per 1000 births.

Deaths.—The number of Deaths registered during 1912 was 126. To these must be added the deaths of residents occurring beyond the district, which numbered 9—making a total for the district of 135. Of these 74 were Males and 61 Females. The general Death-rate for the year is therefore 16.31 per 1000 of population,—a decrease from last year of 1.21 per 1000. The Death-rate for England and Wales for the same period was 13.3 per 1000.

A tabulated Statement of the figures relating to population, Area, density of Population, Births and Deaths, will be found in Table A., and a Comparison of the various Rates is given in Table B.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of Deaths occurring in Infants under the age of 1 year was 37,—giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 145.08 per 1000 Births. This is a considerable reduction from the condition of affairs last year, when the figures were 55 deaths, and a rate of 218.25 per 1000 births. For the whole country during 1912 the Infantile Mortality rate was 95 per 1000. The deaths of Illegitimate children under the age of 1 year numbered 3, giving an Illegitimate Death-rate of 230.8 per 1000 *illegitimate births*.

As far as this district is concerned the decrease from 1911 is entirely to be accounted for by the diminished prevalence of Diarrhoea, and this in its turn was due to the damp cool summer experienced in 1912. Nevertheless, although the Infantile Mortality rate is lower than in 1911, yet it is considerably higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales, as will be seen on comparing the figures given above, and also in Table B., and to a great extent it depends upon preventable conditions.

The two chief conditions which favour a high Infantile Mortality are (1) Defective general hygiene, and (2) Defective Domestic hygiene.

As regards General Hygiene, the chief defects which adversely affect infant mortality are as follows:—

1. Improper or defective sanitary conveniences, such as badly-constructed, badly placed, or badly-kept privies and ashpits.
2. The soiling of footpaths, passages and streets by excreta and refuse during the removal of same.
3. The use of open or defective carts in the removal of refuse.
4. Defective drains permitting pollution of the soil.
5. The accumulation near houses of refuse which affords a suitable breeding-ground for flies and an excellent focus for the distribution of dust.

With regard to Domestic Hygiene the principal defects are:—

1. Industrial occupation of mothers.
2. Illegitimacy of offspring.
3. Artificial feeding of Infants.

4. Want of knowledge on the part of those having the care of young children, of those elementary principles of hygiene and infant-rearing which are so essential for the health and wellbeing of nurslings.

The remedies for these defects are as follows:—

1. The immediate abolition of such privies and ashpits as by reason of their position relative to the houses they serve, or through want of proper access for scavenging and cleansing, or on account of their defective condition, are inimical to the health of the inhabitants.
2. The provision of properly constructed carts for the removal of excreta and house-refuse.
3. The proper cleansing of places soiled by refuse deposited or spilled in the process of removal.
4. Most important of all, the substitution of the water-carriage system of excrement disposal in place of the system now in vogue.

As regards the defects in Domestic Hygiene, their removal is best encompassed by the education of the mothers. This may be attained in two ways. First there may be provided for the mothers themselves some simple instruction in Elementary Hygiene, care of milk, milk-vessels and feeding-bottles, and in the principles of Infant Feeding. This could best be accomplished by the appointment of a Health Visitor, coupled with the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, and good results might show themselves in a very short time in the reduction to a more reasonable figure of the Infantile Death rate. The second method of disseminating information with regard to these matters is the instruction of the elder girls in Infant Feeding and Management as they approach the close of their school life, but of course the beneficial effects of this method would not be so immediately observable. In any case

it seems essential that some means should be adopted to reduce the appalling waste of Infant Life which still remains a blot upon the much-vaunted sanitary administration of this country.

Zymotic Disease.—The number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 22—giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 2.78 per 1000. This is a very considerable reduction from the rate for 1911, when the number of deaths was 61, and the rate 7.35 per 1000, and the decrease is primarily due to the lessened prevalence of Diarrhœa and Typhoid Fever.

The actual number of deaths from the individual Zymotic diseases was as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	4
Erysipelas	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	8
			22

It will be noticed that there were only 4 deaths from Diarrhœa as compared with 39 last year, and only 2 from Typhoid Fever, in comparison with 12 in 1911. It is also noteworthy that the Zymotic rate was lower in spite of the fact that the number of cases of notifiable Infectious Disease increased from 126 in 1911 to 185 in 1912.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease,—particulars of which as regards incidence and distribution,—together with the other Infectious Diseases—are given in Table C.,—was prevalent over the whole Township from April to October, and reached a total altogether of 108 cases. But by far the greatest incidence was in New Springs Ward where 84 cases were notified.

On referring to Table II. it will be seen that an enormous proportion of the cases occurred during school age, i.e., between the ages of 5 and 15. In its character the outbreak was a mild one, and this is consistent with the experience of this disease throughout the country during the past few years. There was only 1 fatal case, giving a case-mortality for the epidemic of .92 %. The mild type of the disease, favouring as it did, the occurrence of unrecognised cases, made preventive measures very difficult to carry out effectively. Twelve cases were treated in the Wigan Sanatorium, and one case was still in that Institution at the close of the year. Particulars of school-closure in connection with this epidemic will be found in Part I. (8) of this Report.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—During the year 19 cases were notified, with 4 deaths,—giving a case mortality of 21.5 %. The incidence in this case also fell almost entirely within the 5–15 years age period; cases occurred at intervals throughout the year, and were derived mainly from North, and East Wards.

Typhoid Fever.—This disease was prevalent throughout the year, and again assumed epidemic proportions during the summer months,—though not to such an extent as in 1911. The total number of cases was 31, as compared with 83 in the previous year. Two cases proved fatal, giving a case-mortality of 6.4 %. Thirteen cases were removed to the Wigan Sanatorium, and two cases still remained there at the end of the year.

The administrative and other problems connected with the outbreak received my careful attention, and have already been fully dealt with in the Special Report which I presented to you in the latter part of the year. I can only reiterate my oft-expressed opinion that until back-yards have been properly paved, and the water-carriage of sewage made more general, we shall continue to have Typhoid Fever in our midst.

Tuberculosis.—During the year 15 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption) were notified,—resulting in 8 deaths. As this was the first year in which this disease was compulsorily notifiable, no comparative data are obtainable. “Other Tubercular Disease” was responsible for 1 death, giving a total number of 9 deaths from Tuberculosis.

The equivalent death-rates therefore are:—

Tubercular Death-rate	1.08 per 1000 living.
Phthisis Death-rate	.958 per 1000 living.

The distribution of the notified cases was:—

North Ward	...	...	...	5
East Ward	...	...	...	2
New Springs Ward	...	...	...	8
				15

Other Notifiable Diseases.—These comprised 2 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1 case of Poliomyelitis, 2 cases of Puerperal Fever, and 7 cases of Erysipelas. The two last-mentioned diseases caused respectively 1 death each.

Deaths from General Diseases.—Respiratory Diseases (Non-Tubercular) accounted for 37 deaths, giving a Respiratory death-rate of 4.47 per 1000 living.

Heart Disease was responsible for 6 deaths.

Cancer gave rise to 4 deaths.

Five deaths were due to Accident, and 1 to Suicide.

As already stated you will find appended hereto the Report of your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Hy. Gibson, together with a summary of work done in his department during the year.

I beg also to draw your attention to the various Tables attached to this Report, which afford in tabular form particulars of the Vital Statistics of the Township for the year. Table A., giving particulars of Births and Deaths has been remodelled in order to make it of greater statistical value.

In conclusion I feel it incumbent upon me to say that, taking everything into consideration, and keeping in view all the circumstances bearing upon the subject, I regard with satisfaction the progress which your Council has recently made in the Sanitary Administration of the Township, and I look forward to a very marked improvement in the general health and sanitation during the ensuing year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. COOKE,

M.O.H.

Feb. 1st, 1913.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Water and Sanitary Committee.

February 13, 1913.

I beg to submit my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1912.

Infectious Cases.—The number of infectious cases reported during the year ending December 31st, 1912 is as follows: Scarlet Fever 108, Diphtheria 19, Typhoid Fever 31.

Scarlet Fever.—75 cases in New Springs Ward, 15 cases in the East Ward, and 18 in the North Ward.

Typhoid Fever.—4 cases in New Springs Ward, 13 cases in the North Ward, and 14 cases in the East Ward.

Diphtheria.—Two cases in New Springs Ward, 8 cases in the North Ward, and 9 cases in the East Ward.

Removed to the Sanatorium.—Twenty-five cases were removed to the Sanatorium, twelve Scarlet Fever and thirteen Typhoid Fever.

Returned from the Sanatorium.—Twenty-two cases have returned home from the Sanatorium, eleven Scarlet Fever and eleven Typhoid Fever. There are still three cases, one Scarlet and two Typhoid, in the Sanatorium.

Fumigation.—I have fumigated forty-eight houses where infectious cases have occurred.

Houses Cleaned after Fever.—Forty-eight houses have been cleaned throughout after Fever.

Stopped Drains.—I have notified twenty-eight owners with regard to stopped drains. These were opened at once.

Defective Gullies.—I have notified three agents with regard to defective gullies. These were renewed at once.

Defective Slopstone Pipes.—I have notified four agents with regard to defective slopstone pipes. These have been put right.

Overcrowding.—I have notified six occupiers of overcrowded houses. These have complied with the notice served on them. Also John Barrett, of 7, Ratcliffe Rd, and Samuel Shepherd, of 1, Southern's Square, who were reported in my last Annual Report as having failed to comply with the notice.

Insanitary Closets.—Mr. Alex. Simm was notified to provide five water closets for nine houses, and one ash-bin to each house. This work has been done.

Nuisances arising from a Stable.—Mr. Thos. Green was notified to abate the nuisance by ceasing to use the said place as a stable. This has been carried out.

Owners notified to convert Privies into Water Closets under the heading of Wheelouts.—The following were reported in my last Annual Report, and have failed to carry out the notices served on them.

Mr. T. Pennington, to provide three water closets for the five houses Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Church Street, and one ash-bin to each house.

Mr. Wm. Shepherd, to provide four water closets for the eight houses Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Southern's Square, also 59, and 60, Ratcliffe Rd., and one ash-bin to each house.

Mr. James Smith, to provide two water closets for the three houses, and one ash-bin for each house, at Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Stanley Nook.

Mrs. Ann Withington, to provide one water closet for the two houses, and one ash-bin for each house, at 55, and 56, Stanley Road.

Mr. James Prescott to provide four water closets for the six houses, and one ash-bin for each house, at 50, 51, and 52, Stanley Road, and 1, 3, and 5, Heaton St.

Mrs. Roscoe, to provide one water closet for the two houses, and one ash-bin for each house at 15, and 16, Scot Lane.

Mr. Thos. Roscoe, to provide one water closet for the two houses, and one ashbin for each house, at 13, and 14, Scot Lane.

Mrs. Mary Wignall, to provide a water closet and ash-bin for each house at 286, and 288, Bolton Road.

Notices not carried out under The Housing and Town-Planning Act.—

Miss Charlotte Causey has failed to convert into one house No. 10, Harold St. and behind 10, Harold St.

Exors. of John Foster, to make No. 80, Scot Lane and 1, Foster's Yard into one house.

Mr. Enos Young, to make 92, Scot Lane and 1, Young's Yd. into one house.

Mr. Joseph Young has failed to provide water closets and ash-bins behind the houses: Nos. 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, and 90, Scot Lane.

The Wigan Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., to provide water closets and ash-bins to the houses Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Ephraim's Fold.

Exors. of Henry Simm, to provide water closets and ash-bins also to limewash and clean the houses throughout, 15. Stanley Rd. and 1, Clieveley's Yard.

Mr. Alex. Simm, to limewash and clean the houses throughout, provide water closets and ash-bins, and to provide and fix back doors to the houses 4, and 6, Moor Street, also to limewash and clean the house, repair the walls where plaster has fallen off, and provide a water closet and ash-bin for the house 8, Moor Street. To clean the houses throughout, provide better ventilation, back doors, slopstones, water closet and ash-bin to each of the houses Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, Ratcliffe Road.

Exors. of Wm. Johnson, to provide better light and ventilation in the back rooms, provide slopstones, and pave the yards at Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Moor Street.

Mr. J. W. Atherton, to make 2, and 3, Owen's Yard into one house.

Mr. Thos. Pennington, Orrell, to pave back yard provide water closets and ash-bins for the houses 38, and 40, Haigh Rd., and 1, to 9, Church Street.

Mr. Jas. Holker, to pave back passage, provide water closets and ash-bins behind Nos. 82, to 92, Haigh Rd.

Mr. A. W. Rawcliffe, to pave back passage, provide water closets and ash-bins, at 49, and 51, Haigh Road, also at 2, 4, and 6, Cross St.

Mr. E. H. Monks, to pave back passage, provide water closets and ash-bins to the houses 53, 55, and 57, Haigh Rd., also at 8, 10, and 12, Cross Street.

The Oldfield Brewery Co., to pave back yard, provide water closets and ash-bins at 2, and 4, Victoria Street.

Mr. James Smith, to provide water closets and ash-bins, to provide and fix back doors to the houses 8, 9, and 10, Stanley Road.

Mr. Wm. Shepherd, to provide water closets and ash-bins at 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 59, and 60, Ratcliffe Road, 7, Chadwick's Yard, and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Southern's Square. To provide better light and ventilation, and back doors to Nos. 52, 53, 54, 59, and 60, Ratcliffe Rd., and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Southern's Square.

Mrs. Jane Shepherd, to provide water closets and ash-bins to the houses Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65, Ratcliffe Rd.

Privies converted into Water Closets.—

Mr. A. W. Rawcliffe. Two behind 53, and 54, Stanley Rd. Four behind 55, 57, 59, 61, and 63, Scot Lane; also four behind Mount Pleasant Inn and Black Horse Square.

Wigan Coal and Iron Co., Ltd. One behind No. 2, Duke's Row.

Earl of Crawford. One at No. 1, Duke's Row.

Mr. John Christopher. Two at the houses 5, and 7, Higher Lane.

Slaughter-houses.—During the year I have made periodical visits to Mr. James Leigh's Slaughter-house. Everything is carried out satisfactorily.

The following is a summary of Cases dealt with:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	108
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	19
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	31
Removed to Wigan Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	25
Returned from Wigan Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	22
Fumigations	...	...	...	...	48
Houses cleaned after Fever	...	...	...	...	48
Stopped Drains	...	...	...	...	28
Defective Gullies	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Slopstone Pipes	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	8
Privies converted into Water Closets	...	...	...	...	19

Summary of Cases dealt with—continued.

Houses cleaned throughout under The Housing of the Working Classes Act	...	...	117
Notices not carried out	...	...	87
Number of Houses inspected by Inspector	...	...	200
Number of Houses inspected with the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	100
Privies cleaned out	...	...	4493
Ashpits cleaned out	...	...	2628
Ash-bins and pails cleaned out	...	...	3796
Number of Privies in the district	...	...	870
Number of Water Closets	...	...	144
Number of Pail Closets	...	...	31
Number of Ash-bins	...	...	42

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

HY. GIBSON,

Sanitary Inspector, Aspull.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

 Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1912.

Urban District of Aspull.

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. L. Cooke. Salary: £45.

Inspector of Nuisances: Hy. Gibson. Salary: £40.

What is the character of the Hospital Accommodation?

For Small-pox: Good.

For other Infectious Diseases: Good.

Is it Joint or otherwise? Joint use of Wigan Sanatorium.

£2 2s. 0d. per week per case.

No. of beds available for your District

For Small-pox: —

For other Infectious Diseases: 50.

No. of cases removed to hospital from your District?

Enteric Fever, 13. Scarlet Fever, 12. Total, 25.

Deaths in hospital of patients from your District?

From what causes? 1, Typhoid.

How is Disinfection carried out?

Houses: Fumigation. No. of Houses disinfected? 48.

Where is apparatus situated? Wigan.

No. of cases of Infectious Diseases reported under the Notification Act? 185.

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Chicken Pox, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, &c.)? If so, what are they? Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Diseases specially prevalent? Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever.
Period? All year.

Any Schools Closed? Yes. July 15-29. If so, for what disease? Scarlet Fever.

No. of Special Reports made under Art. XIX. (15 and 16) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1910? 1 on Typhoid Fever.

Bacteriological Examinations: None.

Arrangement (if any) made under the Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910? Serum supplied by Council.

"The Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1860 to 1909."

Has your Authority determined the procedure to be adopted for the inspection of your District as required by Article 1 of the Regulations? Yes.

Has your Authority designated an officer to undertake the special inspection of houses, and to keep the records stipulated by Article 2. If so, what officer? Yes.

Have the necessary books, forms, &c. for keeping the required records been obtained? Yes.

Action taken in 1912:—

No. of Dwelling-houses inspected under Sec. 17 of the Act of 1909? 300.

No. of Dwelling-houses considered unfit for human habitation? None.

No. of Representations to Authority with a view to making Closing Orders? None.

No. of Closing Orders made? None.

No. of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without making Closing Orders? 117.

General character of defects found to exist? Want of cleanliness and Ventilation.

From where is the Water Supply obtained? Bolton Corporation Reservoirs.

What is its condition? Good.

Is it subject to your inspection? Yes.

Is Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse carried out satisfactorily? Yes.

How performed (by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses)? Contract.

How is the Refuse disposed of? Deposited on Farm-land.

Has a Destructor been provided? No.

Sewage Disposal Works. Method of treatment? Taken by Wigan.

What is the character of the Drainage System? Good.

Drain Testing, Flushing, &c.? Periodical.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses? Good.

„ Slaughter Houses? Good.

Has a Public Abattoir been provided? No.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools? Good.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected? Yes. What is their condition? Satisfactory.

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? 600.

No. of Cowkeepers? 20.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances.

No. of Notices served? 174. Nuisances remedied? 152.

No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result? 1, complied with Order.

Closet accommodation of the District.

No. of Privy Middens? 870. Pail Closets? 31. Fresh Water Closets? 139. Waste Water Closets? 10. No. of Privy Middens converted during 1912? To Water Closets, 19. To Pails, &c., —

Has the Authority adopted—

“The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890”? Yes.

“The Notification of Births Act, 1907”? No.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed? No.

L. COOKE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Feb. 1st, 1913.

TABLE A.

SHOWING AREA, POPULATION, AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR
EACH WARD AND WHOLE TOWNSHIP.

22

	AREA AND POPULATION			BIRTHS			DEATHS				
	Acres	Number of Inhabts.	Density per Acre	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1000	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1000
North Ward.....	758	2573	3.4	33	38	71	27.59	23	17	40	15.55
East 	1027	2411	2.3	30	37	67	27.8	18	17	35	14.57
New Springs Ward ...	121	3292	27.2	55	62	117	35.54	33	27	60	18.23
Beyond District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(9)	
Whole Township	1906	8276	4.3	118	137	255	30.81	74	61	135	16.31

TABLE B.

SHOWING COMPARISON BETWEEN VARIOUS RATES (per 1000)
FOR 1911-1912, AND ENGLAND AND WALES (1912).

	Aspull, 1911	Aspull, 1912	England and Wales, 1912
Birth Rate	30.44	30.18	23.8
Death Rate	17.52	16.31	13.3
Infantile do.	218.25	145.08	95
Zymotic do.	7.35	2.78	—
Tubercular do.	.4	1.08	—
Respiratory do.	3.14	4.47	—

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	No of Inspections
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	2
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	34
Workplaces (other than Outworkers premises) ...	2
Total ...	38

TABLE C.

SHEWING MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
TOGETHER WITH DEATHS, AND CASE-MORTALITY.

	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Phthisis	Poliomyelitis	Totals
January ...	1	4	2	2	...	...	4	...	13
February ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	7
March.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
April	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
May	3	18	4	2	...	...	...	...	27
June	4	24	...	1	1	...	1	1	32
July	1	23	...	1	...	...	1	...	26
August	5	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	22
September...	6	8	...	...	1	1	2	...	18
October	6	6	5	1	...	1	1	...	20
November ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	5
December ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
Total.....	31	108	19	7	2	2	15	1	185
Deaths	2	1	4	1	1	...	8	...	17
Case-Mortality	6·4%	·92%	21·5%	14·3%	5%	...	53·3%	...	9·1%

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
DISTRICT OF ASPULL.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT				
		Un-corrected Number	Nett Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-residents not registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age.	At all ages.		
									Number	Rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Rate per 1000 Births	Number	Rate
1907	8380	241	241	28.7	133	15.8	...	4	39	161.8	12	13
1908	"	298	298	35.5	135	16.1	...	12	41	137.5	137	16.3
1909	"	302	302	36.03	141	16.8	...	11	49	162.2	147	17.5
1910	"	268	268	31.74	98	11.6	...	5	37	138.05	152	18.13
1911	8276	252	253	30.44	138	16.67	...	8	55	218.25	103	12.29
1912	8276	255	255	30.81	126	15.2	...	9	37	145.08	146	17.52
											135	16.31

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water): 1906.

Total population at all ages, 8276.

Number of inhabited houses, 1633

Average number of persons per house, 5.

At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1912.
DISTRICT OF ASPULL.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District. At Ages—Years.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	19	...	3	16	...	...	...
Erysipelas	7	...	1	...	2	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	108	...	40	64	2	2	12
Enteric Fever ...	31	...	3	10	9	4	13
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	...	...	...	8	5	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	185	2	48	90	22	14	8
						1	25

Isolation Hospital—Name and Situation : Wigan Sanatorium.

Total available beds : 50.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated : 4.

TABLE III. CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1912.—DISTRICT OF ASPULL

All Cases—Certified Uncertified	All Ages 135	Under 1 year 37	1 and under 2 9	2 and under 5 10	5 and under 15 3	15 and under 25 8	25 and under 45 22	45 and under 65 27	65 and upwards 19
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Organic Heart Disease	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bronchitis	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	23	2	1	1	...	...	3	2	1
Other Diseases of	...	6	3	3	...	...	5	4	2
Respiratory Organs	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nephritis and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bright's Disease	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malformation, includ-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ing Premature Birth	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, exclud-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ing Suicide	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1
Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Defined Diseases	25	2	1	1	...	1	2	9	9
135	37	9	10	3	8	22	27	19	19

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Ages								Total Deaths under 1 year
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months
All causes—Certified	7	1	1	2	11	7	9	2	8
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Premature Birth	5	...	...	1	6	...	1	...	...
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	...	1	1	4	3	2	...	...
	7	1	1	2	11	7	9	2	8
	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 242.

Nett Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 34.

Illegitimate, 13.

Illegitimate Infants, 3.