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HORWICH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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*Medical Officer's Report*

For the Year ending 31st December, 1911.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my 4th Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1911. The scheme of the present report is somewhat different to that of former years in order to conform to the wishes of the Local Government Board that all reports of Medical Officers of Health shall be on a common plan.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE  
DISTRICT.

The population according to the recent census is 16,286.

The natural and social conditions of the inhabitants remains the same as recorded in the reports of previous years. Considerable privations resulted from a nine weeks' strike at the Locomotive Works, the chief industry of the neighbourhood.

The Authority for Poor Law relief is the Bolton Union. The Authorities are not prepared to state the number of persons relieved.

Cases requiring hospital treatment are sent to the Bolton and Manchester Infirmarys.

The Horwich District Nursing Association, which is entirely supported by voluntary efforts, does a good work in the district. During the past year 167 cases were nursed and 2,963 visits paid.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply of the district is chiefly derived from moorland. It is stored in the new reservoir at Marklands. This reservoir has a capacity of 31,000,000 gallons. Owing to the exceptional drought of the past summer it was necessary to exercise care in the use of the water, but the supply continued to be of good quality as the analysis made at that time shows, a copy of the same is appended. The gathering grounds are well protected from dangers of pollution. There has also been no pollution of the streams in the district.

*Drainage and Sewerage.*—During the year the whole of the sewage of the district has received treatment by chemical precipitation and bacterial filtration by sprinkler distribution on percolating filter beds. The purification continues to be satisfactory and we are able to show a good effluent.

There have been 1,122 loads of sludge cake extracted from the sewage during the year. The farmers are shewing great eagerness to obtain this cake for manurial purposes despite the fact that the Council now make a charge of 3d. per load.

*Closet Accommodation.*—41 privies and 13 pail closets have been abolished and 63 fresh water closets substituted. The conversion of privies and pail closets to the water-carriage system has been held in abeyance to some extent for the following reasons: the Council have formulated a scheme which is now under consideration for the immediate and complete abolition of the remaining privies and pail closets in the district. This scheme will shortly be submitted to the Local Government Board in order that their sanction may be obtained for borrowing powers. Such an addition to the water-carriage system of the town will necessitate extensions at the sewage disposal works. A scheme has also been formulated to carry out this work.

The following is a list of the sanitary conveniences in the district, viz.:

Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	1171
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	1261
Latrines	...	...	...	191
Privies	...	...	...	999
Pail Closets	...	...	...	496

*Scavenging.*—This is efficiently carried out by the Council's workmen. During the year 7701 privies, 10,128 ashpits, 26,688 pails, and 42,974 dust bins have been emptied, making 4,840 loads of refuse, of which the greater portion has been carted on to Red Moss, and an additional area has been reclaimed for cultivation.

### SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.

Inspections have been regularly and specially made throughout the district. The following is a classified statement of the number of premises visited :

Slaughter Houses, 220 ; Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, 239 ; Fried Fish and Chip Shops, 30 ; Ice Cream Shops, 20 ; Factories, 39 ; Bakehouses, 22 ; Workshops, 55 ; Workplaces, 32 ; Cases of Infectious Disease, 201 ; Housing and Town Planning Act 1909, 550 inspections and re-inspections ; Lodging-houses, 130 ; Schools, 98 ; Waterworks, 12 ; Sewage Works, 45.

The work done under these headings will be described in the subsequent portions of the report.

In addition to the above, a large number of visits of which this year an accurate record has not been kept, have been made in connection with nuisances, etc. about house property.

The following is a summary of the abated nuisances :

Defects to drains, closets, and waste pipes made good	...	201
Repairs to yard walls, doors, ashpits, privies, & pail closets..	...	7
New drains to premises provided	... ..	21
Intercepting and inspection chambers built	... ..	10
New w. c.'s provided	... ..	63
New and improved gullies, taps, and new slop pipes provided	...	108
Ventilating shafts fixed on house drains	... ..	8
New dust bins provided	... ..	78
Privies, pail closets, ashpits, and waste water closets abolished	... ..	68
Reflagging yards and general repairs to property	... ..	38
Defective roofs, spouting, and rain water pipes	... ..	41
Passage and yards paved	... ..	21
Other nuisances abated	... ..	23

There have been 132 informal notices served. I find that 96 have been complied with, 16 not complied with, 2 void owing to change of ownership and commencing *de-novo*, 18 reported to Council.

Under the Public Health Act, 1875, sec. 94, 15 statutory notices have been served. Of these 11 were complied with, 2 not complied with. A summons was issued in 2 cases. Under sec. 36 of this Act 3 notices have been served, 2 having been complied with and 1 not complied with.

Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, sec. 25, 2 notices have been served, one being complied with, the other not. Under sec. 49 of the same Act, 2 not complied with have been served.

Under the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890, 35 statutory notices have been served during the year.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, sec. 15, 31 notices have been served.

The majority of the notices not complied with were served during November and December and the work is now in hand but not yet completed.

*Lodging Houses.*—There are three common lodging houses in the district. These have been regularly visited. The bye-laws have been adhered to by the keepers.

There are no cellar dwellings or offensive trades in the district.

*Smoke.*—12 Observations have been taken of smoke emitted from the chimneys in the district. No legal proceedings have been necessary. In past years the time limit has been 15 minutes per hour of black smoke; this limit has now been reduced to 5 minutes per half-hour.

*Schools.*—These were regularly inspected and were found to continue in a sanitary condition. The water supply is from the town's mains and is good and plentiful. Voluntary notifications from the heads of schools have been received as follows:—Scarlet Fever, 1; Measles, 152; Mumps, 2; Chicken Pox, 15.

It has been found necessary to close 2 schools to prevent the spread of measles.

The arrangements for the medical inspection of school children are in the hands of the County Council.

FOOD :

(a) *Milk Supply*.—There are 45 cowkeepers and 29 purveyors of milk on the register. During the year 239 inspections have been made. I am pleased to report that the majority of farmers are shewing an earnest endeavour to keep their dairies, cowsheds, and milk vessels in a clean and sanitary condition. In only a few cases have I had to make serious complaint of want of cleanliness. Remodelling in order to meet the Dairies and Cowsheds Orders, which require that 600 cubic feet of air shall be available for each cow, is now nearly completed at all the farms in the district which distribute milk to the public.

I would again draw attention to the importance of the grooming of cows, thus preventing the milk from becoming contaminated. Also I would repeat that cowkeepers, purveyors of milk, and shopkeepers should take great care to keep all milk covered, in order to prevent the entrance of flies, dust, etc. I am of opinion that the epidemic of infantile diarrhœa during the summer was almost entirely due to infection of milk by flies which had come from an infected privy. Householders should take the same precautions after the milk has been delivered to them, for in most cases I believe infection does not take place until after the milk is received from the dairyman.

Seven samples of milk have been taken and submitted to the County Analyst. One sample was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 40%. The farmer was summoned and fined.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the examination of dairy cows by veterinary surgeons.

(b) *Other Foods*.—There are 4 slaughter houses in the district—2 registered and 2 licensed. These have been regularly visited, both at the times of slaughtering and at other times. The necessary regulations with regard to cleanliness, etc. were being carried out. There have been 4 seizures of diseased and unsound food consisting of 2 sets of lungs tuberculosis, 1 pig tuberculosis, 162 pig livers which were foreign and on examination were decomposed.

The Council's Sanitary Inspector obtained the certificate of the Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of meats and other foods in 1905.

Bakehouses have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

The shops and places used for the preparation and sale of food have been kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. At some of the fried fish shops it has been found necessary to complain of want of cleanliness in the pans used.

*Sale of Food and Drugs Act.*—As above stated 7 samples of milk have been taken for analysis with one conviction.

#### HOUSING :—

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, is in force in the district. The total number of houses inspected is 174, and of this number 167 have been reported under sec. 15, and 7 under sec. 17. The chief defects are as follows: general dampness of walls and basements, defective drainage, walls, roofing, spouting, floors, also want of ventilation, deficient and crude closet accommodation.

The repairs and alterations required are well in hand, and complete reports on each block of property will be submitted on the completion of the work.

No closing orders have been made.

There is an adequacy of houses for the artizans and labourers of the district and a general sufficiency of open space about the houses. As stated in previous reports the chief fault to be found with the houses in the district is a general dampness of walls and basements. This has been due to the great rush of population about 26 years ago when houses were very rapidly built, and sufficient care was not taken in choosing proper sites, and in applying damp proof courses and concrete basements. I am of opinion that considering the character of the soil is chiefly clay, new houses which are built will continue to be damp unless the Council insist on absolute adherence to bye-laws 10 and 17 which are as follows: bye-law 10, "Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause the whole ground surface or site of such building to be properly asphalted or covered with a layer of good cement concrete, rammed solid, at least 6 inches thick."

Bye-law 17, "Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every wall of such building to have a proper damp course of sheet lead, asphalt, slates laid in cement, or of other durable material impervious to moisture, beneath the lowest timbers, and at a height of not less than 6 inches above the surface of the ground adjoining such wall."

In eight cases it has been necessary to complain of overcrowding. The overcrowding was chiefly due to the taking in of lodgers. The number of persons per house was voluntarily reduced in each case and no legal action was necessary.

Three houses, 6, 7, and 8, Stocks have been voluntarily demolished. To obtain cleanliness and improvements of surroundings, 20 yards and 1 passage have been paved.

#### FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES :—

These, including the premises where home-work is being carried on, have been periodically inspected. All requirements have been complied with. The special report giving particulars of work done is enclosed herewith.

#### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. The Sanitary Department consists of the following staff: Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, Clerk, disinfecter, four scavengers, four carters, five men at sewage works, and one at Red Moss. It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the hearty co-operation of the Sanitary Inspector and the other officials in the work of this department.

2. The Infectious Diseases Hospital is situated at Fall Birch. It is held conjointly with Westhoughton and Blackrod. ~~Copy of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer to that institution is appended herewith.~~ Forty-eight beds are available. Two diseases can be treated concurrently. There is also a special isolation block where doubtful cases can be treated.

The temporary Small Pox Hospital is situated on Red Moss. It has been regularly inspected. A scheme is now under consideration for the erection of a permanent building in conjunction with neighbouring districts.

3. The following Acts are in force in the district: Public Health Act, 1875; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907; Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889; Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890; and Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

The closet conversion scheme is being proceeded with under the Public-Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

The Council has not yet adopted the Notification of Births Act.

4. An arrangement has been come to with the pathological laboratory of the Victoria University, Manchester, to examine bacteriological and other specimens submitted to them by the Council. The County Analyst periodically examines the water. A record of this bacteriological and chemical work will be found in other parts of the report.

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications during the year amounted to 77. The diseases notified were: Erysipelas, 25; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 12; Scarlet Fever, 30; Typhoid Fever, 8; Puerperal Fever, 1; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1. In 1910 the number of notifications was 71. The increase in 1911 is almost entirely due to an increase in the Erysipelas notifications. Of these 77 cases, 32, comprising Diphtheria 3, Scarlet Fever 22, and Typhoid Fever 7, were removed to hospital for treatment and isolation. Included in these returns are two nurses engaged at the isolation hospital. Last year 49 cases were removed.

*Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.*—12 cases notified during the year, three being removed to hospital. A bacteriological examination of the throat was made in nine cases with the following results: positive, 8; doubtful, 1. Two deaths have occurred one in hospital and one at home. In 1910 ten cases were notified with one death. The disease has been chiefly spread by personal infection and school attendance.

The Council supply diphtheria antitoxin free of charge to medical practitioners. This action continues to be greatly appreciated and has been a distinct factor in reducing the mortality and duration of the disease.

*Scarlet Fever.*—30 cases notified ; 22 of these being removed to hospital, and eight treated at home. As in 1910, when there were 45 cases, the disease has been of a mild type, one death only occurring. It is pleasing to note the marked falling off in the number of notifications of this disease during the last two years. I attribute this to prompt hospital treatment and isolation, thorough disinfection of premises and disinfected articles, and a careful supervision of all "contacts" and cases discharged from hospital. The disease has been chiefly spread by personal infection. I would impress on the public the absolute necessity of promptly seeking medical advice in all suspicious cases. There is no doubt that the disease is often spread by unrecognised mild cases in which the symptoms are simply sore throat with a slight and perhaps unnoticed rash. Many of the notified cases have been of this character, and might quite easily have been missed altogether had not medical advice been obtained.

*Enteric Fever.*—Eight cases notified, seven having been removed to hospital. The "Widal" reaction was positive in 7, negative 1. All the positive cases with one exception, a nurse in the isolation hospital, occurred during August and September, and were traceable to a casual labourer who had come from another district. Four cases broke out in the same block of houses which were provided with privy middens. Infection almost certainly was conveyed by flies from these infected privies. Special care was given as to the cleansing of these privies and personal instructions as to the protection of food from flies. The disease has not been of so virulent a type as in 1910, the negative case only, dying. In 1910 eight cases notified with four deaths.

*Erysipelas.*—25 cases notified with two deaths. It has been difficult to account for such a large increase in this disease, the cases shewing no direct or indirect connection one with another. No two cases ever occurred in the same house. In 1910 eight cases notified with no deaths.

*Puerperal Fever.*—One case notified, no deaths. This case was in the practice of a qualified midwife and was reported to the County Authority. The lady Inspector made the usual enquiries and the midwife ceased work for a time.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*—One case notified. Like the case of Puerperal Fever it was in the practice of a qualified midwife and was notified to the County Authority who took the necessary steps.

*Whooping Cough, Measles, Chicken Pox.*—No deaths registered as due to these causes. The district has been comparatively free from these complaints during 1911. An arrangement is made with the heads of schools for the notification of these diseases to the sanitary department.

In all infectious cases disinfectants were supplied, bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected, and premises cleansed.

### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis of the lungs caused 16 deaths, a rate of  $\cdot 9$  per 1,000. Last year 13 deaths were registered as due to this cause.

Four cases have been notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908, and 6 cases under the Tuberculosis Regulations 1911. Each person has been visited, a spittoon supplied, and general hygienic measures advised. On a death occurring, the premises, bedding, and clothes, etc., are disinfected.

No earlier unrecognised cases were found in association with the notified cases of the disease.

There is no hospital accommodation for Tuberculosis in this district, nor have we any special accommodation in infirmaries.

It is pleasing to note that from 1912 Tuberculosis of the Lungs will be compulsorily notifiable, and we hope to gain more supervision over the disease.

### INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

There has been no excessive prevalence of any disease with the exception of Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

*Zymotic Diseases.*—The number of deaths due to the principal zymotic diseases, including Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Diphtheritic Croup, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, and Enteritis, was 18; equal to a rate of 1.1 per 1,000.

The deaths were ascribed to the following causes: Scarlet Fever, 1; Enteric Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 2; Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 14.

*Diarrhœa and Enteritis.*—In common with other districts in the country we experienced a somewhat severe outbreak of these diseases during the late summer and early autumn. 14 deaths, 12 under one year, were registered as due to these causes. Special efforts were organised to combat the outbreak. Personal visits were paid to the affected houses and neighbourhoods, and general preventive measures advised. A leaflet was distributed throughout the district calling attention to the precautions necessary to prevent infection of the milk and food supply. The district nurse and the press kindly co-operated in the campaign. Practically all the fatal cases occurred in houses provided with privies and pail closets, and one was lead to the belief that the infection was conveyed by flies to the food of the persons affected.

*Diseases of Organs of Respiration.*—24 deaths were due to these affections: Pneumonia, 12; Bronchitis, 11; and other diseases, 1. The rate is 1·4 per 1,000, as compared with 1·08 per 1,000 in 1910.

*Malignant Disease* caused 14 deaths, as compared with 12 in 1910.

No information has been received as to any outbreak of food poisoning.

#### MEANS OF PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILD-BIRTH AND IN INFANCY.

The administration of the Midwives Act, 1902, is vested in the County Council. As previously stated their attention has been drawn to a case of Puerperal Fever and a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurring in the practices of qualified midwives.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not yet been adopted in the district.

A large card capable of being hung upon the wall, having upon it "Directions for the Feeding and Care of Infants," has been distributed by the Registrar under the Council's instructions to all those who register a birth. The district nurse unofficially gives what help she can in this propaganda work.

*Infantile Mortality.*—The deaths of children under one year numbered 40, a marked reduction from last year in spite of the Diarrhœa epidemic. The mortality (measured in the proportion of deaths under one year to 1,000 births) was 109. In 1910 the number was 50, and rate per 1,000 births 128. The average for the past 5 years is 121 per 1,000.

The deaths under one year are most numerous in Central and South Ward as the following figures shew: North Ward, 5; South Ward, 16; East Ward, 4; Central Ward 15. Calculated per thousand births the rates are as follows: North Ward, 65; South Ward, 172; East Ward, 53; Central Ward, 125. The general death rate is also higher in these two wards. I attribute this to their low-lying position and tendency to fog and dampness. There is also more congestion of population in these wards.

#### VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The population, according to the recent census, is 16,286. North Ward, 3,636; South Ward, 4,336; East Ward, 4,247; Central Ward, 4,067.

*Deaths.*—The total number of deaths registered, including those of residents outside the district in public institutions, and deducting residents from outside who died in public institutions in this district was 187. 101 were males, and 86 females; giving a net rate of those belonging to the district of 11·4 per 1,000 of the population. In 1910 the rate was 10·2 per 1,000. The average deaths for the past 5 years is 189, with a rate of 11·6 calculated on an average population of 16,253. More complete information is now available from the County Medical Officer of Health as to deaths of residents outside the district. During the present year 28 of such deaths were added to the total of those registered within the district, whereas in 1910 only 5 deaths were so transferred. Previously many deaths occurring in public institutions were not allocated to any district and were thus lost sight of in the statistics of the various districts. The effect of these recent regulations will be to raise the death rate in many districts as compared with the rate in former years.

The deaths in the various wards were as follows: North Ward, 34; South Ward, 50; East Ward, 39; Central Ward, 64. The rate per 1,000 persons in each ward is: North Ward, 9·3; South Ward, 11·5; East Ward, 9·1; Central Ward, 15·7. As previously stated I attribute the higher rates in South and Central Wards to congestion of population with their low-lying position and tendency to fog and dampness.

Eight persons died in Fall Birch Hospital from another district.

The natural increase in the population was 177.

The age mortality was as follows: under 1 year, 40; 1 year and under 2 years, 6; 2 years and under 5, 12; 5 and under 15, 9; 15 and under 25, 12; 25 and under 45, 20; 45 and under 65, 50; 65 and upwards, 38.

*Births.*—During the year the births of 394 children were registered. 181 were boys, and 183 girls; equal to a rate of 22·3 per 1,000. North Ward, 76; rate, 20·9. South Ward, 93, rate, 21·4. East Ward, 75; rate, 17·6. Central Ward, 120; rate, 29·5.

The average births for the past 5 years is 405, with a rate of 24·9 per 1,000 per annum. In 1910 the rate was 23·3.

For purposes of comparison I append a table giving the birth rates and death rates in the year 1911 for England and Wales.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rates and Death-rates in the Year 1911  
(Provisional Figures).*

	Annual Rates per 1,000 Living.			Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.		
		Crude.	C'rr'ct'd*	
England and Wales...	24·4	14·6	14·6	130
77 great towns including London	25·6	15·5	16·4	140
136 smaller towns ...	23·4	13·8	14·4	133
England and Wales, less the 213 towns	23·4	13·9	13·1	118
London ... ..	25·0	15·0	15·8	128

\* The corrected death rates are the rates which would have been recorded had the age and sex constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901.

It will thus be seen that Horwich compares very favourably in every particular with the rates for England and Wales. Figures for 1911 are not yet available for comparison with other towns in Lancashire, but the quarterly returns shew Horwich to be one of the most healthy towns. It is to be hoped that still greater efforts will be made to still further reduce our mortality rates. There is no doubt that a high state of sanitary efficiency will tend to attract residents to the town, and produce conditions favourable to industrial prosperity."

I am,

Your obedient servant,

*J. S. SEWELL, M.D.,*

Medical Officer of Health.

## HORWICH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

### WATER ANALYSIS.

SAMPLE TAKEN 18<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 1911.

Expressed in parts per 100,000.

Mark and denomination of the sample	...	...	none
Total solid matter in solution	...	...	26.4
Oxygen required to oxidize	{ in 15"	...	.086
	{ in 3 hours	...	.138
Ammonia	...	...	.001
Ammonia from Organic matter, by distillation with alkaline permanganate	}		.007
Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites	...	...	none
Combined Chlorine	...	...	1.5

The water was very faintly turbid and yellow. It contained a trace of suspended matter in which there was nothing objectionable found on microscopical examination.

This water is quite fit for drinking and domestic use.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous years.

## HORWICH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Populati'n estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un- correct- ed Numb'r	Nett.		No.	Rate *	of Non- Resdnts registrd in the District	of Res- idents not registrd in the District	Under 1 Year.		At all Ages.	
			Numb'r	Rate *					No.	Rate per 1000 nett Births	No.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	15976	421	421	26.4	202	12.6	4	4	48	114	202	12.6
1907	16000	387	387	24.1	173	11.3	8	8	40	103	173	10.8
1908	16214	426	426	26.2	202	12.4	1	9	62	147	210	12.9
1909	16430	406	406	24.7	188	11.4	3	5	46	113	190	11.5
1910	16646	388	388	23.3	168	10.09	8	10	50	128	170	10.2
1911	16286	364	364	22.3	167	10.2	8	28	40	109	187	11.4

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	3202.	Total population at all ages	...	...	16,286	} At Census of 1911.
		Number of Inhabited houses	...	...	3,490	
		Average number of persons per house	...	...	4.6	

**TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1911.**  
**HORWICH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			TOTAL CASES RE-MOVED TO HOSPITAL.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.		Centr] Ward.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.						65 and up-wards.
Small-pox. ....													
Cholera ....													
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	12	3	9	4	8	8	2	2	6	4	7	3	
Erysipelas...	25	1	1	8	8	8			6	8			
Scarlet Fever ...	30	8	20	1	1				5	7	8	22	
Typhus Fever ...													
Enteric Fever ...	8		3	4		1			1	1	2	7	
Relapsing Fever ...													
Continued Fever...													
Puerperal Fever ...	1				1					1			
Plague ...													
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	4			2	1	1				1	2		
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	6			4	1	1				1			
Others ...	1												
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		1									1		
Totals...	87	2	33	15	12	11	2	26	18	23	20	32	

**Isolation Hospital—Fall Birch, Horwich. Total available beds, 48. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2.**

TABLE III. CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1911  
HORWICH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15yrs.	15 and under 25yrs.	25 and under 45yrs.	45 and under 65yrs.	65 and up- wards.	
Enteric Fever ... ..	1				1					3
Small-pox. ... ..										
Measles ... ..										
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1			1						6
Whooping-cough ... ..										
Diphtheria and Croup... ..	2			1	1					1
Influenza... ..	2					1	1			
Erysipelas ... ..	2	1					1			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)... ..	16					5	7	4		
Tuberculous Meningitis..										
Other Tuberculous diseases ... ..	2			1				1		
Rheumatic Fever ... ..										
Cancer, malignant disease... ..	14			1			3	8	2	
Bronchitis ... ..	11	2						7	2	
Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..	6	1	3	1					1	
Pneumonia (all other forms ... ..	7	1				1	1	4		
Other diseases of respira- tory organs ... ..	1				1					
Diarrhœa and Enteritis..	14	12	1					1		
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..										
Alcoholism ... ..										
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	1							1		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	8							5	3	
Puerperal Fever... ..										
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	2					2				
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth... ..	20	19	1							
Violent Deaths, ex- cluding Suicide ... ..	12		1	2		2	2	3	2	
Suicides ... ..	2						1	1		
Other Defined Diseases... ..	50	3		3	3	1	4	13	23	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ... ..	13	1		2	3			2	5	
All causes ... ..	187	40	6	12	9	11	20	50	38	10

TABLE IV.

HORWICH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1911.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	...	11
Enteritis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformat'ns	5	...	1	...	6	3	...	1	...	10
Premature Birth ... ..	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	4
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	8	1	6	2	17	6	9	6	2	40

Nett Births in the year : legitimate, 350 ; illegitimate, 14.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 36 ; illegitimate infants, 4.

## HORWICH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

### Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces & Homework.

#### I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	39	...	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	55	...	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	32	...	...
Total ... ..	124	...	...

#### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspect'r	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	2	2	...	...
Unsuitable Sanitary accommodation	1	1	...	...
Total ... ..	3	3	...	...

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

#### 3.—HOMEWORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.		
	Lists received from Employers twice in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
Contractors.		Workmen.	
Wearing Apparel—			
(1) making, &c. ... ..	10	10	...
(2) cleaning and washing ... ..	...	...	...
Total ... ..	10	10	...

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Factories ... ..	16
Workshops ... ..	21
Workplaces... ..	36
Bakehouses... ..	21
Total number of workshops on Register ...	94

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)... ..	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) ... ..	4
Other ... ..	3
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	...
In use at the end of the year ... ..	...

## HORWICH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

### PHTHISIS : SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION,

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total number of Beds.	How are patients selected?	Are patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer?	What charge, if any is made for the use of Beds?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Smallpox Hospital for cases of Phthisis.	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve any Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium, if so, how many, and in what Sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
(a) Early cases. ...	No provision.						(1) No. (2) No.	No.	No.
(b) Intermediate cases..	No provision.								
(c) Advanced cases. ...	No provision.								

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary?      If so, give particulars.      No.



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