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SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY URBAN
SANITARY DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Inspector of Nuisances.

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SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1902.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with custom, I commence by summarising the various Local Government Board Tables, which you will find appended to my report. In Table I. will be found various statistics relating to 1902, and ten previous years; in Table II. statistics of separate localities from 1897 to 1902; Table III. shows the number of infectious diseases reported, together with those sent to hospital, in and from each part of the district; and Table IV. gives the causes of and ages at death for the past year.

The total number of births for 1902 was 924—Swinton 470 (North 257, South 213); Pendlebury 454 (West 266, East 188):
Males—North 116, South 110, West 136, East 97 = 459 }
Females—North 141, South 103, West 130, East 91 = 465 } 924.
Net total of deaths = 508—Swinton 238, Pendlebury 208,

*

*Children's Hospital 5, *Ladywell Sanatorium 24, *Hope Hospital 6, *Salford Royal Hospital 8, *Manchester Infirmary 2, *Barton Workhouse 15, *Clifton District 2. All marked * were those of persons belonging to this district, and have to be included in the net total. These are allocated to the respective localities to which they belonged, and are found recorded in columns 9, 10, 11, 12 of Table IV.

TABLE OF POPULATION AND BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR
SEPARATE LOCALITIES, 1902.

	Whole District.	SWINTON.	PENDLEBURY.	North Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	East Ward.
Estimated Population, } middle 1902. }	27,200	15,300	11,900	7,600	7,700	7,200	4,700
Birth Rates (per 1,000 living)	34	30.72	38.15	33.81	27.66	37	40
Death Rates do. (corrected)	18.67	17.77	19.83	17.10	18.44	20.97	18.08
Infant Death Rates (per } 1,000 Births)..... }	146.10	144.68	147.57	124.51	169	154.13	138.30
*Zymotic Rates	3.45	2.87	4.20	2.5	3.24	4.16	4.25
†Respiratory Rates	5.66	4.70	6.88	5.26	4.15	8.05	5.10
Deaths under One Year	135	68	67	32	36	41	26

OUTSIDE DEATHS FROM VARIOUS PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS BELONGING
RESPECTIVELY TO SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.

1. Children's Hospital ...	(5)	.....	Swinton...	4	.....	Pendlebury...	1
2. Ladywell Sanatorium..	(24)	.....	Swinton...	8	.....	Pendlebury...	16
3. Hope Hospital	(6)	.....	Swinton...	1	.....	Pendlebury...	5
4. Salford Royal Hospital.	(8)	.....	Swinton...	5	.....	Pendlebury...	3
5. Manchester Infirmary.	(2)	.....	Swinton...	1	.....	Pendlebury...	1
6. Barton Workhouse ...	(15)	.....	Swinton...	14	.....	Pendlebury...	1
7. Clifton district	(2)	.....	Swinton...	1	.....	Pendlebury...	1
Total	62	.....	Swinton...	34	.....	Pendlebury...	28

* Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever and Diarrhoea (otherwise known as Zymotic Enteritis, or Summer Diarrhoea).

† Phthisis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and other inflammatory diseases of the Lungs.

It will be seen from my first table that the general birth rate was higher by 2 per 1,000 than the ten years' average rate, 1892-1901, whilst in the general death rate there was a very slight increase in the average of those years. The most remarkable feature, however, in the table is the very large diminution in the infant death rate. Whereas the rate for the average of the above 10 years stands at the rather high figure of 185·04, that for 1902 is only 146·10. On referring to columns 5 and 6 of Table I., the number of deaths under 1 year is given as 133, and the infant death rate as 143·9 only; it must be noted, however, that these two columns refer to deaths "registered in the district," and do not include two which were registered outside, but which belong to this district. A reference to column 3 of Table IV., with the explanatory footnote, will put this apparent discrepancy right.

Taking the various wards separately, it is seen that North has the lowest rate (124, as against 260 the previous year); South the highest (169, as against 179 in 1901); whilst West Ward (with 154, as against 205 in 1901), and East (with 138, as against 190 in 1901), show a most satisfactory falling off in regard to this most important point, and is a feature upon which the district may distinctly be congratulated.

The zymotic death rate—*i.e.*, from the diseases enumerated in the footnote—shows a slight decrease, notwithstanding the fact that we have had a much greater number of scarlet fever and diphtheria cases to deal with than for several previous years. From these two diseases there were from scarlet fever 25, and from diphtheria (including croup) 35 deaths. Of these, 9 scarlet fever and 7 diphtheria occurred in Ladywell Sanatorium. Of the 12 deaths from enteric fever, 4 only were in the district, and the remaining 8 in the Ladywell Sanatorium. Diarrhœa showed a considerably less mortality, and measles, though largely prevalent throughout the year, caused 6 deaths only. In connection with this class of disease, it may be remarked *en passant*, that whooping cough did not cause a single death during 1902, a circumstance which, so far as I remember, is quite unprecedented. The respiratory death rate has, I am sorry to say, shown a con-

siderably higher tendency, but I believe it to have arisen mainly through unusual and exceptional climatic conditions, and not from any special combination of circumstances apart from or outside of these.

The past year has been chiefly noted for the very large number of infectious disease cases which have been recorded, a number greatly in excess of that for several previous years, and principally due to scarlet fever and diphtheria. Both have prevailed generally throughout the year, but more especially during the last quarter, when the climate was much more favourable to their development and spread. The question of the isolation of these diseases—that is, whether at home or by removal to hospital—has frequently come up for discussion on various occasions during the year. The Council has decided to insist on the isolation of patients being carried out in their own homes wherever possible, and after instructions have been given for this to be done, that each infected house be kept under close supervision by regular visitation by the inspector, even though it entail additional assistance to carry it out. Looking at the question from the standpoint of practical experience, and taking into consideration the class of house wherein most of these cases occur, I think it must be conceded that it is absolutely impossible to secure that thorough separation of the sick from the healthy at their own homes which is involved in the term “isolation,” and which is obviously so essential in the particular diseases under notice. However desirous the parents may be of keeping healthy children from contact with the infected persons, it is certain this object cannot be attained in a four or five roomed cottage so well as in the wards of a hospital, where trained nursing, regular supervision, and, what is of more importance, complete and adequate isolation may always be expected. Again, whatever directions, instructions, or precautionary notices may be sent out from time to time during an epidemic, by way of warning or help on the part of the sanitary officials, are found in practice to be frequently evaded or ignored, and the inevitable consequence is that when once the disease obtains a foothold in certain areas, containing houses with only a limited accommodation, it is found to spread with great rapidity. The sections of the Public Health Act providing

penalties against improper exposure of infected persons and articles have more than once been prominently brought under public notice, but in only about two cases have convictions been secured on account of the difficulty in bringing home the charges successfully. One notorious case was that of a woman who, having been properly informed that her child was suffering from scarlet fever, took it during the early period of its illness in a tram car to Manchester. Possibly this case was responsible for scores of others, at the time untraceable. The fact is, and I state it with a full sense of my own responsibility in the matter, that in the greater proportion of the houses where we find these diseases existing (and recurring) it is quite impossible to guarantee a safe and effectual system of isolation, and I do not think, however elaborate a scheme of inspection may be devised, they can be satisfactorily dealt with therein when the surrounding conditions are considered.

Fortified by the general opinion of those engaged in combatting the spread of infectious disease, and by my own observations in our district, I feel no hesitation whatever in placing this matter very strongly before you. I feel confident that in no other way can we hope to successfully cope with the ravages of infectious disease in this district.

Dealing in detail with scarlet fever, it will be seen, from Table III., that there were 373 notifications during the year—North, 96; South, 134; West, 83; East, 57, and 3 from Swinton Schools. The latter come from the Manchester district, as a rule, and it is customary, when any of the inmates of this Institution are found to be suffering from this disease, for the patient to be isolated in the special Fever Hospital belonging to the Manchester Board of Guardians. There were 230 cases in Swinton, and 140 in Pendlebury, being an attack rate of 15·03 per 1,000 population for the former and 11·84 for the latter.

The following table gives the number of cases occurring, the number sent to hospital, and the number of deaths from each Ward of the district :—

Wards.		Total Cases.	Sent to Hospital.	Deaths.*
Swinton,	{ North	96	13	1
	{ South	134	38	13
Pendlebury,	{ West	83	14	6
	{ East.....	57	19	5
Total		370	84	25

* The Deaths include those at Ladywell Sanatorium (9) belonging to the respective wards.

The following Table gives the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever in the several wards of the District, arranged as to the streets where they have occurred.

NORTH WARD.

Name of Street.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.
Chorley Road	8	5	..	13
Swinton Hall Road	16	17	3	36
Vernon Place	4	4	..	8
Birkdale Grove	2	7	..	9
Holland Street	5	3	..	8
Station Road	2	..	..	2
Watson Street	2	..	..	2
Brackley Street	1	2	..	3
Wardley Street	2	3	..	5
Back Wardley Street	1	..	..	1
Granville Street	9	2	..	11
Wellington Road	4	6	..	10
Clarendon Road	2	..	..	2
Stafford Road	4	2	..	6
Pendlebury Road	5	2	..	7
Cobden Street	6	..	..	6
Stoneacre Terrace	..	2	..	2
Bingham Street	2	2	..	4
New Cross Street	4	..	..	4
Cheetham Lane	4	1	..	5
Park Street	3	4	..	7
Douglas Street	2	1	..	3
Carlton Place	1	..	..	1
Manchester Road	2	..	..	2
Temple Drive	1	4	..	5
Moss Lane	1	..	2	3
Cemetery Road	2	1	..	3
Sutherland Street	..	2	..	2
Hope Street	..	1	..	1
Edward Street	1	..	..	1
Gate Street	..	..	1	1
Ward Total	96	71	6	173

SOUTH WARD.

Moorside Road	12	4	..	16
Arthur Street	5	..	..	5
Sindsley	7	4	..	11
Deans	11	4	1	16
Sanderson Street	9	2	..	11
Ellesmere Street	13	7	..	20
Partington Lane	36	8	4	48
Chester Street	3	..	..	3
Chorley Road	8	5	..	13
Church Street	2	..	..	2
Crompton Street	1	..	..	1
Stanwell Road	3	..	..	3
Shaftesbury Road	2	1	..	3
Worsley Road	7	..	1	8
Folly Lane	2	..	..	2
Harrowby Street	1	..	..	1
Long Street	1	1	..	2
Broom Street	1	1	..	2
Bain Street	1	..	..	1
Moor Street	..	..	1	1
Ogden Street	2	..	1	3
Manchester Road	1	2	..	3
Dorning Street	6	3	..	9
Ward Total	134	42	8	184

WEST WARD.

Bolton Road	11	14	3	28
Ramsdenfold	2	..	1	3
Worsley Street	4	6	2	12
Grosvenor Street	2	3	..	5
Eaton Street	3	4	..	7
Rutland Street	2	..	..	2
Ermen's Buildings	..	..	1	1
Moss Lane	6	3	..	9
Pott Street	..	1	..	1
Longshaw Buildings	3	2	..	5
Bourke's Buildings	..	..	1	1
Brindley Street	2	1	..	3

WEST WARD.—Continued.

Name of Street.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.
Station Road	5	3	..	8
Raymond Street	1	3	2	6
Buchanan Street	3	..	1	4
Sefton Road	..	3	..	3
Maurice Street	1	..	..	1
Burton Street	1	..	..	1
Peers Street	..	1	..	1
Elizabeth Street	..	1	..	1
North Dean Street	..	..	1	1
Foundry Street	..	2	..	2
Chapel Street	..	1	..	1
Victoria Street	1	2	..	3
Fraser Street	..	..	2	2
Heron Street	1	..	..	1
Hilton Square	1	..	..	1
Oak Street	3	1	1	5
Union Street	4	3	..	7
Bridge Street	2	3	1	6
Railway Terrace	1	2	..	3
Henrietta Street	2	..	..	2
Jackson Street	..	..	1	1
Carrington Street	5	1	..	6
New Street	7	..	1	8
Worsley Buildings	..	2	..	2
Clively View	1	..	..	1
Ellesmere Street	1	..	..	1
Gower Street	3	2	..	5
Slack Lane	3	2	..	5
Pendlebury Road	2	..	1	3
Ward Total	83	66	19	168

EAST WARD.

Bolton Road	6	5	..	11
Melbourn Street	4	2	..	6
Ellen Street	6	..	..	6
Whitley Street	6	1	..	7
Alice Street	2	3	..	5
Moor Street	2	..	..	2
Vine Street	2	3	..	5
Thomas Street	1	..	..	1
George Street	..	1	..	1
Knowles Square	10	..	..	10
Eridge Street	1	3	..	4
Dawson Street	1	3	..	4
Harriet Street	..	1	..	1
Cobden Street	1	..	..	1
Albion Street	..	2	1	3
Ada Street	1	1	..	2
Mark Street	1	..	..	1
Swinton Hall Road	..	1	1	2
Horrocks Street	1	1	..	2
Hopwood Street	1	..	..	1
Cavendish Street	..	3	..	3
Gladstone Street	..	4	..	4
New Hall Street	..	1	..	1
City Walk	1	..	..	1
Park Lane West	4	4	..	8
Broomhall Road	2	..	1	3
Whit Lane	1	..	..	1
Pitt Street	..	1	..	1
Spencer Street	3	..	1	4
Ward Total	57	40	4	101

SUMMARY OF WARDS.

North	96	71	6	173
South	134	42	8	184
West	83	66	19	168
East	57	40	4	101
	370	219	37	626

In the North Ward it will be noticed that Swinton Hall Road (which includes the whole main road, with a small block known as "Back Mount Pleasant" at its eastward end), contained the largest number of these cases (16-17-3), and that Holland Street, Vernon Place, Cobden Street, Birkdale Grove, and Granville Street, debouching from this road, contained respectively 5-3-0, 4-4-0, 6-0-0, 2-7-0, and 9-2-0. The main street, Chorley Road, which intersects the two wards of Swinton, contained 8-5-0; and the four streets connecting Chorley Road with Swinton Hall Road, viz., Wellington, Clarendon, Stafford, and Pendlebury Roads, contained 25 cases, all of them scarlet fever and diphtheria. Of the above groups of streets the three first-named, viz., Holland Street, Vernon Place, and Cobden Street, are no doubt the worst as regards their general insanitary condition, arising from defective paving of streets, back yards, and entries, but I understand that notices have been served under Sec. 150 of the Public Health Act, to remedy many of these defects. In two other areas in this Ward, viz., Gate Street and Longfold, it is satisfactory to note that in 1902 infectious disease was practically non-existent, and this I attribute to the fact that in the former street (often a veritable plague spot in past years) many much-needed sanitary improvements have been effected, all tending to lessen the chances of infection. Many of the dwellings, however, both in Longfold and Gate Street are very old, and in some of them there is a notable deficiency in such sanitary requirements as warmth, ventilation, and proper closet and ashpit accommodation, which, notwithstanding the temporary absence of infectious disease, is bound sooner or later to produce either this or other forms of disease.

In the South Ward, out of a total of 176 cases from scarlet fever and diphtheria, no less than 74 occurred in the Moorside, Sindsley, and Deans districts, whilst in Partington Lane (including three of its side streets) there were 50 cases. The incidence of both diseases was so marked in these districts, that for a period of three weeks at Easter two of the schools, viz., Holyrood and Moorside British, were closed, with distinctly beneficial results.

In West Ward the main thoroughfare, Bolton Road, extending from the Town Hall to the boundary of Clifton district, has

furnished the largest number of cases, whilst Worsley Street and the other Newtown streets, including and adjacent to Moss Lane, have contained about the same number as in 1901. Station Road, and the series of streets abutting therefrom near the railway station, have shown a slight excess in both diseases; whilst at the other end of the road there have only been four cases in the four streets, Maurice, Burton, Peers, and Elizabeth Streets. Oak, Union, and Bridge Streets, on one side of Bolton Road, and Slack Lane, Gower Street, New Street, and Carrington Street on the other, contained rather fewer than usual, with the exception of the two latter streets, in which there was a greater number than we generally find.

In comparison with 1901 and other years, the East Ward in 1902 showed a very large increase in scarlet fever and diphtheria cases; the area known as the "Croft," near Pendlebury Station, and Knowles Square, having been most unusually affected. It will be observed that in my Annual Report for 1901 I specially drew attention to the immunity of this area (for that and the previous year) from infectious disease generally, though remarking that "much can yet be done to improve the general condition of the dwellings." In consequence of this outbreak, which was chiefly in the last quarter of the year, a thorough inspection of this area was made in the first week of the present year (1903), a small sub-committee of the Council accompanying the Inspector and myself on our visit. A report was drawn up, setting forth the conclusions arrived at as the result of such inspection, and the outcome will no doubt be that much-needed improvements will soon be effected. I had previously recommended the closing of the particular school from which most of the cases in this area appeared to arise, but this course was not adopted. The Council deem it expedient as a general rule not to resort to such a measure as schools closure, but are apparently rather in favour of adopting the alternative suggestion given in the special memorandum issued by the Education Department on the subject, viz., the exclusion of particular scholars. Personally, I believe the closing of schools is a very effective step to take in presence of epidemics of this character, but there is, of course, much to be said for the other side of the question.

In referring to the other diseases of the zymotic group, I am pleased to point out that typhoid fever has shown a considerable decrease in the number of cases recorded during the year, though the mortality from the disease has been rather higher than in 1901. The greater number occurred in West Ward—Bolton Road containing three, and Worsley, Raymond, and Fraser Streets two each. Swinton Hall Road and Partington Lane contained the largest number in North and South Wards respectively, whilst in East Ward, where so many have occurred in past years, there was a notable absence of the disease.

Diarrhœa, too, showed a declining tendency, which is distinctly encouraging when it is considered what a high mortality from this disease usually figures in my Annual Reports. May we not reasonably hope that the remarks I have felt called upon to make on this subject in former years are at least beginning to be appreciated by the public generally. Bearing on this part of my subject, I must here again refer to the remarkable fall in the infant death rate for the year 1902, as compared with any previous year of which I have any present recollection.

A reference to the subjoined table, showing the infant death rates per 1,000 births from the various wards, from 1897 to 1902, is really significant :—

Year.	North Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	East Ward.
1897	169·2	 141·3	 266·6	 291·3
1898	188·2	 158·7	 208·3	 218·9
1899	195·4	 174·1	 217·7	 175·3
1900	156·2	 185	 215·1	 225·1
1901	260	 179	 205	 190·4
1902	124·51	 169	 154·13	 138·36

The great reduction disclosed by this table is truly of a startling character—the favourable comparison of North, West, and East Wards with the five previous years being specially noteworthy. There is certainly something striking in the fact that in the West and East Wards, where these rates have for so many years been something like from 70 to 80 per cent higher than the average of the whole country, and from 40 to 50 per cent higher than the general town district averages, there should have been so

remarkable a change; but the figures are there, and cannot but afford a considerable amount of satisfaction in connection with a subject so long the despair, not only of this, but of nearly every sanitary authority in the kingdom. You will remark, too, that the infant death rate for the whole district was nearly 40 per 1,000 below the previous ten years average.

Whilst the Council and the district may be congratulated on the good results shown in the figures I have given for 1902, one cannot but hope that the recommendations which other medical officers of health (equally with myself) have over and over again laid down for public guidance in the treatment of young children will produce, at anyrate, as good results in future years.

In respect to the respiratory death rate for 1902, I here present in tabular form the comparative rates of the different wards from 1898 to 1902. The diseases include bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, and phthisis.

	1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.
North Ward	3.91	.....	4.5	.....	6.1	.....	5.14	.....	5.26
South Ward	3.46	.....	3.58	.....	5.1	.....	2.86	.....	4.15
West Ward	4.08	.....	5.15	.....	6.9	.....	5.89	.....	8.05
East Ward	7.04	.....	6.15	.....	7.03	.....	4.76	.....	5.10

Being an average for the five years of: North, 4.81; South, 3.84; West, 6.19; East, 6.02 per 1,000, or for Swinton 4.32, and Pendlebury 6.10 per 1,000 population.

A reference to Table IV., in the Local Government forms appended (cols. 3, 4, 7, 8), will show that so far as the two chief lung diseases, bronchitis and pneumonia, were concerned, the mortality between the ages of "25 and 65" and at "65 years and upwards" stood much higher than that at the ages "under one year" and between "one and five," again a very satisfactory feature in relation to the infant death rate, which from these diseases usually ranges high. The nature of the occupations pursued in this district, and the climatic conditions generally prevailing during the years under observation, account, to a very large extent, for the high mortality.

In accordance with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops

Act, 1901, it is now incumbent on the medical officer of health to every district council to report upon the administration of the Act in his district.

The principal industries in the district are : Cotton spinning (weaving, dyeing, and printing). Workshops, &c. : Joiners and builders, brewery, wheelwrights, printers, ironfounders, brass-founders, blacksmiths, tinplate-workers, mineral water manufacturers, tailoring, dressmaking, laundries, bakehouses (which latter are now included within the provisions of the Act).

Number of cotton manufactories, 13 ; workshops, 36 ; mixed—*i.e.*, domestic and work places, including dressmakers, milliners, and confectioners—50.

There is very little out-work done in connection with any tailoring, or dressmakers and mantle makers.

Several visits have been paid to the foregoing, and their general sanitary condition has been found to be good in respect to air space, light, ventilation, and cleanliness.

In connection with the factories, H.M. Inspector has in two instances reported defects, one of which has been remedied, and the other is being dealt with. Three cases have been dealt with direct, the owners complying with the suggestions made by the officials of the Council.

I wish to point out that, owing to the great pressure of other duties in connection with my sanitary work during the year 1902, I have been unable to devote that amount of attention to a thorough and systematic inspection of the various places comprised within the provisions of the Act, as applying to this district, which the necessities of the case appear to demand. I hope, however, in the ensuing and future years, to make myself more familiar with the requirements of this important measure, so that I may be in a position, with fuller details available as to the exact numbers and locality of places requiring inspection, to present a more complete report thereon.

Inspections under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order have been made during the year from time to time, and also of the slaughter-houses, but nothing has called for my special inter-

vention in connection with either. They are, in the main, well conducted, and with only slight exceptions have there been found any insanitary defects. No sample of unsound food has come under my special observation, but the Inspector has, I understand, dealt with one case, upon which he will report.

Systematic inspections of the district have, from time to time, been made during the past year, both by myself and the Sanitary Inspector. So far back as February I recommended to the Council the necessity for making early provision for the accommodation of possible smallpox cases, and the matter has received careful attention. Negotiations have been in progress with neighbouring authorities, and the question is now, I understand, practically settled. In view of the fact that smallpox has occurred, and is daily occurring, in so many districts immediately adjoining our own, it is quite right that the Council should be fully alive to their responsibilities in the matter.

During most of the year the Inspector and myself were actively occupied in endeavouring to trace out some of the causes of so large a number of infectious disease cases, and reports on the incidence of the disease—more especially as regards scarlet fever and diphtheria—were at various times discussed by sub-committees of the Council. These reports had reference chiefly to the conditions of the dwellings—limewashing and cleaning, &c.—and here and there to cases of defective drainage (which have since been attended to).

The question, too, of Hospital *v.* Home isolation was frequently discussed, but, as I have already referred to this subject in an earlier portion of my report, I do not propose to go further into it here.

To sum up, I may say that the general sanitary condition at the close of the year 1902 is not as satisfactory as it might be. True, there is evidence of improvement in many respects, especially in regard to the very important subject of infant mortality, upon which I have commented in detail, and which must afford ground for peculiar gratification to all concerned in safeguarding the public health. One cannot be satisfied, however,

with the general condition of the dwellings, and the deplorable state of their sanitary conveniences, as observable in some parts of the district I have had occasion to refer to, and it appears to me that many of the streets and dwellings, in East and West Wards especially, must receive more drastic attention at our hands before we can expect the mortality returns to become materially less. I commend this point to your consideration, and would point out that not only are many of the houses insanitary in themselves, but that their surroundings—yards, privies, ashpits, and unpaved street fronts—are largely contributory to the dissemination of disease. Overcrowding, too, is not the least amongst the difficulties with which one has to deal in this connection, and though not prepared with any definite or practical suggestion for dealing with the evil—as it exists in private houses—I nevertheless commend the point to the Council's careful consideration.

I am indebted to Mr. Entwistle for the following information as to "Certificates granted for new houses" in 1902: North Ward, 4; South Ward, 34; West Ward, 18; East Ward, 91.

Thanking the members of the Council and its officials for much valuable assistance during the past year in carrying out my duties,

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HOSEGOOD, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Briar Cottage, Swinton,

23rd January, 1903.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1902 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY DISTRICT.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belong- ing to District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year.		At all ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1892	21,800	750	34.4	112	149.3	442	24.8	61	61	..	381	17.5
1893	22,600	805	35.6	138	171.4	475	21	66	66	..	409	18.0
1894	23,100	754	32.8	142	188.3	499	21.6	60	60	..	439	19.0
1895	23,700	787	33.2	128	162.6	505	21.3	76	76	..	429	18.1
1896	24,600	807	32.8	142	175.9	478	19.4	54	54	..	424	17.2
1897	25,400	820	32.2	174	212.2	496	19.2	57	57	..	439	16.9
1898	26,300	815	30.9	157	192.6	491	18.6	59	55	4*	440	16.7
1899	27,500	864	31.4	167	193.2	555	20.1	116	71	31	515	18.7
1900	28,700	817	28.4	157	192.1	613	20.4	90	67	37	583	20.3
1901	27,005	808	29.9	172	212.8	539	19.9	64	59	39	519	19.2
Average for yrs. '92-1901.	25,070	803	32.1	149	185.04	509	20.6	70	62	28 4 years only.	458	18.16
1.02	27,200	924	34	133	143.9	519	19.08	73	68	57	508	18.6

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

* Since 1898 more accurate information relative to Columns 9, 10, 11 has been supplied to me by the Registrars than previously.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the District or Division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the District on account of sickness or infirmity and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—2,222.

Total population at all ages	27,005	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	5,409	
Average number of persons per house	5	

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District:
1. Swinton Industrial School. 2. Pendlebury Children's Hospital.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District: 1. Manchester Royal Infirmary. 2. Salford Royal Hospital. 3. Hope (Workhouse) Hospital (in Borough of Salford). 4. Ladywell Sanatorium (Fever Hospital for Borough of Salford and this District). 5. Union Workhouse and Hospital, Patricroft (in Borough of Eccles), (Barton-upon-Irwell Union).

Swinton District is in Barton-upon-Irwell Union.

Pendlebury District is in Salford Union.

In the former case patients are received at Patricroft; in the latter at Hope Hospital.

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1902 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY DISTRICT.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	SWINTON.								PENDLEBURY.							
	NORTH WARD.				SOUTH WARD.				WEST WARD.				EAST WARD.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897	7,100	260	115	44	7,300	184	92	26	6,780	225	135	60	4,220	151	97	44
1898	7,300	249	118	47	7,500	189	92	30	7,100	240	130	50	4,400	137	96	30
1899	8,000	261	137	51	7,900	201	118	35	7,150	248	145	54	4,450	154	84	27
1900	8,190	256	159	40	8,310	173	142	32	7,530	237	175	51	4,690	151	107	34
1901	7,578	242	144	68	7,689	190	118	34	7,124	229	155	47	4,614	147	102	28
Averages of Years 1897 to 1901	7,633	253	134	50	7,740	187	112	31	7,137	236	148	52	4,475	148	97	32
1902	7,600	257	130	32	7,700	213	142	36	7,200	266	151	41	4,700	188	85	26

NOTE.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the Census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities, according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b and c should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3 and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns c should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

NOTE 1.—District first divided into Wards in 1894. No "separate locality" record prior to 1897.

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1902. SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.					
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.						Swinton.						Pendlebury.				
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	Industrial Schools.	West Ward.	East Ward.	Children's Hospital.	North Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	East Ward.	Total.
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	221	4	70	115	17	15	71	42	1	66	40	1	22	8	10	5	45	..
Diphtheria	4	..	..	..	..	25	13	7	4	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Group ..	42	2	5	6	7	7	96	134	3	83	57	..	13	38	14	19	84	..
Erysipelas.	373	12	127	210	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	19	4	..	1	1	6	1	9	..
Typhus Fever	37	..	1	7	12	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	679	18	204	337	52	66	187	193	8	181	109	1	36	47	30	25	138	..

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated. Ladywell Sanatorium in Borough of Salford.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry, or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1902.

SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY DISTRICT.

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 Insti- tutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	SWIN- TON.		PENDLE- BURY.		
								North Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	East Ward.	
Measles	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..
Scarlet Fever	25	1	13	11	..	..	..	1	13	6	5	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	35	..	22	13	..	..	..	7	8	13	7	..
Enteric Fever.....	12	..	1	1	3	7	..	3	1	4	4	..
Epidemic Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	16	12	3	..	1	..	..	6	2	5	3	..
Enteritis	12	9	1	1	..	1	..	..	5	5	2	6
Puerperal Fever.....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Phthisis.....	18	1	..	1	4	11	1	4	4	6	4	5
Other Tubercular Diseases.....	23	14	5	..	3	1	..	1	5	8	9	11
Cancer, Malignant Disease	12	..	..	..	1	7	4	3	3	4	2	..
Bronchitis	66	13	5	1	1	22	24	18	15	23	10	1
Pneumonia	68	16	18	5	3	19	7	17	12	29	10	12
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	2	4	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	1	2	..	..
Heart Diseases	33	1	..	2	4	18	8	10	14	4	5	6
Accidents	10	1	1	..	..	5	3	4	3	1	2	1
Suicides.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Diabetes	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Peripheral Neuritis	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	—
Convulsions	14	12	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	7	1	..
All other causes	116	28	9	6	7	35	31	36	38	28	14	31
All causes.....	508	135*	84	41	29	141	78	130	142	151	85	73

* Two of these were of *Residents* registered outside the district (see col. V. Table I.).

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.—SAML. HOSEGOOD, Medical Officer of Health, 23rd January, 1903.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

January to December, 1902.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SWINTON AND
PENDLEBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration the following summary of sanitary work attended to during the year 1902.

DWELLING HOUSES.

Structural conditions, defective roofing, downspouts, broken gutters, damp walls, unflagged and much worn and damaged pavement of floors.....	63
Dirty condition, furniture, clothing, and bedding, &c., walls, and ceilings, for want of lime washing	57
Overcrowding	4

YARDS AND BACK PASSAGES.

Allowing waste water to flow on surface of yards, passages, back and front streets, chiefly fault of careless tenants.....	10
Defective pavement around gullies, and insanitary condition of surface of yards	81
Removal of obstructive erections in yards	4

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Defective condition of walls, roofing, seats, and doors, &c....	93
Wet and foul ashpits, owing to blocked drains, and in many cases to tenants depositing vegetable refuse therein and slops.	49
Upwards of 60 privies to dwelling-houses have been converted to w.c.'s, and another 20 are undergoing conversion at the present time.	
Four of the abnormally large ashpits have been dispensed with.	

DRAINS AND GULLIES.

Untrapped, blocked, broken, disjointed, and directly connected with the sewers.....	214
---	-----

WASTE PIPES.

Broken and defective sinkstone and bath wastes, &c.....	32
---	----

ACCUMULATIONS AND DEPOSITS.

Of vegetable refuse, manure, rags, and other rubbish in yards and back passages, &c.	48
Defective condition of manure receptacles and urinals	9
Upwards of 1,170 inspections and re-inspections have been made in dealing with these defects and the works in progress for remedying same.	

No. of notices given verbally	208
By preliminary and letter notices	229
Legal notices served.....	201

Number of nuisances, &c., outstanding December, 1901 ...	175
Number of nuisances, &c., dealt with during the year 1901 ...	664
Total	839

Number of nuisances, &c., remedied during 1902.....	776
Number of nuisances, &c., outstanding December, 1902	63
In remedying the aforementioned nuisances, &c., the legal	

notices served were only followed in one instance by magisterial proceedings, and this was withdrawn from hearing on the owner complying with the notice to limewash the walls and ceilings of the house, and paying the legal costs incurred.

EMPTYING OF GULLIES.

The work of emptying the gullies in yards of dwelling-houses has been carried on by the two men during the greater portion of the year, and by their regular visiting and reporting of the various defects which they find, there is evidence that their work is of advantage to this department.

TESTING OF DRAINS.

Examination of drains has been made in many instances; several apparently good have been proved defective on applying the smoke test.

This work is to be carried on now to a much larger extent than hitherto, with the assistant recently appointed.

EMISSION OF SMOKE FROM THE CHIMNEYS OF WORKS.

Sixty-three observations have been taken and reported on of the smoke emitted from the chimneys of the various manufactories and collieries within the district. Copies of the observations have been forwarded to the owners of the works dealt with, their special attention being drawn to the fact in cases where "black" smoke has been emitted up to the time-limit (five minutes in any one hour), or where there has been an excessive emission of a moderate amount.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

None registered.

Visits have repeatedly been made to houses where it was suspected that too many lodgers were accommodated, and in four instances overcrowding was found to exist; on legal proceedings being threatened, the tenants complied with the notices, causing the additional persons to find other accommodation.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

	Swinton.	Pendlebury.	Total.
Keepers of Cows	18	...	6 .. 24
Do. Dairies	7	...	6 ... 13
Other Vendors of Milk (non-residents) supplying in the district.....	—	...	— ... 14

Periodical inspections have been made to the above. In two special instances matters were pointed out requiring alterations: one, increase of cubic space for the number of cows kept on the premises, and the other necessitated almost re-construction on account of the ventilation and defective condition of the pavement. Both have been carried out satisfactorily.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Swinton.....	11	Pendlebury	6
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These are regularly visited, and in order to ensure the continued requisite cleanliness, sanitary conditions, and systematic removal of the refuse, it has been necessary to serve both letter and legal notices, which have been complied with.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

In carrying out the above Acts the following samples have been purchased:—

Milk	10
Butter	2

Both samples of butter and eight samples of milk were certified genuine, whilst two of the milk were slightly watered. On the vendors being tried again—both residents, but supplied from farms at a distance—an improvement was stated. In neither case were the results considered to be serious enough to justify the institution of legal proceedings.

UN SOUND MEAT.

A cask (weighing about 56 lbs.) of maws, to which my attention was drawn by the receiver of the cask, was found on examination that the contents were unfit for human food. They were condemned and destroyed forthwith.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Inspections and re-inspections have been made to the various workshops, bakehouses, and factories respecting their sanitary condition and compliance with the Acts in force. Several minor defects have been dealt with by verbal notice, the occupiers duly complying with same.

In two instances H.M. Inspector of Factories has reported on insufficient closet accommodation at factories, one of which has been altered so as to meet present requirements, pending the issue of a further Home Office standard, and in the other case the alterations are in hand.

Three other cases have been dealt with by the Council direct, and have been the means of obtaining the provision of 27 water closets, thereby abolishing the privies and cesspools previously existing on the premises.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table showing number and nature of cases reported each month, number of cases sent to Sanatorium, rooms fumigated, and visits paid to the infected dwellings for the purpose of inspections, ascertaining particulars, giving instructions, removal of patients, serving of notices, and disinfecting by means of sulphuric dioxide and the burning of sulphur, along with the generating of steam in the rooms.

	No. of Weeks.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	No. and Nature of Cases removed to Sanatorium.			No. of Rooms Fumigated.	School-rooms.	No. of Visits paid to Infected Dwellings.	No. of Houses Infected.	With Water-closets.	With Privies.
					Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.						
January	4	18	7	26	6	4	14	43	..	118	45	2	43
February	4	20	2	20	6	..	6	53	..	108	36	2	34
March	4	39	4	18	19	1	9	80	..	134	49	1	48
April	5	34	1	30	11	..	8	84	11	203	57	9	48
May	4	26	2	6	5	1	..	50	15	106	27	3	24
June	5	36	2	17	9	1	2	61	..	146	50	6	45
July	3	16	2	11	7	1	1	43	..	77	26	5	21
August	5	45	5	22	6	..	2	64	73	174	57	6	51
September	5	34	2	19	6	..	1	64	..	150	48	3	45
October	4	22	2	16	5	..	..	40	..	90	35	7	28
November	4	25	4	16	..	..	1	33	..	102	43	10	33
December	5	56	4	18	4	1	1	64	53	201	66	10	56
Total	52	371	37	219	84	9	45	831		1609	539	64	476
Total, 1901	..	176	78	147	36	14	35	335		923	..	6%	9½%

The whole of the infectious cases removed were taken to the Ladywell Sanatorium, the bedding being also removed along with the patients, and disinfected by the steam disinfecter in the grounds of the Sanatorium. The amount paid for hospital treatment during the year amounted to over £1,100.

In one case, where under the circumstances it was deemed necessary to destroy the bedding, it has been replaced.

Where the cases of enteric are nursed at their own homes, zinc receptacles are provided for the depositing therein of all waste matter from the patients; they are systematically emptied of their contents, cleaned and disinfected by the use of perchloride of mercury, during the progress of the disease.

In addition to the above precautions taken, carbolic soap, a disinfecting solution, and sanitary chloride of lime is supplied to those in charge of the infectious cases.

In all cases where the patients are not removed, a certificate is issued, to be signed by the medical attendant, certifying that the patient is free from infection, previous to the rooms at the houses being disinfected; this has necessitated the issuing of upwards of 500 during the year.

Three instances of carelessness in dealing with infectious patients by those in charge were reported; two were duly cautioned by the Council, and the third was prosecuted, owing to the patient having been exposed in public, with the result that the parents were fined 5s. and costs, amounting to 34s. 6d.

Chloride of lime and diarrhoea mixture are kept at both Pendlebury Town Hall and Swinton Council Offices, for the convenience of the residents, for free distribution, and has again, during the summer months especially, been largely made use of.

Sanitas fluid has also been supplied to the day schools, and it is stated by the school authorities to have an appreciable beneficial effect on the atmosphere of the school rooms.

ABSENTEES FROM SCHOOLS.

Herewith are the particulars of the dealings with another list of infectious complaints not compulsory notifiable, which work is undertaken by the Council in order to assist the school authorities in the obtaining of the Government grant, and in keeping up as good an average attendance of the children as possible, and yet prevent any from attending school to the detriment of others.

Nature of diseases—Measles, eczema, itch, mumps, whooping cough, chicken pox, ringworm, and ophthalmia.

Number of visits paid to the homes of the scholars, 1,261.

Number of children certified for as being necessarily absent, 1,526.

In the carrying out of this work special cases of domestic neglect are brought to the Council's notice, and—as in two special cases of continued eczema, entirely the fault of those in charge of the children—the attention of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children's Inspector was brought to bear on the parents with good results.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

	Weeks.	ASHBINS.		LOADS.		Tons of Offal.
		Ashpits.	Ashbins and Privy Pails at Works only.	Dry Ashes.	Privy.	
January.....	4	646	1,032	445	82	12
February	3	503	875	388	67	9
March	4	785	1,097	589	100	15
April	5	910	1,443	638	140	19
May	4	618	960	484	92	14
June	5	868	960	560	97	23*
First 6 Months	...	4,330	6,367	3,104	578	92
July	3	446	969	430	71	14*
August	5	827	1,507	672	133	20*
September ...	5	1,264	1,444	856	197	24
October	4	1,338	1,460	1,028	193	18
November.....	4	792	1,399	643	192	18
December	5	1,025	2,080	773	147	20
Latter 6 M'ths.	...	5,692	8,859	4,402	933	114
	...	4,330	6,367	3,104	578	92
Totals.....	...	10,022	15,226	7,506	1,511	206

* Night Work.

This year's working again gives a decided increase in the amount of refuse removed from the ashpits ; the total of 7,506 loads of dry ashes alone gives a weight of about 11,259 tons. The marked increase during the months of September and October were occasioned by doubling the staff for four weeks, in order to have the ashpits emptied throughout the whole of the district within the twelve weeks, and to have the work in hand, so as to be able to continue the emptying regularly four times at least per year, in addition to the weekly emptying of the ashbins and privy pails, the removal of the offal, etc., twice weekly, and the requisite emptying of the cesspools.

The arrangement entered into last year with the Salford Corporation, for the disposing of the offal, etc., by taking it to the destructor at Agecroft, is still in force, and although it entails carting a considerable distance, it is the best means of dealing with such refuse.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ALBERT BLEAKLEY.