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MINISTRY OF HEALTH
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No. <u>1706/1</u>



BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1935

By

G. HAMILTON HOGBEN,
Medical Officer of Health

Including the Report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

*Noted
VIII. 4/5/37.*

BOROUGH OF SWINTON & PENDLEBURY.



With the Compliments
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Swinton, Lancs.

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of the

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Printed by
Atlas Printing Co., Pendleton & Swinton.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY

List of Members of the Town Council
31st December, 1935

His Worship the Mayor:

Alderman S. Jackson, J.P.

Deputy Mayor:

Alderman J. Bradley, J.P.*

Alderman E. Alston.

Alderman W. S. Mycock, J.P.

Alderman A. T. Corns.

Alderman P. W. Potts, C.C.

Alderman J. Sumbland.†

Councillor W. Alderson.

Councillor J. H. Jones.

Councillor C. E. Ashton.

Councillor Canon E. T. Kerby,

Councillor J. Betley.

M.C., M.A.

Councillor J. J. Crane.

Councillor H. Kerns.

Councillor J. E. Crawshaw.

Councillor J. T. Lindley.

Councillor Mrs. E. F. Crompton.

Councillor F. McGurk.

Councillor Mrs. E. T. Kerby.‡

Councillor A. G. Pollitt.

Councillor J. Fitzgerald.

Councillor R. Porter.

Councillor S. Hales.

Councillor J. S. Sharples.

Councillor L. Hobson.

Councillor S. Stout.

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Inman.

Councillor E. Whitehead.

Co-opted Members of the M. & C. W. Committee:

Mrs. E. Fletcher.

Mrs. H. Bradley.

Mrs. M. Jackson.

Mrs. M. Tyldesley.

Mrs. M. Waite.

Mrs. Kirkman.

Mrs. Higson.

* Chairman of the Health Committee.

† Chairman of the Housing Committee.

‡ Chairman of the M. & C.W. Committee.

Staff of the Health Department

Medical Officer of Health:

G. HAMILTON HOGGEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:

(Part time).

GLADYS F. A. McLEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

resigned, followed by

KATHLEEN MARY BOYES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors:

Chief Inspector : P. E. BERRY, M.S.I.A., (a.b.)

L. A. MARSHALL (a)

A. S. KERSHAW, M.S.I.A. (a)

G. E. TAYLOR (a.b.)

Health Visitors:

School Nurses:

Miss D. F. W. CROOK (c.e.f.) Miss M. J. METHVEN (d.f.)

Miss C. M. RATCLIFFE (c.e.f.) Miss E. BANKS (e.f.)

Miss S. BULLOUGH (c.e.f.) Miss E. A. PORTER (f.)

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk : H. R. REES, A.I.S.A.

J. E. FLOWERS.

B. W. MITCHINSON.

Miss D. HOLLINSHEAD.

Specialist Officers:

Ophthalmic Surgeon :	GORDON RENWICK, M.B., C.M.
Orthopædic Surgeon :	ROBERT OLLERENSHAW, M.D. F.R.C.S.
Aural Surgeon :	E. S. BURT HAMILTON, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S., Edin.
Anæsthetist :	J. O'GRADY, L.A.H.
Dental Surgeon :	W. BAKEWELL, L.D.S.
Veterinary Surgeon :	A. ALEXANDER, F.R.C.V.S.
Orthopædic Nurse and Masseuse :	Miss I. W. MOUNSEY, C.S.M.M.G. S.R.E., S.R.N

Consultants:

Difficult Labour :	W. R. ADDIS, M.D.
	D. DOUGALL, M.D.
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	WILLIAM FLETCHER SHAW, M.D., together with Drs. Addis and Dougall.

Notes:

- (a) Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b) Holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (c) Holds the New Health Visitor's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d) Holds the Health Visitor's and School Nurse's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e) State Certified Midwife.
- (f) State Registered Nurse.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY

*To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury.*

I have the honour to submit this my fifth Annual Report upon the health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1935.

The year under review has been characterised by steady progress, more especially in connection with the requirements of the Housing Acts, the continuance of the "Five Year" programme for the demolition of houses unfit for human habitation, and the task of inspecting each house in the district in relation to the overcrowding and the preparation of a detailed report upon the degree of overcrowding in the district.

Unhealthy Areas:

A total of 662 houses has been represented for demolition involving 2,874 persons, and the number of families rehoused in new municipal houses up to 31st December, 1935, was 349.

The 13 areas involving 192 houses represented at the end of the year are now awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Health.

Overcrowding:

The survey, commenced at the end of the year and completed in February, 1936, showed that there were 295 overcrowded families in the district or 2.56 per cent., a detailed description of which is to be found in the Special Report inserted after page ~~52~~⁴⁸ of this Report.

The general standard of health of the district has been well maintained, there has been no violent epidemic of disease, and no fluctuations in social conditions connected with the employment of the people; in fact, a notable improvement in employment is reflected in the figures relating to the supply of free milk and foods in the Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Birth Rate:

The birth rate, 14.0 per 1,000, though slightly lower than 14.7 in the previous year, was otherwise higher than it has been since 1926.

Death Rate:

The death rate was 10.8 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 12.5 for 1934 and 11.7 for the whole country.

Infantile Death Rate:

The number of infantile deaths was 32 and the rate per 1,000 live births was 58 compared with 72 in 1934.

Refuse Collection and Disposal:

By abolishing the system of collection of refuse by motor vehicle transport, and substituting the "Pagefield" Container system of collection, an important innovation has been established and one which has already proved to be more economical and efficient. The method of disposal by "Controlled Tipping" continues to be the most satisfactory and economical of its kind.

Maternity and Child Welfare Department:

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and the confidence placed in this service by the public continues to grow. The appointment of Dr. Kathleen Boyes as part-time Assistant Medical Officer to succeed Dr. Gladys McLean who resigned to take up duty as a full-time officer in another Authority, has been a particularly fortunate one and the enthusiasm and sound clinical knowledge which Dr. Boyes has put into her work has reflected particularly upon the increased attendances at the Ante-natal clinics. The volume of work undertaken by the department and the pressing need for the establishment of daily Minor Ailment Clinics and "Toddler" Clinics at the Folly Lane Centre calls for consideration in the very near future of the conversion of the part-time appointment of Assistant Medical Officer into a whole-time appointment.

The almost complete co-ordination of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service with that of the School Medical Service, and excellent facilities now existing for the supervision and care of the pre-school child must be a source of satisfaction to this Authority.

In acknowledging the loyal support of all members of the staff of the Health Department during the year I am particularly mindful of the excellent work accomplished by the Sanitary Inspectors and

clerical staff in connection with the very considerable increase of work associated with the requirements of new legislation under the Housing Acts and Shops Act.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman J. Bradley, J.P., and members of the Council for their continued confidence and encouragement.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

G. HAMILTON HOGBEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

1st July, 1936.

TOWN HALL, SWINTON, LANCs.

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SECTION I
STATISTICAL SUMMARY, Etc.



Statistical Summary, etc.

Area of the District in Acres	3,363
Population (Registrar-General's estimate Midsummer 1935)	38,740
Number of Inhabited Houses at 31st December, 1935, accord- ing to Rate Books	10,770
Rateable Value (1st January, 1936)	£204,268
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated 1934/35) ...	£780

	Total	M.	F.
Registered Live Births: Legitimate ...	532	293	239
Illegitimate ...	13	7	6
	545	300	245

Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population	14.0
Still-births	35 16 19
Still-birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	60.0
Deaths	419 190 229
Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population	10.8
Comparable Death-rate	12.9

Maternal Deaths: Puerperal Sepsis ... 1	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births	1.72 3.45 5.17
Other puerperal causes ... 2		
Total ... 3		

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants ... 32	Rate per 1,000 live births	58.0
Legitimate infants ... 31	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births	57.0
Illegitimate infants ... 1	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births	77.0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	4	

COST OF SERVICES

The following figures relating to the cost of the Health Services administered by the Public Health Department have been taken from the Abstract of Accounts of the Borough Treasurer for the year ending 31st March, 1935.

	Expen- diture	Income
	£	£
Maternity and Child Welfare	3741	303
School Medical Services	3522	27
Public Health :		
Prevention of Disease	456	17
Treatment of Infectious Disease	2006	—
Collection and Disposal of Refuse	6324	116
Public Conveniences	174	11
Prevention of Adulteration of Food and Drugs	133	—
House Drainage	52	5
Slum Clearance	527	—
Administration, etc.	3396	907
	£20331	£1386

Population:

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury for 1935 was 38,740, which shows an increase of 340 over his estimate for the previous year. The natural increase in population, that is, the excess of births over deaths, for the same period was 126.

The Overcrowding Survey required by the Housing Act, 1935, which was carried out in this district in a period of four weeks towards the end of the year, gave the Department an excellent opportunity of obtaining fuller information of the Ward-distribution of population. The Survey involved the visitation of every house in the Borough and a record being taken of the number of residents over one year of age. For the purpose of classification, each Ward was taken as a unit, and the figures thus obtained have been used as a basis for calculating the Ward-distribution of the Registrar-General's estimate of 38,740 (please refer to Table I). The Overcrowding Survey revealed a total of 37,772 persons over the age of one year.

The population figure of 38,740 has been used in this Report for the calculation of birth-rates, death-rates, etc.

Deaths:

During the year to which this report relates, 419 deaths were registered in the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury. Of these 157 were deaths of persons not ordinarily resident in the district, 146 having occurred at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury. In addition, 157 residents of the Borough died in various places outside the district, so that the aggregate deaths from the population of the district was 419 giving a death-rate of 10.8 per 1,000. The death-rate for the year 1934 was 12.5 per thousand of the population.

A tabulation of the deaths of the district in the various diseases, sex, age and ward distribution, appears on pages 20 and 21 of this Report.

Of the total of 419 deaths, 32 were of infants under one year of age, the resultant infantile mortality rate being 58 per 1,000 live births. The number for the previous year was 41, and the rate 72 per 1,000 births.

The diseases which were most frequently recorded as causes of death; the deaths thus registered; and the corresponding death-rates per 1,000 population were:

Heart disease	caused 84 deaths or 2.17 per 1,000 residents.
Cancer	" 47 " " 1.21 " " "
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	" 30 " " 0.77 " " "
Bronchitis	" 26 " " 0.67 " " "
Senility	" 21 " " 0.54 " " "

TABLE 1.
WARD VITAL STATISTICS—1935

Ward	Population		Notified Births.		Deaths		Infantile Deaths	
	Census 1931	Estimate 1935	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Victoria Park	5947	5222	71	13·6	77	14·7	5	70
Old Park ...	6404	6627	87	13·1	63	9·5	4	46
Moorside ...	5847	7969	141	17·7	71	8·9	6	43
Newtown ...	4865	5224	63	12·1	58	11·1	1	16
Market ...	4643	5024	87	18·7	52	11·2	4	46
East ...	5055	5437	65	11·9	53	9·8	7	107
Clifton ...	2796	3237	44	13·6	45	13·9	5	113
Totals ...	35557	38740	558	14·0	419	10·8	32	58

Note.—The rates for births and deaths are per thousand population ; the infantile death rates per thousand births.

The Ward populations given above have been calculated from figures obtained at the Overcrowding Survey carried out in Nov.-Dec., 1935.

TABLE II.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES,
AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1935.

ENGLAND AND WALES, LONDON, 121 GREAT TOWNS AND 140
SMALLER TOWNS.

	England and Wales	121 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	140 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London	Swinton and Pendle- bury
Rates per 1,000 population					
Births :—					
Live	14·7	14·8	14·8	13·3	14·0
Still	0·63	0·61	0·64	0·44	0·9
Deaths :—					
All Causes	11·7	11·8	11·2	11·4	10·8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·00	0·03
Scarlet fever... ..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·03
Whooping Cough	0·04	0·05	0·03	0·04	—
Diphtheria	0·09	0·09	0·09	0·06	0·05
Influenza	0·18	0·16	0·17	0·11	0·31
Violence	0·54	0·52	0·53	0·55	0·59
Notifications :—					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever... ..	2·96	3·19	2·75	2·64	1·91
Diphtheria	1·60	1·96	1·34	2·25	1·63
Enteric fever	0·04	0·04	0·06	0·05	0·42
Erysipelas	0·42	0·48	0·37	0·45	0·52
Pneumonia	1·15	1·36	0·98	0·89	1·11
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	57	62	55	58	58
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5·6	7·6	4·8	11·3	7·3
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	1·68				1·83
Others	2·42				3·67
Total	4·10				5·50
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	1·61				1·72
Others	2·32				3·45
Total	3·93				5·17
Notifications :—					
Puerperal fever	3·60	4·55	2·76	4·32	1·72
Puerperal pyrexia	9·44	11·14	8·25	11·89	5·17

TABLE III
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Causes of Death	Totals, All Ages	Sex		Age Distribution								Wards							
				Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 up	Vict. Park	Old Park	Moor- side	New- town	Market	East	Clifton
		M.	F.																
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza ...	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	—	2	4	1	3
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	18	4	14	—	—	—	—	5	4	2	7	—	—	1	2	9	1	4	1
10. Other tuberculous diseases ...	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11. Syphilis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease ...	47	19	28	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	20	23	12	13	5	6	4	5	2
14. Diabetes ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. ...	30	8	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	18	8	7	7	—	1	2	5
16. Heart disease ...	84	40	44	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	29	44	13	12	17	16	8	13	5
17. Aneurysm ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Other circulatory diseases ...	11	4	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	4	6	1	—	2	—	1	1

TABLE III (CONTINUED)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19. Bronchitis	26	11	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	4	6	2	1	4	3	6
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	20	12	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	—	5	5	3	1	3	3	3	3	4
21. Other respiratory diseases	6	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	—	—	1	1	—
22. Peptic ulcer	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	—	1	2	1	2	2	2	—
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	4	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
27. Other digestive diseases	10	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	4	2	1	3	1	2	—	1
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	15	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	3	1	1	4	2	2	4	1
29. Puerperal sepsis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	18	12	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	2	5	3
32. Senility	21	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	4	2	6	4	3	1	1
33. Suicide	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
34. Other violence	19	14	5	—	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	7	2	3	3	3	4	2	2
35. Other defined diseases	46	21	25	7	2	3	3	1	3	5	9	13	9	6	11	3	8	4	5
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	419	190	229	32	7	10	7	16	22	29	128	168	77	63	71	58	52	53	45

TABLE IV.

STATISTICS OF SWINTON AND PENDELBURY FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Deaths	Death Rate	Births	Birth- rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Number of Cases				
								Puerperal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Small Pox
1916	32,460	416	12.8	608	18.7	71	116.7	-	203	20	7	1
1917	31,422	401	12.7	536	17.0	68	126.8	1	68	45	6	-
1918	31,353	463	14.7	496	15.8	51	102.8	-	35	29	6	-
1919	30,600	382	12.4	550	17.9	54	98.1	1	324	22	3	-
1920	30,900	383	12.4	647	20.9	67	103.5	-	252	48	2	-
1921	31,580	347	11.0	634	20.0	48	75.0	2	112	52	7	-
1922	31,780	352	11.0	604	19.0	46	76.0	1	90	24	1	-
1923	32,000	396	12.4	544	17.0	57	104.0	-	127	25	4	-
1924	32,660	407	12.5	518	15.8	63	121.0	2	70	21	2	-
1925	33,400	345	10.4	494	14.7	37	72.0	1	72	20	7	-
1926	33,820	363	10.7	499	14.7	43	84.0	1	58	11	3	-
1927	34,750	350	10.1	424	12.2	32	68.0	1	93	14	1	1
1928	34,010	360	10.5	476	13.9	37	71.0	-	164	12	1	6
1929	34,370	447	13.0	456	13.3	42	89.0	-	112	29	1	-
1930	35,233	397	11.3	473	13.4	31	68.4	-	45	33	2	-
1931	33,170	389	11.8	468	13.6	30	66.0	-	85	32	1	-
1932	34,675	378	10.9	469	13.5	20	42.6	-	71	45	5	-
1933	38,300	426	11.3	522	13.8	28	53.0	-	103	156	4	-
1934	38,400	480	12.5	568	14.7	41	72.0	2	99	136	1	-
1935	38,740	419	10.8	545	14.0	32	58.0	1	74	63	16	-

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF
HEALTH SERVICES



HOSPITALS.

The proximity of the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury to the cities of Manchester and Salford makes it singularly fortunate in regard to the provision of general and other hospital accommodation in that the excellent hospital service of that area is available for its residents. A list of the hospitals is included in Table V, page 28.

1. Infectious Diseases:

During the year 1935 the following arrangements existed for the treatment of infectious diseases in this district.

(a) *Acute Specific Fevers.* All cases were sent to Astley Sanatorium which is governed by the Leigh Joint Hospital Board. Prior to 1st October, 1935, this Authority was a non-constituent member of the Board, paying for its patients at the rate of 8/- per day. From that date the Board operated under a new Order dated 4th April, 1935, in which this Authority is mentioned as a constituent member. The other members of the newly-constituted Board are as follows:—Borough of Leigh, and Urban Districts of Abram, Atherton, Golborne, Kearsley, Tyldesley and Worsley, making a total population of approximately 180,000 persons. The present hospital accommodation of 64 beds is to be enlarged to 116 beds to provide adequately for the population which the hospital is intended to serve.

(b) *Small-pox.* The Small-pox Hospital at Linnyshaw Moss has been held in readiness for cases of that disease found in the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury and Urban District of Worsley. The cost of the hospital has been borne by these two authorities on a population basis of apportionment. The scheme of the Leigh Joint Hospital Board mentioned in the previous paragraph includes provision for small-pox patients, the number of beds for the purpose being 32.

2. Maternity:

There is no maternity hospital in this district, but the Manchester and District hospitals are available. The majority of maternity cases are admitted to Park Hospital, Davyhulme, and this Council has a scheme for the admission of patients to this hospital at reduced fees. Other maternity hospitals to which Swinton and Pendlebury patients are admitted are Hope Hospital, Salford; St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester; and maternity homes in neighbouring areas. Cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia are admitted to Astley Sanatorium.

3. **Children:**

Arrangements exist between this Council and the authorities concerned for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids at Park Hospital, Davyhulme, and the treatment of Orthopædic defects at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

A cot is maintained in the Duchess of York Babies' Hospital by this Authority at an annual cost of £156.

4. **Tuberculosis:**

There is no provision within the district other than the beds reserved for tubercular conditions at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital. Notified cases requiring institutional care are sent to one of the County Council Sanatoria.

5. **Other Hospital Provisions:**

Table V on page 28 contains the names of hospitals to which this Authority subscribes, the extent of the subscriptions, and the numbers of Swinton and Pendlebury residents treated during the year 1935, in comparison with those of 1934.

POOR LAW RELIEF

The Clerk of the Public Assistance Committee, Mr. V. G. Graham, has kindly submitted particulars of persons in this area in receipt of out-door relief during 1935. The monthly totals for last year have been included for the purpose of comparison, and are set out in Table VI on page 28.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

For Infectious Disease Cases:

A motor ambulance is provided by the Leigh Joint Hospital Board for the removal of cases of infectious disease to Astley Sanatorium.

For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases:

This Council has an arrangement with the Salford City Council whereby the Salford City Ambulance is available for use in this district at the rate of £1 per case. The ambulance is available in the following cases, no charge being made to the patient:—

- (1) *Accidents* including cases of serious illness occurring in the street.
- (2) *Conveyance to Hospital* on the certificate of a medical practitioner. This applies to the first journey only and does not include conveyance to and from the out-patient department of a hospital.

For Maternity Cases:

The arrangement in existence between this authority and Park Hospital, Davyhulme, includes provision for motor ambulance with a nurse in attendance.

NURSING IN THE HOME

General:

There are two Nursing Associations in the district, one serving Swinton and the other Pendlebury and Clifton. This Authority has agreed to make an annual contribution, to date from 1936, of £25 to the funds of each of these Associations, under an arrangement in which the Nursing Associations have agreed to visit cases of pneumonia, whooping cough and measles.

Tuberculosis:

One nurse is maintained in this district by the Lancashire County Council for certain duties connected with its scheme, and works in close co-operation with the Public Health Department of this Authority.

Midwifery:

There are 10 registered and resident Midwives practising in this district. None are employed by the Local Authority. The Lancashire County Council is the supervising Authority, but this Council contemplates making an application, under Section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1929, for the transfer of this service.

Medical Practitioners:

There are 15 resident doctors in the district exclusive of those in neighbouring districts who practise in this area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens for bacteriological diagnosis are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, where sputum, swabs, and other clinical material are examined. Also milk for bacteriological counts, *B. Coli* examination, and for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli are sent to that Laboratory.

A number of sputa are also examined by the County Tuberculosis Officer.

DISINFECTION

A steam disinfecter is provided by the Local Authority for disinfection of clothing and personal effects of infectious cases. Disinfection is performed by the Sanitary Staff. A Cleansing Station is also provided.

TABLE V.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Hospital	Annual Sub- scription	1934		1935	
		Patients treated		Patients treated	
		In	Out	In	Out
The Royal Infirmary, Manchester	£31 0 0	16	104	23*	112
Salford Royal Hospital	£125 0 0	312	658	291	612
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	£15 15 0	26	22	39	13
The Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester	£15 15 0	46	386	48	389
Royal Manchester Children's Hospital	£37 10 0	77	207	74	207
The Skin Hospital	£15 15 0	3	201	9	209
Eccles and Patricroft Hospital	£25 0 0	*	*	61	105
Duchess of York Babies' Hospital	£156 0 0	7	—	5	—
Totals	£421 15 0	487	1578	550	1647

* Figures not available.

TABLE VI.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Month	Men	Women	Children	Total 1935	Total 1934
January	323	389	415	1127	950
February	301	351	379	1031	924
March	294	352	364	1010	1030
April	286	350	326	962	879
May	285	345	318	948	791
June	309	375	367	1051	1133
July	253	328	299	880	957
August	273	374	365	1012	1230
September	250	322	296	868	1067
October	252	330	295	877	960
November	265	338	336	939	1005
December	296	362	376	1034	1049
Av. per month	282	351	345	978	998

Total amount of Out-door Relief paid during the year, £13,726 15s. 8d.

Number of persons admitted to Green Lane Institution	46
.. .. Infirmary	58
.. .. Park Hospital	897

TABLE VII.
CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Clinics and Centres	Situation	Hours	Staff	Accommodation	Provided by
Ante-natal and Post-natal	1. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton.	9—12 a.m. First and third Tuesdays in the month.	Assistant Medical Officer and Health Visitor.	Adequate but situated on the first floor	L.A.
	2. Town Hall, Swinton.	2—4 p.m. Every Monday.	do.	do.	L.A.
Infant Welfare	1. Town Hall, Swinton.	2—5 p.m. Every Thursday and Friday.	Asst.M.O. and 2 Health Visitors.	Insufficient accommodation.	L.A.
	2. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton.	2—4-30 p.m. Every Tuesday.	M.O.H. and Health Visitor.	Adequate	L.A.
	3. Parish Rooms, Clifton.	2—4-30 p.m. Wednesday.	Asst.M.O. and Health Visitor.	Adequate	L.A.
Minor Ailments	Town Hall, Swinton.	9—10 a.m. daily.	S.M.O. School Nurses and Health Visitor.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Breast Feeding	Town Hall, Swinton.	9—10 a.m. daily.	M.O.H. and Health Visitor.	Adequate	L.A.
Dental	1. Town Hall, Swinton. 2. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton.	9-30—12 noon daily. 2—4-30 p.m. daily. (Except Tuesday).	Dental Surgeon and Dental Nurse. do.	Insufficient Recovery Room accommodation Adequate	L.E.A.

TABLE VII (CONTINUED).

Clinics and Centres	Situation	Hours	Staff	Accommodation	Provided by
Ophthalmic	Town Hall, Swinton.	10—12 noon alternate Wednesdays.	Visiting Surgeon Optician and School Nurse.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Aural	Town Hall, Swinton.	10—12 noon alternate Fridays.	Visiting Surgeon & School Nurse.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Orthopaedic	Town Hall, Swinton.	2—4 p.m. Once a month.	Visiting Surgeon and Nurse.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Massage & Remedial Exercises.	Town Hall, Swinton.	1.30—4.30 p.m. daily.	M.O.H. and Masseuse.	Insufficient accommodation.	L.E.A.
Artificial Sunlight	Town Hall, Swinton.	3.30—4.30 p.m. 4 sessions per week.	M.O.H., Masseuse and Nurse.	Inadequate	L.E.A.
Mental	Town Hall, Swinton.	10.30—12 noon Tuesday.	S.M.O. and Nurse.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Nutrition	Town Hall, Swinton.	10.30—12 noon Saturdays.	S.M.O. and Nurse.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	121, Station Road, Pendlebury.	2 p.m. Every Monday.	Visiting Consulting Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse.	Adequate	Lancs. C.C.
Venereal Disease	Municipal Clinic, Regent Road, Salford.	Daily.	Medical Officer and Nursing Staff.	Adequate	Lancs. C.C.

SECTION III
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supply:

The water supply of the townships of Swinton and Pendlebury is received from the Manchester Corporation Waterworks, and that for Clifton from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. Both supplies are satisfactory in quality and quantity. Except for five houses in Clifton, which are served by a well all the houses in the Borough are served direct from the mains.

Drainage and Sewerage:

No important addition or extension to the sewerage system was completed during the year 1935. The need for a new sewer in Clifton, together with the action taken by the Council in that connection, have been noted in previous Annual Reports. Not until this sewer is completed will it be possible to report that the drainage of the whole district is satisfactory.

During the year 1935, arrangements were made for the construction of a new intercepting sewer along Campbell Road, by way of East Lancashire Road to Moorside Road. The task of construction was commenced on the 23rd August, 1935, and is likely to be completed before the end of the year 1936. The purpose of the sewer is to act as a relief sewer for the Moorside area.

Rivers and Streams:

No instance of pollution of rivers or streams was brought to the notice of the department during the year. Periodical inspection of all streams is made with a view to checking pollution.

Closet Accommodation:

Full information relating to closet accommodation in the Borough is contained in Tables VIII and IX on pages 37 and 38 of this Report. It will be noted from Table VIII that of the 10,770 houses in the Borough at the end of the year, 10,552 are served by fresh-water closets, and 124, 63 and 31, by waste water closets, privies, and pails respectively.

The conversion progress of the Department during the year can be summed up as follows:—16 privies to fresh-water closets; 6 privies to pails; and 12 waste-water closets to fresh-water closets. As indicated in Table VIII, the Department's main efforts with regard to

conversions must be directed to the Clifton area, where there are a total of 82 houses served by privies or pails. It must be pointed out, however, that the task of incorporating fresh-water closet accommodation in these houses cannot be proceeded with until the proposed new sewer in that area is completed.

Public Cleansing:

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is the subject of a special report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector which is appended to this Report (Section VIII, page 98, *et seq*).

Sanitary Inspection:

A classified statement of the work of the inspectorial staff in connection with housing defects is given in Table X on page 39, and in respect of nuisances, etc., on Table XI to be found on page 40. It will be noted that the Table entitled "House Inspection" relates to defects and not to individual houses visited. The actual number of houses involved totalled 855, of which 298 were dealt with under the Housing Acts. Fuller particulars relating to the latter houses are contained in Section IV of this Report.

Including this number of 855 houses for housing defects, the total number of houses visited in connection with *sanitary* inspection during the year was 3,123; the number having defects, 1,576; and the number of houses at which nuisances were abated during the year, 1,089.

Altogether 1,546 informal notices were served, and 61 Statutory notices. In no case was it necessary to take legal action to enforce the execution of any notices served by the Department.

Smoke Abatement:

The number of observations of stacks during the year was 192. The time limit for the emission of black smoke is two minutes in the half hour, and observations are made regularly. In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings.

Schools:

The sanitary accommodation at the schools, of which there are twelve, is inspected periodically by the Sanitary Inspectors, and 99

visits were paid during the year for the purpose of inspection and 6 revisits in connection with defects required to be remedied. Any defects reported are attended to immediately.

Strict control is maintained over school children who are either suffering from infectious disease or contacts of such cases. In no case is a child allowed to attend school until examined at the Council's Clinic. In addition, classrooms in which infectious cases have been present are sprayed, and precaution taken to eradicate any source of infection.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces:

Table XII on page 41 is a copy of the information contained in Form 572, which is the report required by the Home Office on the administration in this area of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with factories, workshops and workplaces.

The following classes of workshops were on the Register at the end of the year 1935 :

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Boot, Shoe, and Clog Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Dressmaking, Millinery, and Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Metal Workers, Tinsplate and Whitesmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manufacturers of Mineral Waters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sweet Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
										121
Underground Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Swimming Baths and Pools:

The only swimming bath in the Borough is that owned by the Local Authority and situated in Swinton Hall Road. During the past three years the number of bathers using the bath was 57,997, in 1933; 56,859 in 1934; and 52,896 in 1935. A chlorination plant was installed in 1933, and the bath water is regularly analysed.

Shops:

Since the Shops Act 1934 came into force, the available time of the Sanitary Inspectors (who were appointed inspectors for the pur-

poses of the Act) has been taken up with the preparation of a complete register of shops. Up to 31st December, 1935, the total number of shops visited for this purpose was 405, and at the date of this Report (July 1st, 1936), the register is near completion and shows a grand total of 650 shops. Although the inspectors, in this survey of shops, have not visited with the intention of carrying out a full inspection as required by the Act, they have utilised the opportunity to observe the general conditions prevailing in the shops, and, as far as this Report is concerned it is not possible to do more than state that no flagrant contravention of the Act has yet been observed.

TABLE VIII

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1935

DWELLING HOUSES ONLY

WARD	Number of Houses	Number of fresh water closets	Number of waste water closets	Number of Privies	Number of Pails	Number of Bins	Number of privy Ashpits		Number of dry Ashpits	
							double	single	double	single
Moorside ...	2218	2211	2	—	5	2218	—	—	—	—
Old Park ...	1878	1871	5	—	2	1878	—	—	—	—
Victoria Park ...	1439	1337	102	—	—	1439	—	—	—	—
Newtown ...	1460	1455	4	1	—	1459	—	1	—	—
Market ...	1287	1278	7	—	2	1287	—	—	—	—
East ...	1543	1537	4	—	2	1543	—	—	—	—
Clifton ...	945	863	—	62	20	881	21	24	1	1
TOTALS ...	10770	10552	124	63	31*	10705	21	25	1	1

* Does not include 51 pails at the various works, etc.

TABLE IX.
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1935.
WORKS, ETC., ONLY.

Class of Works	Number of fresh water closets	Number of trough water closets	Number of pails
Cotton Mills	176	33	24
Rope Works	—	—	2
Dye Works	11	—	—
Collieries	—	—	5
Railway (Goods Stations) ...	—	—	5
Brickyards and Contractors' Yards	4	—	—
Sports Grounds	—	—	8
Foundries	29	—	—
Laundries	8	—	—
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3	—	—
Clifton Schools... ..	—	—	6
Others	—	—	1
Totals	231	33	51

TABLE X
HOUSE INSPECTION

Housing Defects	Inspections		Notices		Work Completed
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statutory	
Housing Act, 1935					
Section 55... ..	13	—	13	—	—
Housing Act, 1930,					
Section 1	195	286	192	—	220
" 17	61	780	40	28	28
" 19	26	78	31	31	3
Other	3	579	—	1	1
P.H. ACTS : INSIDE					
DEFECTS					
Ceilings	3	23	3	—	4
Cooking ranges	21	49	19	—	21
Dampness	41	91	31	—	4
Doors	21	19	21	—	10
Door frames	1	15	1	—	3
Floors	38	118	36	—	32
Flues	—	6	—	—	1
Gas fittings... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Grates	12	17	11	—	4
Plaster	35	116	32	—	34
Skirtings	1	3	1	—	3
Sinks	15	29	11	—	10
Sink Waste Pipes	7	14	6	—	5
Walls	29	64	11	—	8
Washboiler	20	39	20	—	17
Water Supply					
Fittings	25	34	21	—	21
Windows	49	118	48	—	41
W.C. Fittings	15	32	13	—	7
Staircases	9	16	9	—	10
P.H. ACTS : OUTSIDE					
DEFECTS					
Chimneys	14	45	15	—	20
Damp-proof courses	4	6	2	—	3
Downspouts	24	42	23	—	21
Eavesgutters	81	174	81	—	60
Roofs	206	426	190	—	135
Soil and Ventilating					
Shafts	1	3	1	—	1
Surface of Yards	9	22	6	—	10
Walls	96	343	82	—	70
W.C. Fittings	29	23	27	—	15
Other visits	4	269	4	—	—
Totals	1108	3879	1001	60	822

TABLE XI.
SANITARY INSPECTION

Nuisances	Inspections		Notices		Nuisances Abated
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statutory	
Ashbins	382	619	367	1	311
Cesspools	2	—	1	—	1
CONVERSIONS					
Privies to W.C.'s	3	197	—	—	16
Ashpits to Ashbins	—	13	—	—	18
Waste to Fresh W.C.'s	3	120	1	—	12
Privies to Pails	3	6	—	—	6
Deposit of Refuse	8	14	8	—	4
Dirty Premises	—	—	—	—	—
DRAINS :					
Blocked	121	185	75	—	84
Defective	3	6	1	—	4
Inspections	62	88	3	—	17
Testing : New	27	13	—	—	2
" Old	19	4	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	7	23	1	—	—
Manure Receptacles	31	58	21	—	4
Overcrowding	24	10	3	—	—
Rats Extermination	33	42	—	—	—
Rivers and Streams	—	—	—	—	—
Verminous Houses	39	68	14	—	—
Totals	767	1466	495	1	479
OTHER VISITS					
Factories	36	—	—	—	—
Workshops	77	2	2	—	1
Workplaces	13	—	—	—	—
Out-workers	9	1	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	1	—	—	—	—
Shops Act, 1934	405	—	—	—	—
Caravans	9	5	8	—	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds	1	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	135	167	2	—	—
Disinfestation	181	15	1	—	—
Disinfection	24	21	—	—	—
Smoke Observations	192	—	—	—	—
Cinemas	—	—	—	—	—
Schools	99	6	—	—	—
Petrol : Calcium Carbide	1	—	—	—	—
" Ordinary	15	10	—	—	—
Complaints	87	59	7	—	—
Miscellaneous	127	105	13	—	—
Totals	1412	391	33	—	5

TABLE XII

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

1	Inspection of Premises	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
	Factories (including Factory Laundries)	36	—	—
	Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	77	2	—
	Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	123	6	—
	Totals	236	8	—
2	Defects Found	Number of Defects		
		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
	Nuisances under Public Health Acts :—			
	Want of Cleanliness	6	7	—
	Want of Ventilation	—	—	—
	Overcrowding	—	—	—
	Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—
	Other Nuisances	1	—	—
	Sanitary Accommodation—			
	Insufficient	—	—	—
	Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	—
	Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
	Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act	—	—	—
		8	8	—
3	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises Nil			



SECTION IV
HOUSING

HOUSING

General Observations:

It has been remarked in previous Annual Reports that the general standard of houses in the district can be classified as good. The continued surveillance of housing conditions has produced no reason for altering that opinion. "Slum" property, in the true sense of that word, has never existed in Swinton and Pendlebury, notwithstanding any conclusions which may be drawn from an examination of the comparatively lengthy list of clearance areas, etc., contained in Table XIV, page 48.

The great majority of houses are of the two or three-bedroom type. The Overcrowding Survey conducted towards the end of 1935 was used by the Department to obtain particulars of the types of houses in the area, and this information can be seen in TABLE A of the Overcrowding Survey Report which has been included in this Section. There are altogether 10,372 houses of the two or three-bedroom type, out of a total of 10,770 houses.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses:

During the year 1935, the number of new houses built reached a total of 535. Of these 189 were built by the Local Authority and 346 by private enterprise. These numbers bring the grand total of houses built since 1st January, 1921 to 3,889, of which approximately one-third are Municipal houses. On 31st December, 1935, there were 1,367 Municipal houses in the District, of which 357 have been used for rehousing tenants displaced in the Council's demolition programme.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of a supply of houses at a reasonable rent for the working classes, the need for which has been emphasised in previous Annual Reports. However, during the past twelve months a change has been noted in building policy in this district, in that several private schemes have been approved for the erection of houses for renting, and approximately a hundred such houses are now in the course of construction. These houses are to be let at a rental of 9/6 or 10/-, plus rates, which will amount to a total payment of about 13/6 or 14/-. As, previously, private enterprise has been confined to building for sale, and the Council's building programme has of necessity had to be devoted to rehousing tenants from houses earmarked for clearance, this change of policy is highly commendable. While houses for sale can be bought at a weekly payment of from 15/9 to 17/-, the 13/6 house helps to meet a need which previously was not being satisfied. But it must be pointed out that a house at this price is still too high for the majority of people requiring houses.

Overcrowding:

The task of carrying out a survey of all houses in relation to overcrowding, imposed upon local authorities by the Housing Act, 1935, was performed by this Department in a period of four weeks ending on the 21st December, 1935. A report showing the findings of the Survey was submitted to the Health Committee on the 24th February, 1936, and is appended in full (except Form C's relating to Wards) to this Section of the Annual Report.

According to the standard set in the Act there were at the time of the Survey 295 families living in overcrowded conditions. Table E in the Survey Report is an attempt to "liquidate" the housing needs to abate overcrowding on the lines suggested in Memorandum B of the Ministry of Health (please refer to Survey Report, page 8, 5th paragraph). Overcrowded houses which are included in Clearance Areas under the Housing Act 1930 have not been included in Table E in anticipation of such people being rehoused in dwellings built specially for that purpose. The Table, however, shows that overcrowding in this district cancels itself out, but this conclusion is based on the assumption that privately-owned houses, when vacated, can be used by the Council to rehouse smaller families. In considering the question of abating the overcrowding revealed by the Survey, it has been concluded, however, that no reliance can be placed upon such an assumption. Actual proposals for dealing with overcrowding must be in the hands of the Minister of Health by August 1st and although a final list of proposals has not, at the time of writing, been completed, one can estimate with a fair degree of accuracy that the Council will be faced in the first instance with a building programme of at least 150 houses.

Fitness of Houses:

Again it is possible to report that no difficulties were experienced by the inspectors of the Department in taking action for the repair of houses found to have some defect.

During the year 1935 repairs were effected in 407 houses prior to action under the Public Health Acts, and 28 prior to action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.

Particulars relating to defects found and remedied may be obtained by reference to Table X on page 39. The number of houses inspected with a view to inclusion in Clearance Areas, *i.e.*, under Section 1 of the Housing Act 1930, was 195, three of which were

excluded before Representation. Twenty-six houses were visited with a view to demolition as individual unfit houses (Section 19), and 61 inspected in relation to repair under Section 17. Also, 13 houses were temporarily excluded from action under the Council's Five-year Programme, on the undertaking of the owners under Section 55 of the Housing Act 1935 to repair the houses to the satisfaction of the Department and thus qualify for the Authority's certificate of fitness under Sub-section 3 of that Section. Under the heading "Other" (Table X) showing three houses, there is included action in respect of one back-to-back house which was made through. There are approximately 20 of these houses now left in the district.

Unhealthy Areas:

Tables XIV and XV, showing at a glance the state of the Council's Clearance Programme are again included. The 478 houses to which Table XIV relates, represents the sum total of action by the Local Authority which has been "confirmed," *i.e.*, the Clearance Areas by the Minister of Health, and the individual unfit houses by virtue of absence of opposition on the part of the owners. In fact, an additional 192 houses were included in Representations to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health in December, 1935, and on the 26th May, 1936, were subjected to the usual Public Inquiry by the Ministry of Health, but as the decision of the Minister has not been received at the date of writing this Report, the particulars of the Areas concerned are included in Table XV. Also, the maps of these Areas have been excluded from this Report for the same reason.

In the matter of rehousing Table XIV shows that 324 houses have now been vacated, 1,466 persons displaced from these houses and rehoused in 349 municipal houses, and 182 houses demolished. In comparing this Table with that for 31st December, 1934 (please refer to page 50, Annual Report for 1934), it will be observed that the work accomplished in 1935 reads as follows:— 156 houses vacated; 701 rehoused; 181 new houses; and 39 houses completely demolished. Houses in the course of demolition at the end of the year are, of course, not recorded.

Individual Unfit Houses:

Progress under Section 19 of the 1930 Housing Act can be ascertained by reference to the foot of Table XIV, where it will be seen that a total of 65 houses have been "represented," 50 vacated, 198 people displaced and rehoused in 51 Municipal houses, and 34 demolished.

The Council's "Five year" Programme revised and corrected up to 31st March, 1936, shows 18 individual unfit houses still remaining to be dealt with.

TABLE XIII
NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND IN WARDS

Ward	No. of Houses 1st Jan. 1935	Erected during the year	Demolished during the year	Totals 31st Dec., 1935
Victoria Park	1439	—	—	1439
Old Park	1716	162	—	1878
Moorside	2154	64	—	2218
Newtown	1443	17	—	1460
Market	1182	121	16	1287
East	1496	67	20	1543
Clifton	841	104	—	945
TOTALS	10271	535	36	10770

TABLE XIV

CLEARANCE UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1930

Progress up to 31st December, 1935

Title of Area	Representation			Re-housing			No. of houses demolished
	Date	No. of houses	No. of Persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people rehoused	No. of New houses	
1 Newtown	7.2.31	76	345	74	288	68	74
2 Swinton Hall Road ...	25.3.31	8	59	8	62	10	8
3. Knowles Square and Croft	19.10.31	95	501	95	494	113	48
4 Market Ward :							
No. 1	1.3.33	8	38	7	27	8	—
5 No. 2	1.3.33	14	76	14	72	16	—
6 No. 3a	1.3.33	3	8	3	8	2	3
7 No. 3b	1.3.33	2	9	2	8	2	2
8 No. 4	1.3.33	9	46	9	38	10	5
9 No. 5	1.3.33	3	14	3	13	3	3
10 No. 6	1.3.33	4	13	4	13	4	—
11 Station Road	8.8.33	9	22	8	23	8	3
12 Woodgate Row	8.8.33	17	72	13	53	14	—
13 Manchester Road, Clifton	8.8.33	2	6	2	6	2	—
14 Valley No. 1	13.3.33	9	36	5	29	6	—
15 " " 2	13.3.33	28	129	5	22	5	—
16 " " 3	13.3.33	10	52	2	7	2	—
17 Oak Street and Union Street	28.11.34	106	430	16	92	21	2
18 Clifton Junction :							
No. 1	30.11.34	2	7	2	8	2	—
19 No. 2	30.11.34	3	9	—	—	—	—
20 Rams Fold, Clifton ...	30.11.34	2	5	2	5	2	—
Totals : Clearance Areas		410	1877	274	1268	298	148
Individual Unfit Houses :							
Caravans	1934	35	114	34	125	34	34
Others	—	33	121	16	73	17	—
GRAND TOTALS		478	2112	324	1466	349	182

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY

Report on
Overcrowding Survey

Under the Housing Act, 1935
carried out during the - - -
period 25th November - - -
to 21st December 1935, and

Presented to the Health Committee

on February 24th, 1936

By

G. HAMILTON HOGBEN

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF

Swinton and Pendlebury.

PREVENTION AND ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING. HOUSING ACT, 1935. REPORT UPON THE OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

The total number of families in the district found to be living in overcrowded conditions on the basis of the standard fixed by the Housing Act, 1935, is 295.

The **standard** laid down by the Housing Act, 1935, provides that a dwelling-house is overcrowded when the number of persons sleeping in the house either

- (a) Is such that any two of those persons, being 10 years old or more of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room; or
- (b) Is in relation to the number and floor area of the rooms in the house, in excess of the permitted number of persons as defined in the First Schedule of the Act. The table in the Schedule is reprinted below.

TABLE I.		TABLE II.	
Number of rooms	Number of permitted persons	Floor area of room	Number of persons
1	2	110 sq. feet or more	2
2	3	90 sq. feet or more, but less than 110 sq. feet	1½
3	5	70 sq. feet or more, but less than 90 sq. feet	1
4	7½	50 sq. feet or more, but less than 70 sq. feet	½
5	10	Under 50 sq. feet	—
Add two persons for each additional room.			

A child under 1 year is not counted, and a child between the ages of 1 and 10 years is regarded as half a unit. Rooms less than 50 square feet in floor area are not to be counted.

PROCEDURE OF SURVEY

(1) The Preliminary (or Form A) Survey.

The task of visitation for the completion of Form A in respect of **every** house in the district commenced on November 25th, 1935, and was completed by the 21st December, 1935. Its purpose was to ascertain the houses overcrowded under Table I, and was undertaken by seven enumerators engaged from the local Labour Exchange. All houses in the Borough were visited and the number of persons in each of 11,509 families recorded, together with the ages of the persons in the family and the number of rooms each family occupied. In concluding the survey no difficulty was encountered with occupiers in supplying the necessary information, but each enumerator carried with him a written authority for production if any doubt arose as to his bona fides.

(2) The Second (or Form B) Survey.

This survey was limited to those houses which were found by the Preliminary Survey to be **possibly** overcrowded, and required much more detailed inspection for the purpose of ascertaining the information required by Form B and the actual measurements of rooms according to the standard set out in Table II. The work was undertaken by three enumerators retained for the purpose and working under the direct supervision of the Sanitary Inspector's Staff.

As stated at the commencement of this report, the application of Table II revealed that 295 families in the Borough were actually living under overcrowded conditions.

(3) The Final (or Form C) Survey.

This, together with the completion of Form C, was completed on the 15th February, 1936. For the purpose of undertaking the necessary clerical work, three of the original enumerators were retained and supervised in this duty by the Chief Public Health Clerk.

Cost of Survey.

The whole Survey required by the Act was carried out in a period of 12 weeks, at a cost to the Local Authority of £200 made up as follows :—

	£
Wages of Enumerators	156
Printing, Stationery, etc.	44
	—
Total cost	£200
	—

Statistical Information.

Attached to this Report are five statistical tables and eleven charts showing how the result of the survey has been estimated.

The tables contain summaries of the findings of the Preliminary Survey in Form A, together with a column showing the actual overcrowding figures obtained after measurement on Form B, thus :—

Table A—A summary of the whole district shown in Wards.

Table B—Relates to houses owned by the Local Authority.

Table C—Relates to scheduled houses, i.e., houses included in the Council's five-year programme.

Table D—Relates to all houses not included in Tables B and C.

Table E—Relates to accommodation required for rehousing.

In the second column of each of the first four Tables a " Reference number to Form C " will be found.

Form C is a model form drawn up by the Ministry of Health in which it is suggested the results of the survey can best be presented to the Minister and to the Local Authority. Such forms have therefore been prepared in respect of :—

- (1) The whole district.
- (2) Municipal houses.
- (3) " Scheduled " houses.
- (4) Other houses not included in (2) and (3).
- (5) For each Ward in the Borough.

Thus Form C is intended to give a picture of the housing conditions (so far as density is concerned) in the area. The figures to the left of the diagonal line show the overcrowded families; those to the right the families which are not overcrowded. Further, the entries on the form show as regards each size of overcrowded family the accommodation which it occupies and consequently the extent of the deficiency which has to be made up.

CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM SURVEY

It has been stated already that the total number of overcrowded families is 295. The degree of overcrowding in these cases can be seen on Form C, No. 1, which relates to the whole district. It will be noticed from this chart that 87 of the 295 come immediately below the diagonal line, which, in other words, means that the degree of overcrowding

is no more than half a person in each case. On the other hand, the square immediately above the diagonal line show a total of 269 families living in accommodation barely sufficient for their needs. The addition of one half person in any of these families will create conditions of overcrowding under the Act which will, of course, have to be dealt with by the Authority in the future. The object of the present Survey is to deal only with cases of existing overcrowding and no consideration to the 269 border-line cases is given in this report.

The Survey has been conducted throughout in such manner that the problem of abating the overcrowding can be dealt with under the three categories, i.e., Municipal houses, "Scheduled" houses, and "Other" houses, and in respect of each of the categories, a Form C (Nos. 3, 4 and 5) is appended to the Report. Furthermore, each class of house is dealt with separately.

A. Municipal Houses. There are actually 45 families in 43 houses living in overcrowded conditions in Council-owned houses. The causes of overcrowding, together with the number of new houses required, have been set out in Table E. This table also shows the number of houses which, after becoming vacant, can be used to alleviate other overcrowding in Municipal houses. In fact, out of 43 families of various sizes to be rehoused, 10 can be so accommodated in available accommodation, leaving 33 families for which new houses must be provided by the Council.

In addition, there are 30 houses all of the three-bedroom type which will become available for other purposes. The question of rehousing is dealt with below.

B. Scheduled Houses. The total houses in this category in occupation at the time of the Survey was 522. For the purpose of consideration, these can be divided under three heads, namely :—

1. Houses in the Five-Year Programme, the Order for demolition of which has been confirmed by the Minister of Health	149
2. Houses represented for demolition by the Medical Officer of Health but not confirmed by the Minister of Health	192
3. Houses not yet represented for demolition	181
Total	522

The houses coming under heading No. 1 are being dealt with under the 1930 Housing Act, and it is expected that those under heading No. 2, which are due for a Ministry of Health enquiry at an early date, will also receive similar treatment.

Thus overcrowding in the remaining houses only, i.e., heading No. 3 above, need be considered in this Report. Of the total of 181, eleven instances of overcrowding exist. Information relating to the accommodation required and that to be left vacant by the rehousing of these families is given in Table E.

"Other" Houses. This category includes all houses, other than Municipal houses, and houses designated as "Scheduled." Form C (No. 4) contains a complete classification of all families in the Borough coming under this heading, and it will be seen that the total number overcrowded is 174.

The type of accommodation required by these families is shown on Table E, together with the accommodation left vacant when such families are satisfactorily rehoused.

Rehousing. In the matter of finding accommodation for overcrowded families, Memorandum B of the Ministry of Health gives explicit direction for the procedure to be adopted in estimating the net housing requirements of the area. The paragraph of the memorandum dealing with this point is reprinted below in full.

"From the completed Forms C the authority will make their first rough estimate of the accommodation required to abate overcrowding. For this purpose there can be estimated from the form the total numbers of two-roomed, three-roomed, etc., houses which would be required to rehouse the families shown to be overcrowded. From these totals are to be deducted the number of houses of the same sizes which would be left vacant by the removal of the overcrowded families. The number of vacant houses of the same sizes which were vacant at the time of the survey should also be deducted."

The lines indicated above have been followed in computing the number of houses required to abate overcrowding found in the present Survey, and Table E has been designed with this object in view. It will be seen that against the housing requirements of overcrowded families, there has been set off (1) the houses of the same sizes which will be left vacant by the removal of the overcrowded families, and (2) the number of houses which were empty at the time of the Survey.

Table E has therefore been completed to show the "balance" of houses of different sizes required, together with the balance of houses assumed to remain available, and these figures are shown in the two lowermost sets of figures. It will be noted that if the surplus houses (i.e., 150) are applied (as they can be as far as accommodation is concerned) to the "Net houses required" line (i.e., 148), the need for building of new houses does not exist.

Notwithstanding this, the fact remains that there are 295 families in the Borough living in overcrowded conditions and although, according to the method suggested by the Ministry of Health, there appears to be sufficient accommodation available in the Borough to deal satisfactorily with such overcrowding, it is very doubtful indeed if the overcrowding in the area can be overcome without the building of houses by the Council.

Future Administration after the "Appointed Day."

- (a) The Local Authority may publish information for the assistance of landlords and occupiers as to their rights and duties relating to overcrowding.
- (b) Every rent book, after expiration of six months, must contain a summary of requirements of the Act together with a statement as to permitted number of persons for such house, and if requested by Local Authority such rent book must be produced then or within seven days under a penalty of fine not exceeding £2.
- (c) The Local Authority at request of landlord or occupier must supply in writing a statement of permitted number of persons for insertion in rent book.
- (d) The Act imposes upon the **landlord** the responsibility
 - (i) To take steps to ascertain that in letting a house after the "appointed day" the number of persons shall not exceed the permitted number, and
 - (ii) If subsequently found to be overcrowded must within seven days notify the Local Authority.
- (e) The Act imposes upon the **Local Authority** the responsibility
 - (i) To serve a notice upon the occupier, after notification by the landlord, requiring the abatement of the overcrowding without offering alternative accommodation (provision being made for exception resulting from additional births and children arriving at age of 10 years).
 - (ii) Where the occupier or member of his family persists in the offence, the Authority may apply to a magistrate for vacant possession of the house to be given to the landlord.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

TABLE A—ALL HOUSES IN AREA.

Ward	Ref. to Form C	Summary of Findings of Preliminary Survey, i.e., on Form A															Actual number of families Overcrowded ascertained by measurement on Form B	Overcrowding Percentage	
		Structurally Separate Dwellings	Bedrooms												No. of families	Overcrowding			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		Possible			Definite
EAST	...	5	1543	5	500	968	50	15	3	1	—	—	—	1	88	19	24	1.47	
MARKET	...	6	1287	—	872	385	21	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	201	100	104	7.05	
MOORSIDE	...	7	2218	14	785	1371	22	11	4	4	4	—	—	2	1	2264	22	.97	
NEWTOWN	...	8	1460	2	986	442	26	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	109	33	53	3.40	
OLD PARK	...	9	1878	12	684	1070	77	26	8	—	1	—	—	—	99	31	41	2.08	
VICTORIA PARK	10	1439	6	807	591	24	9	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	110	21	36	2.22	
CLIFTON	...	11	945	10	606	305	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	15	1.51	
TOTAL	...	1	10770	49	5240	5132	242	69	21	8	5	—	—	2	2	11509	295	2.56	

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

TABLE B—MUNICIPAL HOUSES.

Housing Estates in Wards	Ref. to Form C	Summary of Findings of Preliminary Survey, i.e., on Form A.															Actual number of families overcrowded ascertained by measurement on Form B	Overcrowding Percentage	
		Structurally Separate Dwellings	Bedrooms												No. of families	Overcrowding			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		Possible			Definite
EAST ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MARKET : Windmill ...	—	24	8	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	3	1	1	4.00	
Northdene ...	—	121	64	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	13	1	6	5.00	
MOORSIDE : Beech Farm, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 ...	—	469	129	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	486	37	6	13	2.67	
NEWTOWN : Devon Street ...	—	70	31	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	16	2	11	14.86	
No. 3 Beech Farm	—	79	36	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	8	2	5	6.17	
OLD PARK : Lightbourne Green	—	64	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	2	—	—	—	
Folly Lane ...	—	182	20	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	9	5	5	2.59	
VICTORIA PARK : Temple Lodge ...	—	166	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	7	—	—	—	
CLIFTON : Clifton	—	48	42	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	1	1	1	1.92	
Cliveley...	—	144	76	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	1	2	3	2.00	
TOTAL ...	2	1367	406	957	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1427	97	20	45	3.15	

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING SURVEY.
TABLE C—SCHEDULED HOUSES IN AREA.

Ward	Ref. to Form C	Summary of Findings of Preliminary Survey, i.e., on Form A														Actual number of families Overcrowded by measurement on Form B	Overcrowding Percentage
		Structurally Separate Dwellings	Bedrooms												No. of families		
			Overcrowding														
			Possible	Definite													
EAST ...	—	13	1	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
MARKET ...	—	215	—	198	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	265	56	39	16.60
MOORSIDE ...	—	78	7	63	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	4	2	3.89
NEWTOWN ...	—	64	—	61	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	18	10	17.80
OLD PARK ...	—	77	3	57	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	13	6	11.76
VICTORIA PARK ...	—	41	—	39	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	9	2	11.62
CLIFTON ...	—	34	3	25	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	2.7
TOTAL ...	3	522	14	449	53	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	593	100	59	12.81

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

TABLE D—OTHER HOUSES IN AREA.

Ward	Ref. to Form C	Summary of Findings of Preliminary Survey, i.e., on Form A															Actual number of families overcrowded ascertained by measurement on Form B	Overcrowding Percentage	
		Structurally Separate Dwellings	Bedrooms												No. of families	Overcrowding			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		Possible			Definite
EAST ...	—	1530	4	494	963	49	15	3	1	—	—	—	1	1617	88	19	24	1.48	
MARKET ...	—	927	—	602	300	17	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	1065	129	59	53	4.97	
MOORSIDE ...	—	1671	7	593	1023	22	11	4	4	4	—	—	2	1	1701	37	17	6	.35
NEWTOWN ...	—	1247	2	858	358	25	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1331	67	19	24	1.80	
OLD PARK ...	—	1555	9	607	829	75	26	8	—	1	—	—	—	1623	75	20	26	1.60	
VICTORIA PARK	—	1232	6	768	423	24	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	1397	94	19	31	2.21	
CLIFTON ...	—	719	7	463	226	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	755	16	14	10	1.32	
TOTAL ...	4	8881	35	4385	4122	233	69	21	7	5	—	—	2	2	9489	506	167	174	1.83

TABLE E.
SUMMARY OF CAUSES OF OVERCROWDING IN (A) MUNICIPAL; (B) SCHEDULED; (C) OTHER HOUSES; THE HOUSES REQUIRED TO ABATE SUCH OVERCROWDING; AND THE HOUSES LEFT VACANT AFTER SUCH OVERCROWDING HAS BEEN ABATED.

[illegible]

BOROUGH OF SWINTON & PENDLEBURY—Public Health Department.

Ref. No. 1

Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding Survey.

Ministry of Health Form C. in respect of ALL houses.

Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of the column

Houses above Black Line Not Overcrowded.

No. of Persons in Family	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	Total
1	1	78	41	101	6	2	94		3		193			1	74				11				5	610
1½	1		8	8	1		4				7				4				1					34
2		1	70	397	150	2	501	1	7	2	1278	1			783	2		1	140				35	3371
2½	1	8	25	7	89	1	245	1	6		484	1		4	325				33				1	1231
3		1	17		87	5	453	4	31	19	1043	6		5	694			1	157			1	66	2590
3½			1		15		109		13	3	261	2		2	178				33				13	630
4			5	3	21	1	3	20	167	13	603	4		15	465	3			107				53	1483
4½					5			6	35	2	125			1	81			1	10				5	271
5			1		5	1	1	3	64	3	255	3	2	22	203		2		53				33	651
5½			1		2		2		19	1	61	1	2	7	44			1	5				5	151
6					2	1	2	1	43	11	3	8	12	40	67	1		3	12				29	235
6½					1				12	2	2	3	3	11	21	1			3				4	63
7					1		1		15	7	2	5	3	16	24			1	11	1			13	100
7½									6	1		1	1	5	11	1			1				1	28
8									4	3	2	3	1	3		2		1	4	1			2	26
8½									1					2		5			1					9
9									4		1	1	3	2					1				1	13
9½									2			1		2										5
10									2			1							1				1	5
10½																						1		1
11																							2	2
11½																								
12																								
Not Over- crowded	1	78	119	513	333	10	1409	32	326	43	4313	29	22	129	2974	15	2	9	584	2		2	269	11214
Over- crowded	2	10	50	3	52	3	6	4	108	24	7	12	5	9										295

Houses below Black Line Overcrowded.

Total 11,509

BOROUGH OF SWINTON & PENDLEBURY—Public Health Department.

Ref. No. 2

Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding Survey.

Ministry of Health **Form C.** in respect of **MUNICIPAL** houses.

Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of the column

Houses above Black Line Not Overcrowded.

No. of Persons in Family	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	Total
1		2		4			8				1				3				1					19
1½			1				2								1									4
2				1	53	4	68		3		72				64				6					271
2½	1			2		4	68		1		72				36				4					188
3					4	3	93		2		105	1			75				6					289
3½							32		1		58				37				4					132
4							2	1	23	6	96				72				9					209
4½									10	1	37				14			1	1					64
5									4	2	73				33				3					115
5½							1			1	23				10									35
6									1	10	2	7	6		14			3	1					44
6½										2	2	2			7				1					14
7									1	6	2	5	1		7			1	1	1				25
7½												1			2									3
8										3		2	1					1	1	1				9
8½																1								1
9												1	2											3
9½												1												1
10												1												1
10½																								
11																								
11½																								
12																								
Not Overcrowded		2	2	57	12	3	273	1	44	10	539	10	7		375	1		6	38	2				1382
Overcrowded	1		2				1		2	21	4	11	3											45

Houses below Black Line Overcrowded.

Total 1427

Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permit

Houses above black line are overcrowded.

No. of Persons in Family	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	No. Over- crowded	No. Over- crowded
1	1												1	1
2	1	1											2	2
3		1	1										2	2
4			1	1									2	2
5				1	1								2	2
6					1	1							2	2
7						1	1						2	2
8							1	1					2	2
9								1	1				2	2
10									1	1			2	2
11										1	1		2	2
12											1	1	2	2
13												1	2	2
14													2	2
15													2	2
16													2	2
17													2	2
18													2	2
19													2	2
20													2	2
21													2	2
22													2	2
23													2	2
24													2	2
25													2	2
26													2	2
27													2	2
28													2	2
29													2	2
30													2	2
31													2	2
32													2	2
33													2	2
34													2	2
35													2	2
36													2	2
37													2	2
38													2	2
39													2	2
40													2	2
41													2	2
42													2	2
43													2	2
44													2	2
45													2	2
46													2	2
47													2	2
48													2	2
49													2	2
50													2	2
51													2	2
52													2	2
53													2	2
54													2	2
55													2	2
56													2	2
57													2	2
58													2	2
59													2	2
60													2	2
61													2	2
62													2	2
63													2	2
64													2	2
65													2	2
66													2	2
67													2	2
68													2	2
69													2	2
70													2	2
71													2	2
72													2	2
73													2	2
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76													2	2
77													2	2
78													2	2
79													2	2
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81													2	2
82													2	2
83													2	2
84													2	2
85													2	2
86													2	2
87													2	2
88													2	2
89													2	2
90													2	2
91													2	2
92													2	2
93													2	2
94													2	2
95													2	2
96													2	2
97													2	2
98													2	2
99													2	2
100													2	2

Houses below black line are overcrowded.

Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding Survey.

Ministry of Health Form C. in respect of SCHEDULED houses.

Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of the column

Houses above Black Line Not Overcrowded.

No. of Person in Family	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	Total
1	5	7	11				23				8				1									55
1½			1								2													3
2	1	16	16	16	16		50				27				7				1					184
2½	3	7		10	10		21				12			1	1				1					56
3	1	4		15	15		65		3	1	41				4				1					135
3½					6		14		4		5				3				1					33
4		4		4	4	1	1	6	22	2	25				7				1					74
4½					3				9		8													20
5		1		1	1	1	1	1	13		8		1		2		1		1					31
5½					1				3		2													6
6				1	1			1	10					3	1									16
6½					1				4															5
7				1	1		1		7				1	1										12
7½									2					1	3									6
8									1					1										2
8½																								
9									1				1											2
9½									1					1										2
10																			1					1
10½																								
11																								
11½																								
12																								
Not Over- crowded	5	24	27	41			174	6	51	3	138		2	6	29		1		7				3	517
Over- crowded		5	16		18	1	2	2	29				1	2										76
Total																								593

Houses below Black Line Overcrowded.

Housing Act 1935—Overcrowding Survey.

Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permit

Nonpareil Black Line Not Oystered.

Ref. No. 4

Ministry of Health **Form C.** in respect of "**OTHER**" houses.

House Love Black Line Not Overcrowded.

Total 9,489

Housing Act, 1932—Overcrowding Survey.

Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the persons in the second column.

Persons in first column	Persons in second column	Number of families
1	1	1
1	2	1
1	3	1
1	4	1
1	5	1
1	6	1
1	7	1
1	8	1
1	9	1
1	10	1
1	11	1
1	12	1
2	2	1
2	3	1
2	4	1
2	5	1
2	6	1
2	7	1
2	8	1
2	9	1
2	10	1
2	11	1
2	12	1
3	3	1
3	4	1
3	5	1
3	6	1
3	7	1
3	8	1
3	9	1
3	10	1
3	11	1
3	12	1
4	4	1
4	5	1
4	6	1
4	7	1
4	8	1
4	9	1
4	10	1
4	11	1
4	12	1
5	5	1
5	6	1
5	7	1
5	8	1
5	9	1
5	10	1
5	11	1
5	12	1
6	6	1
6	7	1
6	8	1
6	9	1
6	10	1
6	11	1
6	12	1
7	7	1
7	8	1
7	9	1
7	10	1
7	11	1
7	12	1
8	8	1
8	9	1
8	10	1
8	11	1
8	12	1
9	9	1
9	10	1
9	11	1
9	12	1
10	10	1
10	11	1
10	12	1
11	11	1
11	12	1
12	12	1

TABLE XV

HOUSES REMAINING TO BE DEALT WITH UNDER " FIVE-YEAR " PROGRAMME

Clearance Areas	No. of houses	
Bold Row	7	These houses were " represented " by the Medical Officer of Health in December, 1935
Chorley Road, No. 2	5	
Deans Road	3	
Gate Street... ..	35	
Grosvenor Street	13	
Moorside Road, No. 1	6	
" " No. 2	2	
" " No. 3	2	
Ogdens Fold	3	
Poplar Road No. 1	8	
" " No. 2	2	
Bilston	98	To be dealt with in 1936 and 1937
Back Carlton Place	8	
Ogdens Fold, No. 2	3	
Long Fold and White's Croft	23	
Partington Lane	6	
Worsley Road Areas	15	
Bilston (4 to 28, Albion Street)*	13	
Folly Lane	22	
Wood Street	15	
Deans Road, No. 2	5	
Rake Lane, No. 3	6	
Worsley Buildings... ..	20	
Slack Fold	11	
Worsley Fold	7	
Union Street, Swinton	23	
Lightbourne Green	4	
Hopwood Street	6	
Spring Place	5	
Manchester Road, Swinton	2	
Bowling Green View	2	
Chorley Road, No. 1	3	
Wardley Street and Brackley Street	6	
City Walk	4	
Broomhall Road	3	
Improvement Areas	4	
Individual Unfit Houses	18	
Total	418	

* These houses are being repaired under Section 55 of the Housing Act 1935.

TABLE XVI.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	855
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	4985
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	218
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	600

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	435
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:**A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	28
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	31
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
D. Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of separate tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	1



SECTION V
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION
OF FOOD



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply:

The practice of systematic inspection of cows and cowsheds and the sampling of milk supplies for the purpose of chemical and bacteriological analysis was again followed during the year 1935. Thirteen instances of tubercle bacilli in milk were discovered and reported to the County Medical Officer of Health, 12 being cases under Section 4 (1) of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act 1915, and one under Section 8 (3).

The following supplementary licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923 were issued:— For "Certified" milk distribution, 2; "Grade A" milk distribution, 2; and "Pasteurised" milk distribution, 4. In no case was it necessary to refuse or revoke the registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk.

The supervision of the department over the *supply of milk to schools* was continued during the year. On the inception in October, 1934, of the Milk Marketing Board's scheme for the supply of milk to school children at a preferential rate, the quantity of milk consumed in the schools showed a very large increase, the number of recipients expanding from 1,224 to 3,162 within one week of its introduction, and on 31st March, 1935, stood at 3,258 or approximately 68% of the total school population. In order to ensure that a satisfactory standard of milk should be supplied to schools, the Education Committee in March, 1935, adopted the following rules which had been recommended to its notice by the Health Committee:—

- (1) that the milk shall be produced and treated under such conditions that on a sample being taken at any time before delivery to the consumer the milk shall be found to contain:—
 - (a) not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c.;
 - (b) no *bacillus coli* in .01 c.c.;
 - (c) no *tubercle bacilli*.
- (2) All milk (except Pasteurised) must not have been subjected to any heating process before delivery to the schools.
- (3) That if two consecutive samples taken by the department are found not to comply with the above conditions, the name of the milk vendor be crossed off the register of milk vendors supplying milk to school children, and the name be not reinstated until such time as a satisfactory degree of cleanliness and purity has been attained.

Up to the 31st December, 1935, it was necessary, in applying the above rules, to cross the name of one milk vendor off the register.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops:

These are regularly inspected by officers of this Department, and during the year 1935 there was no case in which action was necessary in regard to the condition of dairy, shed or shop. The following figures give the number of cowkeepers, dairymen, and retailers connected with the Borough on the 31st December, 1935 :

Number of Cowkeepers (also Dairymen)	16
Number of Dairymen (not Cowkeepers)	16
Number of Retailers	60
Number of Outside Dairymen supplying district	15
Number of Outside Cowkeepers supplying district	4

No notices were served during the year requiring structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings. The standards adopted in controlling the alteration or erection of cowsheds is as follows :— 600 cubic feet where cows are habitually grazed, and 800 cubic feet where cows are not habitually grazed.

Veterinary Inspections:

All dairy cattle are inspected quarterly by Mr. A. Alexander, F.R.C.V.S., who is accompanied on these occasions by one of the inspectors of this Department. The number of cows examined at each of the inspections, together with the findings of the Surgeon, are detailed in Table XX on page 61. The number of inspections totalled 1107.

Milk Testing:

The number of samples submitted for testing for the existence of *tuberculosis* was 50, of which 41 were found to be negative. Particulars relating to the nine positive samples were immediately forwarded to the County Public Health Department, whose duty it is to take appropriate action in these cases.

Thirteen samples were also taken as the result of the quarterly veterinary inspections, four of which were found to be positive.

For bacteriological examinations the number of samples taken was 50, of which number 21 were found to be unsatisfactory. The standard adopted is "not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c.," and "no *B. Coli*

in .01 c.c." A copy of the result of the sample is in each case sent to the vendor from whom the sample was taken, and in the case of "unsatisfactory" results, a letter is sent by the Medical Officer of Health asking for an explanation. The results of all samples are reported to the Health Committee. Table XIX on page 61 gives fuller particulars relating to the standard of these samples.

Testing for *sediment* and *fat content* is carried out by a member of the staff of the Public Health Department and the results duly notified to the milk vendor concerned. The total tests were 60, of which 59 were satisfactory.

The regular testing of milk undoubtedly achieves its purpose in maintaining the best possible standard of clean milk, and in keeping in the front of the minds of those concerned with the production and distribution of milk the paramount need for a regular clean milk supply.

Meat Regulations:

There is no public slaughterhouse in the district. The private slaughterhouses, 16 in number, are visited by an inspector of this Department during the time or shortly after slaughtering takes place. Meat shops also are systematically inspected, and market meat stalls are visited when open on the markets. The numbers of inspections made in connection with meat, together with all other visits and revisits to foodshops are detailed in Table XVIII on page 60.

The amount of food condemned or surrendered during 1935 as unfit for human consumption is tabulated in Table XXI on page 62. The total quantity of 2,670 lbs. compares with 3,686 lbs. for 1934, and 2144 lbs. for 1933.

Food and Drugs:

This Council is not *the* local authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928 and other acts relating to the adulteration of food. Superintendent Kenyon of the Lancashire Constabulary has furnished a summary of the samples taken in the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury during the year 1935. The list is included in Table XVII on page 59. There was no instance of food poisoning notified.

Bakehouses:

There are 62 bakehouses in the district, of which two are classed as underground. On the whole the sanitary condition of the bakehouses is satisfactory. They are visited periodically and any nuisances found to exist are dealt with immediately. The visits paid to bakehouses during 1935 totalled 113.

Fish-and-Chip Shops:

There are 52 of these shops in the district. All have been kept under observation for the detection of any nuisance arising from the storage and quality of the fish and oil, offensive smells, etc.

Ice-Cream:

There are 24 vendors of ice-cream in the district. These have been frequently under supervision, and improvements have been effected in many instances in the methods of manufacture, storage and distribution.

TABLE XVII

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

(From information submitted by Superintendent Kenyon)

Nature of Samples	No. Taken	Result of Analysis		No. of Prosecutions
		Genuine	Adulterated	
Milk	60	58	2	2
Strong Iodine	1	1	—	—
Mixed Spice	1	1	—	—
Mustard	1	1	—	—
Cheese	1	1	—	—
Fish Paste	1	1	—	—
Sauce	1	1	—	—
Jam	1	1	—	—
Margarine	4	4	—	—
Sausage	1	1	—	—
Suet	2	2	—	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—	—
Bismuth nitrate	1	1	—	—
Boiled sweets	1	1	—	—
Butter	2	2	—	—
Sulphur tablets	1	1	—	—
Gregory powder	1	1	—	—
Epsom salts	2	2	—	—
Almond oil	1	1	—	—
Pearl Barley	1	1	—	—
Coffee	1	1	—	—
Cornflour	1	1	—	—
Dripping	1	1	—	—
Dried fruit	1	1	—	—
Canned fruit	1	1	—	—
Totals	90	88	2	2

TABLE XVIII

FOOD INSPECTION

Shops, Etc.	Inspections		Notices		Nuisances Abated
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statutory	
Bakehouses ...	110	3	6	—	5
Confectioners' Shops	5	—	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	17	—	—	—	—
Fish and Chip Shops	208	1	1	—	1
Greengrocers' Shops	139	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Makers ...	28	—	3	—	—
Ice Cream Shops ...	—	—	—	—	—
Market Stalls (not Meat) ...	2193	—	—	—	—
Provision Shops ...	224	—	—	—	—
Tripe Shops ...	18	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ...	22	—	—	—	—
MILK :					
Cowsheds ...	133	1	—	—	—
Dairies ...	73	—	1	—	1
Milkshops ...	21	—	1	—	1
Vet Inspections ...	65	14	—	—	—
Samples : Gerber	60	—	—	—	—
Bacteria	50	—	—	—	—
Tubercle	50	—	—	—	—
MEAT :					
Slaughterhouses ...	1693	101	—	—	—
Meat Shops ...	1518	6	1	—	1
Market Meat Stalls	226	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades :					
Gut Scraper ...	2	—	—	—	—
Knacker Yard ...	—	—	—	—	—
Tripe Dresser ...	3	—	—	—	—
Other... ..	7	1	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	6865	127	14	—	10

TABLE XIX
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK

	Bacteria present per 1 c.c.		
	Produced in this District	Produced outside this District	Total
Less than 1,000 bacteria ...	1	—	1
1,000 to 5,000 " ...	1	6	7
5,000 to 10,000 " ...	3	2	5
10,000 to 20,000 " ...	1	4	5
20,000 to 50,000 " ...	3	6	9
50,000 to 100,000 " ...	3	4	7
100,000 to 200,000 " ...	3	4	7
*200,000 to 500,000 " ...	1	1	2
*500,000 or over " ...	2	5	7
*Gross contamination			
TOTALS	18	32	50

Presence or otherwise of bacillus coli in the above samples :—

BACILLUS COLI PRESENT IN—	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.
Milk produced in this area ...	15	14	8
Milk produced outside this area	24	20	13
BACILLUS COLI ABSENT IN—	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.
Milk produced in this area ...	3	4	10
Milk produced outside this area	8	12	19
TOTALS	50	50	50

TABLE XX
VETERINARY INSPECTIONS

Date of Inspection 1935	No. of Cows inspected	No. of suspected Cows	No. of samples taken	Result	
				Positive	Negative
March	275	3	3	1	2
June	266	2	2	1	1
September	276	6	6	1	5
December	290	2	2	1	1
TOTALS	1107	13	13	4	9

Percentage of animals suspected and sampled of total examined 1·17
 Percentage of suspected animals found to be suffering from Tuberculosis... 30·7
 Percentage of animals suspected and found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis 69·3

TABLE XXI
FOOD SURRENDERED DURING 1935

	Tuberculosis		Non. T. B.
	Generalised	Localised	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
BEASTS :—			
9 Heads—T. B. Glands	—	337	—
2 Livers—T. B. Glands	—	32	—
32 Livers—Cirrhosis	—	—	531
11 Livers—Abscesses	—	—	172
36 Lungs—T. B. Glands	—	257	—
3 Lungs—Hydated Cyst	—	—	22
4 Lungs—Abscesses	—	—	28
1 Diaphragm—T. B. Lesions	—	5	—
1 Carcase and Offal	565	—	—
1 Hindquarters of Calf—Bruised	—	—	20
PIGS :—			
2 Carcases and Offal—Septicaemia	—	—	315
7 Heads—T. B. Glands	—	76	—
27 Offal—“	—	219	—
4 Offal—Congested	—	—	32
1 Offal—Pneumonia	—	—	9
1 Offal—Hydated Cyst	—	—	8
1 Offal—Cyst	—	—	8
2 Livers—Cirrhosis	—	—	18
2 Offal—Inflammation	—	—	16
Total Weight Surrendered	565	926	1179
Grand Total		2670	
Total No. of Carcases	1	—	2
Total No. of Parts	—	82	62

Other :—

9 Fowl	27 lbs.
6 Rabbits	9 lbs.

SECTION VI
INFECTIOUS DISEASES



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) Infectious Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis)

Notifiable Diseases:

The number of notifications during the year 1935 was 234 as compared with 324 in 1934 and 406 in 1933.

The rates per 1,000 population which these numbers represent are as follows:—6.0 for 1935, 8.4 for 1934, 10.6 for 1933.

A statistical summary of notifiable diseases is set out in Table XXII, page 70.

Diphtheria:

The number of cases notified during the year was 63, of which 46 were treated in hospital and the remainder satisfactorily isolated at home. There were 2 deaths from this disease both of which occurred in hospital.

A comparison of the number of cases notified during the past five years is as follows:

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Number of cases notified ...	63	136	156	45	32
Number of deaths	2	11	4	8	2
Case incidence per 1000 population	1.63	3.54	4.07	1.30	0.93
Mortality per 1000 population	0.05	0.29	0.10	0.23	0.06
Mortality per cent. of cases notified	3.17	8.09	2.56	17.80	6.25

The type of the disease during 1935 was generally of a mild variety, reacting well to treatment by serum, and no cases of the "gravis" type were reported.

Investigation of the sanitary condition of the homes of infected cases and possible sources of infection was carried out in each case by a sanitary inspector, and examination of "contacts" at home and in the schools was made by the staff of the School Medical Service. In the course of their duties 5303 examinations of children were made by the School Nurses and 67 swabs of contacts and suspected cases were taken. As a result of "swabbing" suspected or contact cases in the schools, 9 instances of the disease were discovered and appropriately treated.

Immunisation:

The demand for immunisation has considerably increased during the past twelve months, especially in children under school age attending the Infant Welfare Centres. The practice of administering Diphtheria Prophylactic Formal-Toxoid (T.F.) on three separate occasions has been replaced by the single administration of Diphtheria Toxoid Alum Precipitated (A.P.T.).

Medical practitioners who receive requests from their patients for immunisation can receive supplies of the prophylactic for performing such immunisation by application to the Health Department.

Scarlet Fever:

The number of cases notified during the year was 74, of which 38 were treated in hospital and the remainder satisfactorily isolated at home. One death occurred from this disease associated with kidney disease.

The type of the disease was, as in the case of previous epidemics in recent years, of a mild character, and the need for hospitalisation would not have been so high but for the lack of adequate provision for the isolation of such cases in the home.

A comparison of the number of cases notified during the past five years is as follows:

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Number of cases notified ...	74	99	103	71	85
Number of deaths	1	2	1	1	1
Case incidence per 1000 population	1.91	2.58	2.69	2.48	2.56
Mortality per 1000 population	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
Mortality per cent. of cases notified	1.35	2.02	0.97	1.41	1.18

Enteric Fever:

The number of cases notified during the year was 16 of which 11 were in respect of cases occurring in the Pendlebury Children's Hospital. Immediate investigation of the outbreak, occurring chiefly among the Nursing and Domestic staff of the hospital, was made by the Medical Officer of Health who was in daily contact with the hos-

pital staff from whom he received the utmost co-operation. As a result of this co-operation the epidemic was speedily under control and with the helpful advice of the Medical Staff of the Ministry of Health a number of suggestions were immediately put into operation.

Cerebro Spinal Fever:

One case was notified during the year and treated in hospital.

Small-pox:

No case occurred.

Erysipelas:

The number of cases notified during the year was 20, of which four were admitted to hospital. No deaths were recorded from this disease.

Pneumonia:

There were 43 notifications compared with 51 in the previous year. These notifications relate to acute primary and acute influenzal forms of the disease. The number of deaths from *all forms* of the disease was 20 compared with 37 in 1934 and 35 in 1933.

The notification of pneumonia is generally unsatisfactory, and many instances are brought to the notice of the Health Department which have not been notified or where such notification is strictly of a type not required to be notified.

Infectious Disease notified from Institutions:

The following is a list of notifications received from the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury :

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ac. Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

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Non-notifiable Infectious Disease:

The Health Committee has had under consideration the growing need for the provision of hospital treatment for complicated cases of measles, influenza, pneumonia, whooping cough and the acute infectious diseases of the central nervous system, and a request has been made to the Leigh Joint Hospital Board for the allotment of beds for this purpose.

Measles:

Owing to the continued prevalence of measles and the serious complications associated with this disease, the Health Committee considered a report by the Medical Officer of Health upon its prophylactic treatment. Owing to the present difficulty in technique in the supply and preparation of the serum which is of human origin from cases of convalescent measles or from adults who can give a history of measles in childhood, it was considered advisable to postpone any action by the Local Authority other than by means of propaganda whereby the public are informed of such prophylactic treatment as is available.

B. TUBERCULOSIS

A total of 45 new cases of tuberculosis was found in the district in the year 1935. Thirty-six were of the pulmonary form of the disease, and nine non-pulmonary. The Department's register shows that on 31st December, 1935, there were 209 cases of tuberculosis in the district, 131 being pulmonary cases and 78 non-pulmonary cases. The total of 209 represents 5.4 per 1,000 of the population.

A comparison of the primary notifications of all forms of the disease during the past 5 years is as follows:—

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Number of cases notified ...	45	51	50	47	39
Number of deaths	20	33	18	24	20
Case incidence per 1000					
population	1.16	1.33	1.31	1.36	1.18
Mortality per 1000 popula-					
tion	0.52	0.86	0.47	0.69	0.60
Mortality per cent. of cases					
notified	44.40	64.70	36.00	51.10	51.20

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

The number of new cases of this form of the disease entered on the register during the year 1935 was 36, nineteen being in respect of males and 17 in respect of females. All were "primary" notifications and represent an incidence-rate of 0.93 per 1000 of the population as compared with 0.96 in the previous year when the primary notifications totalled 37.

There were 18 deaths, 4 males and 14 females, registered as being due to pulmonary tuberculosis. The death-rate which this number represents is 0.46 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 0.65 for the year 1934.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis:

The new entries in the register totalled 9. All were primary notifications, three being in respect of males and six females. The incidence-rate for the year is 0.23 per 1,000 of the population, in comparison with 0.36 and 15 cases in 1934, and 0.45 and 17 cases in 1933. Only two deaths were recorded as being due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, as against eight in 1934.

Non-notified Deaths:

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths works out at approximately four per cent., the number being two. These two deaths were known to the Department to be tubercular cases only after death had occurred. Generally speaking, the notification of tuberculosis in the district is efficient.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925:

No action was necessary under these Regulations relating to tubercular employees in the milk trade.

Public Health, 1925:

It was not necessary to take action under Section 62 of the above Act relating to applications for Orders for compulsory removal to hospital.

Statistical Tables:

Tabulations relating to tuberculosis are set out in Tables appended to this Section of the Report.

TABLE XXII

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED; NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THESE DISEASES; NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL; AND DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1935

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all ages	Number of cases notified in Ages in years											Total cases notified in each Ward							Total No. of cases removed to Hospital	Total No. of deaths belonging to the dist.	Total No. of deaths in Hospital	
		Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over	Victoria Park	Old Park	Moorside	Newtown	Market	East				Clifton
Scarlet Fever ...	74	—	1	5	13	7	27	8	5	7	—	1	—	6	16	14	4	3	25	6	38	1	—
Diphtheria ...	63	1	2	4	2	3	25	18	3	5	—	—	—	8	11	15	3	2	21	3	46	2	2
Pneumonia ...	43	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	3	9	5	12	2	3	8	7	4	7	7	7	—	20	10
Erysipelas ...	20	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	2	7	4	3	2	2	4	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	16	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	3	4	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	12	—	8	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
Acute Poli-encephalitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	234	15	6	10	17	12	65	29	14	29	10	25	2	24	38	47	15	19	71	20	98	26	14

TABLE XXIII
ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	Sanitary Inspectors		Notices sent to :—			Disinfection		
	Primary Visits	Re-Visits	Schools	School Attendance Officer	Parents	Rooms dis-infected	Rooms sprayed	Articles Steam disinfected
Scarlet Fever...	60	71	45	93	52	—	53	—
Diphtheria ...	46	57	44	92	57	—	63	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Pulmonary T.B. ...	20	12	—	—	—	2	19	141
Enteric Fever ...	7	20	—	—	—	—	1	48
Other Diseases ...	2	7	—	—	—	—	142	145
TOTALS ...	135	167	89	185	109	2	279	345

TABLE XXIV

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES, MANCHESTER

A. Special Investigations

Month	Diphtheria		Agglutination Tests, Typhoid Fever, etc.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum		Bovine Tuberculosis Milk		Water	
	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+	Bacteriological	Chemical
January	49	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
February	48	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
March ...	16	2	—	—	1	1	6	—	—	—
April ...	13	2	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
May ...	9	1	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
June ...	27	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
July ...	17	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
August ...	12	—	2	—	—	—	6	1	1	—
September	8	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
October	23	3	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—
November	28	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
December	26	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	276	34	4	—	1	1	50	8	1	—

B. Various Investigations

Milk bacterial count B. Coli ...	...	...	50 samples
Typhoid Faeces ...	...	...	8 "
Diphtheria Virulence test ...	...	...	2 "
Total No. of Specimens in List A ...	...	...	332
" " " " B ...	...	...	60
Grand total of specimens	...	...	392

TABLE XXV
TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	—	3	1	1	—	3	—	1
20-24	1	5	1	1	—	2	—	—
25-34	6	4	—	2	—	4	—	1
35-44	2	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
45-54	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
55-64	3	1	—	—	2	3	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	19	17	3	6	4	14	—	2

TABLE XXVI
TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CASES

Number of cases	Adults	Children	Total
Admitted to Sanatoria	4	1	5
Admitted to Pulmonary Hospitals ...	30	—	30
Admitted to General and Special Hospitals	4	1	5
Received " light " treatment	5	3	8
Received X-Ray examinations ...	115	10	125
Received Dispensary supervision or treatment with provision of special nourishment	19	2	21
Received Dispensary supervision or treatment only	164	12	176
Recovered and taken from Register ...	7	1	8
Under supervision on 31st December, 1935	156	14	170
The 170 cases under supervision at the end of the year are classified as follows :—			
Pulmonary	105	2	107
Non-Pulmonary	43	12	55
Combined	8	—	8

TABLE XXVII
NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1935
PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

NUMBER OF CASES AT VARIOUS AGES																				
	All ages		Under 1 year		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-35		35-45		45-65		Over 65	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary ...	19	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	7	9	2	3	7	2	2	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	3	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	22	23	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	8	12	2	4	7	2	2	—



SECTION VII

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE



MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Statistics

Births:

The number of births registered was 545 and the birth-rate 14.0 per 1,000 population, as against 568 births and a rate of 14.7 for the year 1934. Of the 545 births, 300 were males and 245 females. Seven and six of these numbers respectively were illegitimate births and the total of 13 or 2.4 per cent. of all live births compares with 9 and 1.6 for the previous year.

Births notified under the Notification of Births Act reached a total of 558 live births and 32 still-births, of which 361 were notified by midwives and 229 by doctors or parents. The notified births in the respective wards of the District are set out in Table I in Section I of this Report together with the birth-rates per 1,000 Ward population.

Still-births:

Thirty-five still-births were registered, 16 being in respect of males and 19 in respect of females. Three of these were illegitimate births. The number for 1934 was 30.

Infantile Mortality:

The number of deaths among infants under one year of age was 32 of which 18 were males and 14 females. The death rate per 1,000 was 58 as compared with 72 for the previous year.

Maternal Mortality:

The number of maternal deaths was three in comparison with four for 1934. The rate which this number represents per 1,000 total births shows up adversely in comparison with the rate for the whole country, namely, 5.17 for Swinton and Pendlebury, and 3.93 for the country as a whole.

(b) General

Supervision of health of mothers and young children:

The scheme for the care of the mother and child in this district provides for ante-natal, and post-natal care of the mother, and a comprehensive scheme exists for the welfare of infants and young children under the age of five years. The close co-ordination of the services for the pre-school child with that of the School Medical Service has been maintained. In the work of the Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat, Orthopædic, Massage, Artificial Sunlight, and Dental clinics, the same consultants and the same methods of treatment are available for both. The supervision of infants in the home by the Health

Visitors, and attendance at the various Welfare Centres have been continuous until reaching school age, when their records are handed over to the School Medical Service.

Children under School Age:

(a) *Defects in School Entrants.* It is gratifying to find that in this area only 7.43% of school entrants examined in the year ending 31st December, 1935, were found to require treatment for some disease or defect as compared with 16% for the whole country.

(b) *Provision of Nursery Schools or Classes.* There is no Nursery School in the district, but Nursery Classes are held in the Infant Departments of the Elementary Schools. Recently consideration has been given by the Education Committee to the provisions outlined in the Board of Education's Circular 1444 (January 1936) and this Authority concluded that Nursery Classes are a more practicable proposition than Nursery Schools for a district of this kind, and the policy of developing Nursery Classes in all Infant Schools is to be continued. There are 457 children under the age of five years attending school in this area.

Open Air School:

Children over the age of 3 and under 5 are admitted and during the past year the average number of such children attending was 11. No special nursery class exists at this school, but it is proposed to make special provision in the new open-air school shortly to be erected.

(c) *Home Visiting of Children under School age.* Notwithstanding the establishment of Nursery Schools or Classes a considerable number of children under the age of five will remain at home and it is essential to provide for systematic periodical health visiting of such children. In this area all children under the age of five years are visited in the home by the Health Visitors, in the case of 18 months to two years of age—once every three months, and between the ages of two to five years—once every four months, and in both groups at more frequent intervals when the presence of defects require it. The parents of children found to be suffering from defects are advised by the Health Visitor to take the child to the family doctor or appropriate clinic for medical examination.

(d) *"Toddler" Clinics.* Such clinics have always been a feature of the Infant Welfare Centres in this area, and parents are encouraged to bring, voluntarily, such children once a month to the Centre for routine medical inspection.

In practice it is found that a high percentage of such children are brought to the Centres, but lack of suitable accommodation and sufficient time to devote to these children at Infant Welfare sessions seriously affects the value of this work.

(e) *Minor Ailment Clinics.* As stated above the "Toddler" Clinics held in conjunction with the Infant Welfare sessions are utilised for the purpose of weighing and supervision of the health of the normal child. In order to meet the need for treatment of minor ailments and defects in children under school age, a Minor Ailment Clinic was established three years ago which operates daily in conjunction with the School Medical Service. Thus the same Authority through its Education and M. & C.W. Committees can be said to supervise the health of children from birth up to school leaving age.

(f) *Day Nurseries.* There is no day nursery in the district, but it is known that a considerable number of mothers go out to work daily and in many cases the young children of such mothers cannot be adequately supervised by being left in the hands of neighbours.

(g) *Provision of Milk and Free Meals.* The number of mothers and individual children under the age of five years in receipt of free milk through the Infant Welfare Centres during the past year can be seen by reference to Table XXXIV, page 95.

Children under five attending school are, in necessitous cases, supplied with free milk and/or free meals as in the case of children of school age.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

(a) Maternity Cases:

Adequate arrangements are made for the admission and conveyance of these cases to Park Hospital, Davyhulme. The number of Swinton and Pendlebury cases admitted in 1935 was 158 in comparison with 162 in the previous year. Of these numbers 101 and 111 respectively were admitted under the Council's scheme for assisted treatment. A number of cases were admitted to St. Mary's Hospitals, Manchester, Hope Hospital, Salford, and Maternity Homes in adjoining districts.

Puerperal Fever:

Cases of puerperal fever are treated at Astley Sanatorium. Two cases were admitted during the year.

(b) **Infants:**

A cot is maintained by this Authority in the Duchess of York Babies' Hospital, Levenshulme, at an annual cost of £156 per annum. The following cases were admitted during the year 1934:

No.	Admitted	Discharged	Diagnosis	Result
1	6.3.35	24.5.35	Dyspepsia	Improved
2	1.3.35	28.4.35	Infantile Eczema	Improved
3	3.6.35	12.6.35	Pyloric Stenosis	Died 12.6.35
4	26.6.35	17.8.35	Rickets	Improved
5	7.9.35	28.12.35	Dyspepsia	Improved

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

Provision is made for the admission of mother and infant to hospital for this condition if necessary.

(c) **Toddlers:**

The same arrangements exist for the hospital treatment of tonsils and adenoids and orthopaedic cases as for the school child, that is, the former are treated at Park Hospital, Davyhulme, and orthopaedic cases at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

(a) **Maternal:**

Difficult Labour:

Two Consultants are available for cases of obstetric difficulty occurring in the home, upon the request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia:

Three Consultants are available for consultation required in the home at the request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

(b) **Infant:**

Orthopaedic:

Cases of congenital deformities and other defects are referred to the Council's Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

The Council's Ophthalmic Surgeon is authorised to attend in the home at the request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

The Health Visitors are available for the home nursing of such cases, and act upon the advice and under the direction of the medical practitioner. Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in 1935 was 12, and in each case a complete recovery was made.

(c) Toddlers:

The Consultants and Specialist Clinics for the School Medical Service are available for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. The number of children under five years treated and the attendances made for treatment are set out in Table XXXI on page 93.

Bacteriological Investigation:

Bacteriological Investigation is undertaken by the University of Manchester of any material submitted by the Medical Officer of Health.

Nursing Homes Registration Act:

No application for registration was received during the year.

Unmarried Mothers:

No institutional accommodation is available in the district for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children.

Children Act, 1908:

Provision is made for the discharge of the functions under Part I of the Act by the Local Authority and the Health Visitors are appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932. A register is kept of all young children who are maintained "for reward" and regular visits and necessary supervision are carried out. There were five cases on the register at the beginning of the year, and six foster-mothers and seven children at the end of the year.

Prevention of Blindness:

(Sec. 66 Public Health Act, 1925). The action taken has been under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act and Ophthalmia Order. Prophylactic solutions are supplied upon request to Midwives in the district.

Nursery Schools:

There is no Nursery School in the district, but Nursery Classes are held in the Infant Departments of the Elementary Schools. See page 81.

Midwives:

There are ten resident certified Midwives practising in the district. No Midwife is employed by the Local Authority. The supervising Authority is the Lancashire County Council, but the question of application to the Ministry of Health for local supervisory powers under the Midwives Acts is one that should have the Council's early consideration.

Post-graduate Course for Midwives:

During the year a course of monthly lectures held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Swinton, was arranged in co-operation with the Lancashire County Council. The average attendance of midwives practising in this and neighbouring areas was between 30 and 40, and the course was well attended and greatly appreciated by the midwives. Lectures were given by Dr. E. A. Gerrard, Lecture Obstetrics and Gynaecology Manchester University; Dr. J. F. Ward, Hon. Physician Manchester Children's Hospital, and the Medical Officer of Health.

(c) Work of Maternity and Child Welfare Department

Health Visitors:

The Council employs three fully-trained Health Visitors, who devote their whole time to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The success of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service in this district is very largely attributable to the keen and efficient way in which the Health Visitors carry out their duties. They are, to a very real extent, an immediate bulwark between the mothers and adverse conditions. On them the mothers rely for information on every aspect of early child-rearing, and no better evidence of the confidence placed in the Health Visitor can be found than in the fact that an average of 80 per cent. of the notified births attend one or other of the Infant Welfare Centres during the first year of life.

During the year under review, a total of 7,790 visits were made in the home. The type of visit paid and the numbers in respect of each are set out in Table XXVIII on page 91.

In addition to the home visiting, the remaining available time has been spent in the staffing of Infant Welfare Centres, Ante-natal, Breast-feeding, Dental, Orthopaedic, and Minor Ailments Clinics.

Voluntary Workers:

There are 42 voluntary workers who, in addition to undertaking, by rota, the routine clerical work at the Clinics, make themselves responsible for the provision of tea for the mothers. This Ladies' Committee was also responsible for the provision of the Annual Christmas Tea and Concert. The help given by the voluntary workers is much appreciated by the mothers, staff and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Ante-natal, Post-natal and Gynaecological Clinic:

The figures of attendances at the Central and Folly Lane Clinics are given in Table XXIX on page 91.

Dr. Gladys McLean resigned from her position as part-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health to take up a full-time appointment as Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer to another Authority. Her position was filled at the end of the year by Dr. Kathleen Boyes whose report upon the work of the department is incorporated in the following remarks.

The Clinic is held weekly on Monday afternoon at the Central Clinic and once a fortnight on a Tuesday morning session at Folly Lane Centre. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health and two Health Visitors are in attendance. The number of new cases attending the Clinics during the past two years is set out in the following table :

Types of Cases	Number of cases 1935	Number of cases 1934
Ante-natal	248	237
Post-natal	32	24
Gynæcological	6	3

The number of women attending the Ante-natal clinics continues to increase, but with an average attendance of 30 cases per session the value and importance of the work has been seriously affected by the consequent necessity for reducing to a minimum the time devoted to the examination of each patient and that given to "collective talks."

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee gave consideration during the year to the obvious need for establishment of at least one additional session and recommended that such a session should at first be held on a Tuesday morning once a fortnight at the Folly Lane Centre.

Now that the effect of the propaganda work of the department in advertising the need for ante-natal supervision is being felt in the increasing numbers of expectant mothers attending our Clinics, and if the Assistant Medical Officer and staff are to be safeguarded against the risks attached to hurried work, the number of sessions should in the very near future be increased to twice weekly.

The *primary* object of the clinic is to advise the expectant mother on matters of diet, hygiene and the care of the breasts; and to induce a feeling of security by sympathetic discussion of her discomforts and difficulties. This part of the work can only be performed satisfactorily if sufficient time is available. The *second* object of the clinic is the early detection of abnormalities, which can then be referred for treatment.

All cases are examined at their first visit and thereafter monthly until the seventh month, fortnightly until the eighth month and weekly until the end of pregnancy. Abnormal cases are referred by letter to their own doctor, or to the Consultant Obstetrician at Park Hospital. Where necessary pathological specimens are obtained and sent for laboratory examination. Home visits are made by the Health Visitor both as a routine measure and for the purpose of following up special cases.

Forms, having a detachable portion to be returned giving details of the confinement, are sent to the midwife, doctor or hospital, giving particulars of the case. By this method continuity of Ante- and Intra-natal care is maintained, and the following is a summary of the information brought to the notice of the clinic by such means :—

Normal labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Induction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Breech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Breech with extended legs or arms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Instrumental delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cæsarean section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premature labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Twin births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adherent placenta with post-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Post-natal Clinic:

Patients are requested to attend for examination one month after confinement. By this means abnormalities local and general resulting from pregnancy and labour can be discovered and referred for appropriate treatment and much chronic invalidism and suffering avoided.

Of the 32 cases attending for post-natal examination 15 presented some abnormality requiring treatment. The importance of this work cannot thus be over estimated, and a far higher percentage of mothers should be encouraged to attend.

Types of abnormalities discovered:

Subinvolution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Retroverted Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fibroid of Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scars of perineum and/or vaginal fornix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Gynaecological Cases:

Cases discovered at the above clinics are referred for treatment either to the family doctor or to a consultant at one or other of the voluntary hospitals.

Breast Feeding Clinic:

This clinic which was established in 1932 has continued to be held each morning from 9—10 a.m. at the Central Clinic. Mothers are given instructions, and encouraged to persevere, in natural feeding methods. Test feeding, weighing and, in certain cases, milk analysis are performed.

Infant Welfare Clinics:

There are three Centres in the district and four weekly sessions are held. The accommodation at the Central Welfare Centre is quite inadequate, having regard to the demands made upon it. The average attendance per session during the year 1934 was over 189 mothers and children, and towards the end of that year steps had to be taken to alleviate the position. In the first months of 1935 mothers were requested to bring infants to the Centre once a fortnight only and toddlers once a month, and this arrangement did for a short time effect a decrease in the attendances. However, notwithstanding these efforts the average for 1935 works out at 184 mothers and children per session. The attendance of such a large number per session creates a

situation which is well nigh intolerable, especially in the summer months. It is hoped that the new Town Hall will be completed as soon as possible in order that the whole of the building now used for office and clinic accommodation may be adapted and suitably modernised for Welfare Centre and Clinic use.

The foregoing remarks relating to the Central Infant Welfare Centre are equally applicable to the Folly Lane Centre, where the attendances for 1935 averaged 120 per session. The accommodation at Clifton is, however, sufficient.

The number of infants under one year attending the centres for the first time reached a total of 443 or more than 79% of the total notified births. The comparable figures for the previous two years are 503 and 87 per cent. for 1934, and 397 and 76 per cent. for the year 1933.

Consultation clinics are held for Infant Welfare purposes on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons from 2—5 p.m. The work of the Centres is carried on by two Health Visitors assisted by the clerical staff in the distribution of milk and foods, and by a number of ladies who, by rota, give their voluntary services in the weighing of toddlers, keeping of registers, and serving of teas to the mothers.

All new cases are seen by the Medical Officer, and individual and collective instruction given to the mothers. The essential function of the Centres is to supervise the healthy child rather than to treat the sick, and to continue this supervision until the child is old enough to attend school and come automatically under the care of the School Medical Service. Much of the advice given at the Centre is "followed up" by the Health Visitor when visiting the home.

The attendances and other information relating to the three Welfare Centres are set out in Table XXIX on page 91. The total attendances of mothers and all children under five years was 27,272 which compares with 29,379 for 1934, and 26,198 for 1933. The work of the Folly Lane Centre was interrupted for a period of seven months owing to fire occurring at Beechfield House. During this time the "Folly Lane session" was held at the Central Clinic, Victoria Park, but owing to the additional distance to this clinic which the mothers were required to walk, the attendances failed to maintain their usual high level.

Special Clinics:

All the Special Clinics under the School Medical Service are available for Maternity and Child Welfare. The consultations granted to and treatments of mothers and children at each of the special clinics are set out in Table XXXI on page 93.

The Annual Report for 1933 pointed out the need for a scheme for the provision of artificial dentures to expectant and nursing mothers. Such a scheme was commenced in March, 1935, and is now in full operation.

The number of artificial dentures issued during the year was 11, *i.e.*, upper and lower dentures, 9; and upper or lower only, 2.

(a) Dental:

The Dental Surgeon and Dental Nurse are in attendance daily from 9-30—12 noon at the Central Clinic, and 2—5 p.m. at the Folly Lane Clinic. One dental anæsthetic session is held each Thursday morning, when the visiting anæsthetist, Dr. J. O'Grady, is also in attendance.

Number of consultations—Under five years of age ...	58
Number of consultations—Mothers	100
Number of Treatments—Under five years of age ...	98
Number of Treatments—Mothers	200

(b) Ophthalmic:

The number of children under the age of five referred to the Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon was 88.

(c) Ear, Nose and Throat:

Forty-seven children under five years of age were referred to the Visiting Aural Surgeon. The number in the same category operated upon for the removal of tonsils and adenoids was 32.

(d) Orthopaedic:

The Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon has attended once a month, and the Masseuse daily from 1-30—4-30 p.m. The number of children under five years of age seen by the Surgeon was 121, and the number of treatments given by the Masseuse, 979.

The conditions under which these children were treated are summarised in Table XXXII on page 93.

(c) **Artificial Sunlight:**

This clinic is under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, the treatment being undertaken by the Masseuse. The number of treatments given to children (under five) during the year was 644.

Among the conditions for which artificial sunlight has proved an effective method of treatment in children are rickets, cervical glands, malnutrition and debility, late dentition and enuresis.

Milk and Foods Distribution:

The practice of issuing milk and other foods at cost price, and at half cost price or free of cost in necessitous cases was continued during the year.

Adequate care is taken in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health to ensure proper control of milk and food supplies distributed through the various centres, and the actual distribution and application of the Council's Assisted Income Scale is under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer and his clerical staff.

The number of pints of cow's milk given free during the year was 51,180, involving a cost to the Council of £695 17s. 0d. The value of dried milk given free amounted to £175 9s. 7d. and the receipts from sales totalled £363 3s. 5d. A table showing the quantities of milk issued under the Milk Assistance Scheme since 1924 is given on page 94 and information relating to cost of milk to the Council and particulars of persons who received supplies of milk free of charge during 1935 are set out in Table XXXIV on page 95.

HEALTH VISITING

Type of Visit	Total
Primary Visits to Infants under 1 year	550
Revisits to Infants under 1 year	2194
Visits to Toddlers (1 to 5 years)	3509
Primary Visits to Expectant Mothers	95
Revisits to Expectant Mothers	28
Visits to Cases of Infectious Diseases {	
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	51
Measles	5
Whooping Cough	41
Pneumonia	12
Chicken Pox... ..	43
Special Visits	154
Inquiries—Infantile Deaths	81
Still Births	16
... ..	30
Ineffective Visits	1133
TOTAL	7790

WORK OF CENTRES AND CLINICS

	Central	Folly Lane	Clifton	Total
INFANT WELFARE				
No. of Sessions	93	50	45	188
No. of Attendances (Infants under 1 yr.)	5254	1690	1232	8176
No. of New Cases do.	282	101	60	443
No. of Attendances (Toddlers 1 to 5 yrs.)	3280	1280	916	5476
No. of New Cases do.	73	31	4	108
No. of Attendances (Mothers)	8533	3026	2061	13620
No. of Medical Consultations	2190	755	359	3304
ANTE-NATAL				
No. of Sessions	40	5	—	45
No. of Attendances	1256	113	—	1369
No. of New Cases	221	27	—	248
No. of Midwives attending	15	—	—	15
Post-natal attendances	32	—	—	32
Gynaecology	6	—	—	6

TABLE XXX

DEFECTS DISCOVERED AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Post Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Post Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Post Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Post Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Post Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sub-normal nutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Threadworms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Sub-acute Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Umbilical Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Dental Caries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Skin	{	Nævus	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Urticaria	...	...	...	...	...	56
		Seborrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	11
		Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	30
		Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Herpes	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Boils	...	...	...	...	...	8
Eyes	{	Septic Spots	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	34
		Strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	13
		Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Pink Eye	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nose and Throat	{	Keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Nasal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	80
		Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	21
		Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	13
		Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Enlarged Adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gastric Disorders	{	Cervical Adenitis	...	...	...	...	...	9
		Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	76
		Stomatitis	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Thrush	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Anorexia	...	...	...	...	...	20
Deformities	{	Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	...	22
		Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Congenital Deformed Hand	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Congenital Deformed Chest	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Totals								858

TABLE XXXI

SPECIAL CLINICS

Clinics	Mothers		Infants and Toddlers	
	Consul- tations	Treat- ments	Consul- tations	Treat- ments
Minor Ailments	—	—	144	770
Dental	111	101	80	53
Orthopædic	—	—	121	335
Artificial Sunlight	—	—	43	644
Ophthalmic	—	—	87	34
Aural	—	—	100	191
TOTALS	111	101	575	2027

TABLE XXXII

ORTHOPAEDIC AND ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT

TREATMENT

(Children under 5 Years of Age)

Disease	No. of Examinations by Orthopaedic Surgeon	No. of Attendances for Treatment by Masseuse	Total Attend- ances
Infantile Paralysis ...	4	47	51
Congenital Talipes ...	15	—	15
Hemiplegia	4	—	4
Rickets	33	94	127
Birth Paralysis ...	—	—	—
Congenital Deformity	1	—	1
Injury	—	—	—
Pes Planus	6	29	35
Remedial Exercises ...	1	32	33
Various	57	133	190
Artificial Light ...	—	644	644
TOTALS	121	979	1100

TABLE XXXIII
QUANTITIES OF MILK ISSUED
(Milk Assistance Scheme)

Year	Free Issues		Dried Milk—at or under cost price
	Cow's Milk	Dried Milk	
	No. of Pints	No. of lbs.	No. of lbs.
1924	6,625	2,558	6,915
1925	3,741	2,119	6,193
1926	22,044	7,065	4,278
1927	19,760	2,996	3,302
1928	18,861	4,300	2,800
1929	25,474	3,548	3,642
1930	35,572	3,819	4,320
1931	30,435	4,159	3,791
1932	46,797	3,107	3,162
1933	48,714	1,860	3,544
1934	62,650	1,829	4,053
1935	51,180	2,038	4,013

TABLE XXXIV

MILK ASSISTANCE SCHEME.

RECIPIENTS OF FREE SUPPLIES OF MILK	April to June, 1935	July to Sept., 1935	Oct. to Dec., 1935	Jan. to Mar., 1936	TOTAL	Average per Quarter	Average per Week
Individual Expectant Mothers ...	32	23	18	17	—	23	—
" Nursing Mothers ...	52	42	38	29	—	40	—
" Infants under 3 years ...	179	200	164	160	—	176	—
" " between 3 & 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Families involved ...	253	262	204	196	—	229	—
No. of Families involved in same period in previous year ...	232	233	253	269	—	247	—
VALUE OF MILK ISSUES	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of Fresh Milk given free ...	197 10 2	203 6 4	168 7 11	126 12 7	695 17 0	173 19 3	13 7 8
" " Dried Milk " " ...	49 15 8	43 5 2	43 4 5	39 4 4	175 9 7	43 17 5	3 7 6
Value of total free issues ...	247 5 10	246 11 6	211 12 4	165 16 11	871 6 7	217 16 8	16 15 2
Value of Dried Milk and other foods sold at cost price ...	87 11 2	77 0 4	107 6 1	91 5 10	363 3 5	90 15 10	6 19 8
Total value of all milk, etc., given through Welfare Centres ...	£334 17 0	£323 11 10	£318 18 5	£257 2 9	£1234 10 0	£308 12 6	£23 14 10
Total value of free issues in previous year ...	198 2 11	232 13 11	301 19 3	287 15 6½	1020 11 7½	255 2 11	19 12 6
Total value of all milk issued in previous year ...	270 18 3	317 12 9	403 10 11	398 0 3½	1390 2 2½	347 10 7	26 14 7

TABLE XXXV
CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Spina Bifida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	8	3	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Injury at Birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	5
Inanition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	5
TOTALS	13	5	—	—	18	7	2	2	3	32

SECTION VIII
PUBLIC CLEANSING



PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector on the Collection and Disposal of Refuse

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The most notable achievement in the Cleansing Service during the year 1935 was the introduction on the 14th October of the "*Pagefield*" *Container System* of House Refuse Collection. The system was adopted after being subjected by the Committee to exhaustive inquiries which included a "trial" lasting three weeks.

The outstanding feature of the system is that it is a combination of the motor and horse methods of refuse collection. In fact the system is an expression in practice of the previously recognised opinion that motor vehicles are best and most economical for long distances, and horse-drawn carts best and most economical for short distances. The new method has, in the short time that it has been in operation in this district, proved satisfactory, both in actual working and in regard to costs, and Table XXXVII, page 103, has been compiled and included in this Report in order that a comparison of costs under the old and new systems of refuse collection may be made. The Table is made up from records kept within the Department, but the grand total costs have been compared with the figures kept by the Borough Treasurer and found to be correct.

Prior to October, 1935, refuse in this district was collected by four motor vehicles. The *Pagefield* unit, composed of a Diesel lorry and four containers, supplanted three of the motor vehicles. The fourth motor is still in operation and is used for the collection of trade refuse, emptying of all ashpits and pails, and collecting refuse from ashbins in outlying parts of the Borough.

A brief exposition of the working of the container system is as follows:—the district, apart from the portion covered by the motor vehicle, is divided into three rounds each being served by a horse-drawn container. The diesel lorry waits on all three, replacing the container when full with an empty one, and conveying the loaded container to the tip. Apart from the five minutes or so required to exchange containers, the round gangs are fully occupied emptying bins, and thus one of the major defects of the old system by which the binmen were idle during the visits of the motor lorry to the tip is obviated.

Another advantage of the system is that it can be expanded to meet the needs of an increasing population by the simple expedient of introducing an additional container for one or more days per week as the increase may warrant. If the Pagefield system had not been introduced when it was, the Health Committee would have been faced with the necessity of increasing its fleet of motor lorries to five, and although the new system was able to undertake the work of refuse collection more or less comfortably at the time of its introduction it is anticipated that before the end of the year 1936 the increase in the number of houses will necessitate some addition being made to the refuse collection scheme. That this addition can be achieved as is pointed out above by the capital cost involved in the purchase of a container, and hire of horse, is a decided advantage when compared with the comparatively high cost of a motor lorry. Incidentally with the addition of a container, the refuse collection scheme will be so equipped as to serve the district for many years to come.

Apart from the change involved by the introduction of the Pagefield system, the only other alteration of practice to be recorded is the experiment tried from October onwards of employing "*chargehands*" for each "gang" in place of a general foreman. During the year, the Department suffered the loss of Mr. J. Heathcote who died on 8th November, 1935, after an illness lasting several months. Mr. Heathcote had performed the duties of Refuse Foreman and had been in the employ of the Council for a period of 26 years. In considering his successor, the Health Committee decided to give a trial to the "*charge-hand*" system mentioned above. Each gang, *i.e.*, the three container rounds, the motor round, and the tip, was placed in charge of a "*ganger*" who was to be responsible directly to the Chief Sanitary Inspector. After a period of three months the method was concluded to be unsatisfactory and the Committee proceeded to the appointment of a full-time foreman. Mr. James Mee, previously engaged under the Leigh Corporation Cleansing Department, was appointed to this position and commenced duties on the 16th March, 1936.

The method of "*Controlled Tipping*" is still being successfully used. The coming of the heavy diesel lorry (weighing $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons loaded) with the advent of the Pagefield system has proved particularly helpful in consolidating the "tip," so much so that when the previous motor vehicles were in use a particular length of the tip was filled in about three weeks' time whilst with the Pagefield a similar length requires between five and six weeks.

In common with all districts the time taken in collecting refuse is very much slower with the newer type of dwelling with its average "carry" of 75 feet and the older type of terraced house with its "carry" of about 10 feet. In this connection, the transfer of people under the Council's Slum Clearance Schemes has provided the Department with information which may be cited as a concrete example of the extra time involved in the collection of refuse from new houses. The inhabitants of the Knowles Square and Croft Clearance Area, involving 95 houses, have been rehoused on the Cliveley Estate, both of which, for the purposes of refuse collection comes within the same round. Thus, the "gang" that collected refuse from the Knowles Square and Croft Area now collect the refuse of the Cliveley Estate, and it is noted that it takes on an average *twice* as long to empty the ashbins on the new estate as it did on the old one. While the additional time may in the main be attributed to the extra "carry," it must also be pointed out that the refuse from the new housing estates is generally more bulky than that from old houses, due chiefly to the addition of privet hedge cuttings, grass, and other garden waste, to the usual household refuse.

Incidentally, the foregoing example may do something to discount the fallacy that when a number of old houses are replaced by a similar number of new dwellings, the cost of refuse collection should be the same.

In conclusion I wish to tender my very best thanks for the co-operation given to me by the officials of the various departments of the Council, and also to the Medical Officer of Health for the interest taken and assistance so willingly given upon matters affecting my official duties as Chief Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. E. BERRY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE XXXVI
PAGEFIELD SYSTEM—CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Item	Particulars relating to Purchase					Rate of Depreciation per annum	Depreciation charged year ending 31/3/36	Value in Books 31/3/36
	Date	Age	Weight	Description	Price			
Horses : " Prince " ...	9/10/35	6 years	c. q. 15 3	Black Gelding	£ s. d. 73 10 0	10% on original cost	£ s. d. 3 15 0	£ s. d. 69 15 0
" Captain " ...	9/10/35	5 "	16 3	Bay Gelding	74 11 0	10% on original cost	3 16 0	70 15 0
" Jess " ...	12/10/35	6 "	14 2	Bay Mare	68 5 0	10% on original cost	3 9 6	64 15 6
Harness ...	9/10/35	—	—	—	64 5 0	20% on original cost	6 8 6	57 16 6
Diesel Lorry ...	10/10/36	—	—	—	1725 0 0	12½% on original cost	107 16 3	1617 3 9
3 Containers ...	10/10/36	—	—	—	640 0 0	10% on original cost	32 0 0	608 0 0

TABLE XXXVII
COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE—1935-36

	Working Costs (including proportion of Cost of Capital Equipment)			Other Costs	Grand Total Costs
	Old system To Oct. 12 (28½ wks.)	New system From Oct. 14 (23½ wks.)	Total 52 wks.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE—					
Haulage	657 2 6	634 9 11	1291 12 5		
Haulage Men	288 8 4	274 6 0	562 14 4		
Binmen	1337 5 4	798 14 1	2135 19 5		
Total	2282 16 2	1707 10 0	3990 6 2	£223	£4213
Total cost last year, 1934-35	—	—	—	—	£4794
Average cost per week	80 2 0	72 13 7	76 14 9	—	—
	T. c. q.	T. c. q.	T. c. q.		
Tonnage Collected	4760 8 0	3874 8 0	8634 16 0	—	—
Cost per ton	9/7½d.	8/10d.	9/3d.	—	—
COLLECTION OF OFFAL					
Haulage	No change in method of collection		£ s. d.		
Haulage Men			99 0 6	—	—
Men			41 12 0	—	—
			53 0 7	—	—
Total	—	—	£193 13 1	£15	£209
	T. c. q.	T. c. q.	T. c. q.		
Tonnage Collected	118 5 0	76 18 0	195 3 0	—	—
MARKET REFUSE COLLECTION					
Haulage	No change in method of collection		£ s. d.		
Haulage Men			26 4 0	—	—
Men			11 11 4	—	—
			78 19 8	—	—
Total	—	—	£116 15 0	£5	£122
	T. c. q.	T. c. q.	T. c. q.		
Tonnage	46 13 0	32 12 0	79 5 0	—	—
CONTROLLED TIPPING					
Men	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
	336 19 0	241 6 4	578 5 4	—	—
Cinders, Sand, etc.	70 4 5	38 5 10	108 10 3	—	—
Total	£407 3 5	£279 12 2	£686 15 7	£46	£733
	T. c. q.	T. c. q.	T. c. q.		
Tonnage disposed of	4925 6 0	3983 18 0	8909 4 0	—	—
Disposal cost per ton	—	—	1/6½d.		

TABLE XXXVIII

CLEANSING SERVICE

House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1935.

Item	Particulars	I. Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		II. Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		Total, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded	
(1)	(2)	Includ. (3)	Exclud. (4)	Includ. (5)	Exclud. (6)	Includ. (7)	Exclud. (8)
	REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£	£	£	£
A	Gross Expenditure ...	4794	4794	1530	1019	6324	5813
B	Gross Income ...	91	91	24	24	115	115
C	Net Cost ...	4703	4703	1506	995	6209	5698
	UNIT COSTS	£	£	£	£	£	£
D	Gross expenditure per ton	0·4187	0·4187	0·1336	0·0890	0·5524	0·5077
E	Gross income, per ton ...	0·0079	0·0079	0·0021	0·0021	0·0100	0·0100
F	Net Cost, per ton ...	0·4108	0·4108	0·1315	0·0869	0·5424	0·4977
G	Net cost per 1,000 population ...	£ 122·5	£ 122·5	£ 39·2	£ 25·9	£ 145·7	£ 148·4
H	Net cost, per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected ...	£ 449·9	£ 449·9	£ 144·1	£ 95·2	£ 594·0	£ 545·1
	RATE POUNDAGE	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
J	Net cost : equivalent rate in the £ ...	6·0854	6·0854	1·9487	1·2875	8·0341	7·3729
K	Percentage of J to total rates in the £ ...	% 4·224	% 4·224	% 1·353	% ·8935	% 5·5761	% 5·1172
1.	Total refuse collected (in tons) ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,448·7
2.	Population : Midsummer, 1934 ...	...	...	...	...	...	38,400
3.	Area (Statute acres) ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,364
4.	Weight (in cwt.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year) ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,336
5.	Number of houses and premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,453
6.	Rateable Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	£185,639
7.	Product of a penny rate ...	...	...	...	...	...	£772·821
8.	Total rates in the £ ...	...	...	...	...	(Average)	12s. 0·8d.
9.	Method of collection :					No. of Vehicles	Percentage of refuse collected
	Mechanical vehicles ...	...	...	...	...	4	100%
10.	Method of Disposal :						
	Controlled tipping (i.e., on lines of Ministry's precautions for tipping)						
11.	Average length of haul to point of disposal ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8 miles
12.	No. of Employees, other than clerical :						
	Collection : Foreman and 18 men.						
	Disposal : 4 men.						

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