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**MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE**  
**Urban District Council.**



**Annual Report**

OF THE


**Medical Officer of Health**

**FOR THE YEAR 1908.**



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# Mottram-in-Longdendale Urban District.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

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*To the Chairman and Gentlemen of the  
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of your district during the year 1908, with tables containing vital statistics and cases of infectious disease reported under the Notification Act, as required by the Local Government Board, and also Report of the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Population—Census 1901 .....	3,128
Estimated to middle of June, 1908...	3,200
Area in acres .....	1,084
Birth-rate per 1,000 living .....	19·0
Death-rate per 1,000 living .....	15·7
Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases ...	2·1
Deaths under one year to 1,000 births	131

The population of the district at Census in 1891 was 3,270 ; and in 1901, 3,128 ; a decrease in the population during the decennium, 1891—1901, was thus 143.

During the year 1907, the population increased slightly, due to additional employment in the Cotton Mills in the district and to the starting of a small Tape Factory. The estimated population in the middle of June, 1907, was 3,200, and has remained much the same since.

#### BIRTH-RATE.

During 1908 the number of births registered in the district was 61 (27 males and 34 females,) equal to a birth-rate of 19·0 per 1,000 persons living, and is 2·3 below the mean birth-rate for the previous 10 years—1898 to 1907.

#### DEATH-RATE.

The number of deaths registered was 51 (26 males, including 2 deaths in Ashton Hospital, and 25 females,) and gives a death-rate of 15·7 per 1,000 persons living, and is 0·4 above the mean death-rate for the previous 10 years.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

Eight of the deaths were infants under one year of age, equal to a death-rate of 2·5 per 1,000 persons living, and 131 per 1,000 births registered.

These eight deaths were attributed to the following diseases :—Bronchitis and Pneumonia, 2 ; Diarrhœa Convulsions, 1 ; Scarlet Fever, 1 ; Congenital Heart Disease, 1 ; Whooping Cough and Convulsions, 1 ; Convulsions, 1 ; Dentition and Convulsions, 1.

Ages at which they died: 1—6 days; 2—1 month; 1—3 months; 1—8 months; 1—9 months; 1—10 months; 1—11 months.

The death-rate of infants under one year, although slightly higher than several previous years, is below the average for the past 10 years.

#### ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.

There were no illegitimate children born during the year. No uncertified deaths were registered.

#### INQUESTS.

Five inquests were held during the year as compared with 1 in the previous year. The following verdicts were given:—

Male, 61 years, Strangulation by hanging.

Male, 64 years, Heart Disease.

Male, 27 years, Syncope.

Male, 21 years, Heart Failure, following Epilepsy.

Male, 11 months, Dentition, Convulsions.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 28 cases of Infectious Disease notified, viz:—  
1 Enteric Fever; 22 Scarlet Fever; 2 Diphtheria; 3 Erysipelas.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

The case of Enteric Fever proved fatal owing to severe Hæmorrhage. The bedding was destroyed and compensation given.

## SCARLET FEVER.

The first cases of Scarlet Fever, two in number, occurred in April in Mottram Moor, another was notified in Gorsey Brow in May; this child had been on a visit to St. Helens, where she contracted the disease, the illness commencing the day following her return.

After an interval of several months (end of October) another case was reported, which was traced to one of the parents of this child having visited an infected house in Hollingworth. This was followed by a second case in the same house, and a third on the opposite side of the street, all three proving fatal. Instructions were given to the parents as to the precautions they should take to prevent the disease spreading, which were not observed, and I was informed that several adults and children were allowed to enter the house, with the result that other centres of infection were established in the same and adjoining streets and other parts of the village.

As a proportionately large number of those affected before Christmas were young persons who had left School, or under school age, I did not advise the Sanitary Authority to close the Schools previous to the Christmas vacation.

The infection in the case of one young adult was traced to Glossop, where the disease was prevalent, as well as in the adjoining village of Charlesworth. Some of the others belonging to the older portion were probably infected at the Factory by coming in contact with fellow workers from infected houses.

As the weekly number of cases did not decrease at the expiration of the holidays, I advised the Authority to extend the closing for a fortnight, and a further extension was made to February 8th. The Managers of the Sunday Schools willingly consented to the closing of their Schools during the Christmas holidays, and up to the time of the re-opening of the Day Schools.

### MEASLES.

An outbreak of Measles occurred at the end of November, of which I received exceptionally early information of the first cases from the head master of the School, whom I interviewed, and to prevent the disease becoming epidemic advised the Sanitary Authority to close the whole school from the 9th to the 14th day following these cases, as both mixed and infants' departments had been infected. Unfortunately another case occurred on the day the School was closed, and I advised an extension of the closing until after the Christmas holidays. The result was very satisfactory as no other cases were reported subsequently.

The Sunday School Managers were invited to co-operate by closing their Schools, and willingly consented.

A special report of the outbreak, stating the grounds upon which the action was taken, was sent to the Local Government Board and Cheshire County Council, according to the General Order of the Local Government Board of March 23rd, 1891.

Both Mottram and Broadbottom Schools were thoroughly disinfected and cleansed before they were re-opened.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Two cases of Diphtheria were notified, one of which proved fatal. The infection in the first case was undoubtedly attributable to a sick cat the child had been nursing, as a very offensive membrane was subsequently found in the cat's throat. The cat was destroyed. Although this source of infection is not common, previous instances are recorded where infection has been transmitted from animals to human beings. The source of the second case was obscure, but had no connection with the first. There were no insanitary conditions on the premises. The Antitoxin treatment was adopted in both cases, but one proved fatal owing to heart failure subsequently.

### ERYSIPELAS.

Three cases of Erysipelas were notified. In one instance the person had been subject to previous attacks of facial Erysipelas. Another was a very old debilitated person. No sanitary defects found on the premises.

### ACTION TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Isolation is carried out as far as possible, and the parents of children suffering from infectious diseases are instructed to keep all other members of the family from school, and other people's children from entering the infected house, until all risk of infection is over. Printed instructions to this effect are also forwarded immediately upon receipt of notification. Information is also given to the school masters. The premises are examined for insanitary conditions. Disinfectants are also supplied gratuitously during the illness, and the clothes and bedding subsequently disinfected by the Inspector.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1890.

This Act was adopted by the District Council, and came into force in June, 1903.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1890.

Part 3 of this Act (containing sanitary and other provisions) was adopted by the Council in 1901.

### ANTHRAX.

A case of Anthrax in a cow was reported in June, at Mr. Heys' Knacker's Yard. The cow belonged to the Guardians of Glossop Workhouse, and was found dead in a field. Mr. Heys purchased the carcass in the usual way of business, not knowing the cause of death. As a doubt existed as to the cause of death, a bacteriological examination of the blood was made by Professor Delépine, of Victoria University, which was found full of anthrax bacilli. A few days subsequently, a horse belonging to Mr. Heys died from the same disease. Both carcasses were cremated, and the premises disinfected by the police, assisted by the Sanitary Inspector.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The public supply, which is obtained from the Manchester Corporation Reservoirs (Arnfield Springs) is good and plentiful.

### MILK SHOPS.

No Milk Shops in the district. The milk supply is obtained from surrounding farms.

## COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Only one in the district. This has frequently been inspected and found clean and in order.

## NOXIOUS TRADES.

The only one is a Knacker's Yard. This has frequently been visited and generally found clean. These premises are very close to the main road, and, complaints having been made of offensive smells arising from bone boiling, the Council sent notice to the owner to discontinue the process, and very little boiling has since been done, pending the erection of new premises at some distance from the road, the plans of which have been passed.

## COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Regulations under the Daries, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order have been adopted by the Council, and came into force on August 1st, 1907.

There are 24 Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk registered in the district. The Cowsheds and Dairies have been visited quarterly and found clean. Eighteen Cowsheds have been reported to the Council for improvements in lighting, drainage, and ventilation, and 16 of them have received attention, and 1 new Cowshed built.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 3 registered Slaughter-houses in the district. They have frequently been inspected, and found clean and well ventilated. An application was made to the Council for

an additional Slaughter-house, but, as the premises did not meet the requirements of the Local Government Board, the application was refused.

### OUTFALL WORKS.

The Outfall Works are acting well, and the effluent reported by the Mersey and Irwell Committee Inspector as good. The method of treatment is by tanks, filters and land.

### REFUSE REMOVAL.

This work is done under contract. The combined privies and ashpits are emptied monthly, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

### NEW PROPERTY.

Eight new houses have been built—3 in Hyde Road ; 2 in Carr House Lane ; 3 in Moss Lane. A number of sanitary conveniences have been built and improvements made in others.

### INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Periodical inspections have been made by myself and Inspector, and in most cases where sanitary defects were discovered they have been remedied.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 4 Factories and 37 Workshops in the district. One hundred and forty-six inspections have been made during the year, and they were all found satisfactory. Failure to affix abstract in two of the Workshops were referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

Mr. C. Hudson reports having attended to a large number of nuisances in various parts of the district, and to the reconstruction of drains on several properties and erection of numerous closets and ashpits; he also supplied disinfectants to persons in whose houses there was infectious disease, and subsequently, thoroughly disinfected the schools, houses, bedding and clothing, and made frequent visits to Workshops, Cowsheds, Dairies, Lodging-houses, and Slaughter-houses.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**W. E. S. Burnett,**

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.  
**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.**  
**Name of District—MOTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE URBAN.**

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths registered in District			Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District		Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... .. 1084	Total Population at all ages ... .. 3128	Number of Inhabited Houses ... .. 747	Average number of persons per house ... .. 4.1	
		Number	Rate	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages		Number	Rate	Number					Rate
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	Number	Rate								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
1898	3404	91	26.7	15	164	57	16.7	...	57	16.7					
1899	3404	95	27.3	15	161	56	16.4	...	56	16.4					
1900	3404	63	18.5	17	269	55	16.1	...	55	16.1					
1901	3128	68	21.7	5	73	40	12.7	2	42	13.4					
1902	3128	63	20.1	8	116	49	15.6	1	50	15.9					
1903	3100	62	20.0	7	112	30	9.6	...	30	9.6					
1904	3128	69	22.2	7	101	43	13.8	...	43	13.8					
1905	3128	66	21.0	8	121	36	11.5	2	38	12.1					
1906	3095	58	18.6	5	86	44	14.2	1	45	14.5					
1907	3200	55	17.1	3	54	40	12.5	4	44	13.7					
Averages for years 1898-1907	3211	69	21.3	9	125	45	13.9	1.0	46	14.2					
1908	3200	61	19.0	8	131	49	15.3	2	51	15.9					

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during year 1908

Name of District—MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE URBAN.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						
	All Ages.	AT AGES.—YEARS.					
		Un-der 1 yr.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & up-ward
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	3	...	...	1	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever .....	22	1	5	14	2	...	..
Enteric Fever .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals ... ..	28	1	5	17	2	2	1

Isolation Hospital—MOTTRAM MOOR.

TABLE IV.

## Causes of, and Ages at Death during year 1908.

Name of District.—MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE URBAN.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring in or beyond 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 up- wards
Scarlet Fever .....	3	1	1	1	...	...	..
Whooping Cough .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	...	...	1	...	..	...
Enteric Fever .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diarrhœa .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis .....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Bronchitis .....	4	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pneumonia .....	4	2	...	...	...	1	1
Other diseases of Res- piratory Organs .....	1	...	...	...	..	1	...
Heart Diseases .....	9	1	...	..	...	4	4
Suicides .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
All other causes .....	21	2	1	...	1	6	11
All Causes .....	51	8	3	3	1	18	18

TABLE V.

## MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE URBAN DISTRICT.

## Infantile Mortality during the Year 1908.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	3-4 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES, Certified	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8
Scarlet Fever.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia.....	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Other causes .....	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1
	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8

Population, estimated to middle of 1907 ... .. 3200

 Births in the year { legitimate ... .. 61  
 { illegitimate ... .. 0

 Deaths in the year { legitimate infants ... .. 8  
 { illegitimate infants .. .. 0

Deaths from all causes at all ages ... .. 49

## Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

### 1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTOR

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories .....	16	None.	None.
Workshops .....	130	do	do.
Total.....	146	—	—

No Home Work.

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

None.

### 3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at end of Year	Number.
Confectioners ... ..	10
Watchmaker ... ..	1
Dressmakers ... ..	9
Bootmakers... ..	4
Clogger ... ..	1
Milliners ... ..	2
Joiners ... ..	2
Wheelwright ... ..	1
Painters ... ..	2
Cab Proprietors ... ..	2
Blacksmiths... ..	2
Waggon Sheet Repairing ... ..	1
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	37



# HOLLINGWORTH URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

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## GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

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To be Observed to Prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases in all Cases, whether Mild or Severe.

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1. Remove from the room all curtains, carpets, and clothes from cupboards and drawers before the patient enters it.
2. The Person affected should be confined in a room to which no one is admitted except the attendant, the door kept closed, and the outside of the doorway covered with a sheet kept constantly wet with disinfectants.
3. In place of using pocket handkerchiefs, use small pieces of rag for wiping the mouth and nose, so that after once being used they can be burned.
4. No waste food or milk that has been in the infected room should be eaten or drunk by any other person, but at once burned, and all milk and water used in the infected house for drinking purposes should be boiled.
5. A fire should always be kept in the sick room, and the discharges from the bowels and kidneys should be received into vessels with a layer of sawdust at the bottom, covered with disinfecting powder, and the evacuation covered with another layer of disinfectant and sawdust, and burned in the room.
6. Cups and other vessels used about the patient should be placed in some disinfectant, and then washed in hot water, and the water in which they are washed disinfected before thrown away.
7. The Window of the Sick Room should be open as much as possible, taking care to avoid draught.
8. A large glazed vessel, containing Carbolic Acid and Water (about 2ozs. to the gallon) should always stand in the room to receive the body or bed linen when it is about to be changed. And it should be allowed to remain in it for at least an hour. It should then be boiled, and kept boiling for a quarter of an hour, and frequently stirred with a stick, so that every part shall be brought into contact with the boiling water, then thoroughly washed and hung out in the air for a few days.
9. The Slopstone Pipes should be kept clean, and disinfectants freely poured down them, and the drains flushed and kept free and clean; the Midden emptied, and all refuse on the premises removed.
10. No children or adults should go from an infected house to any Place of Worship, School, or Public Assembly. Nor should any one be allowed to enter the infected house until the medical attendant certifies that all danger of infecting others is over, and the house and clothes thoroughly disinfected and cleaned.

### SCARLET FEVER.

1. No children or persons having had Scarlet Fever should return to school or business for 8 weeks from the commencement of the illness, unless the Medical Attendant certifies the infection to be over at an earlier date.
2. All children in the infected house should be kept from school, and from playing or mixing with other children, and before returning to school should have clean clothes, that have previously been disinfected and washed.

### ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

The principal source of Infection in this Disease is in the evacuations from the bowels and the urine. The evacuations and the vessels used to receive them should be strictly treated according to Rules 5 and 6, and waste food and milk as per Rule 4, General Regulations,

### DIPHTHERIA.

This Disease is very liable to be spread by the breath, and care should always be taken to avoid kissing or bending over the patient, so as to inhale the breath. The precautions necessary as regards school attendance are those mentioned under the head of Scarlet Fever.

### SMALL-POX.

The patient, if not at once removed to a Hospital, should be isolated, and all persons living in the same and adjoining houses over 10 years of age re-vaccinated, unless protected by previous attack of small-pox, or having been re-vaccinated within 10 years.

The exposure of infectious persons or clothing in public is punishable under the "Public Health Act," and a fine, not exceeding **Five Pounds**, may be imposed for such exposure.

**W. E. S. BURNETT,**

Medical Officer of Health.

Disinfectants may be obtained on application to the Sanitary Inspector, Woolley Lane.

