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BOROUGH OF ECCLES.



# ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

→ Medical Officer of Health ←

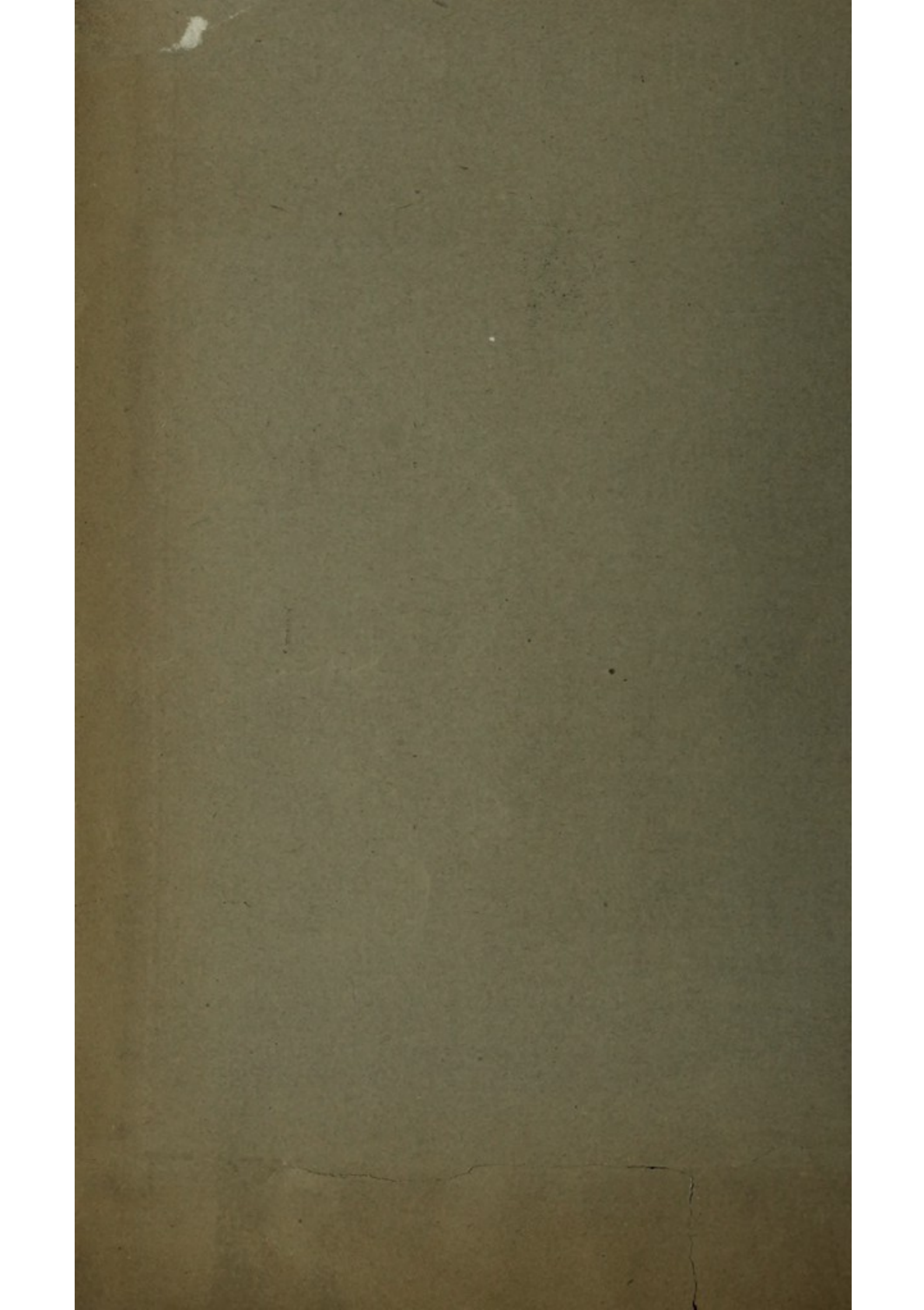
FOR THE YEAR

1898.

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ECCLES

WM. BOGG & SONS, CHURCH STREET AND ST. JAMES STREET.

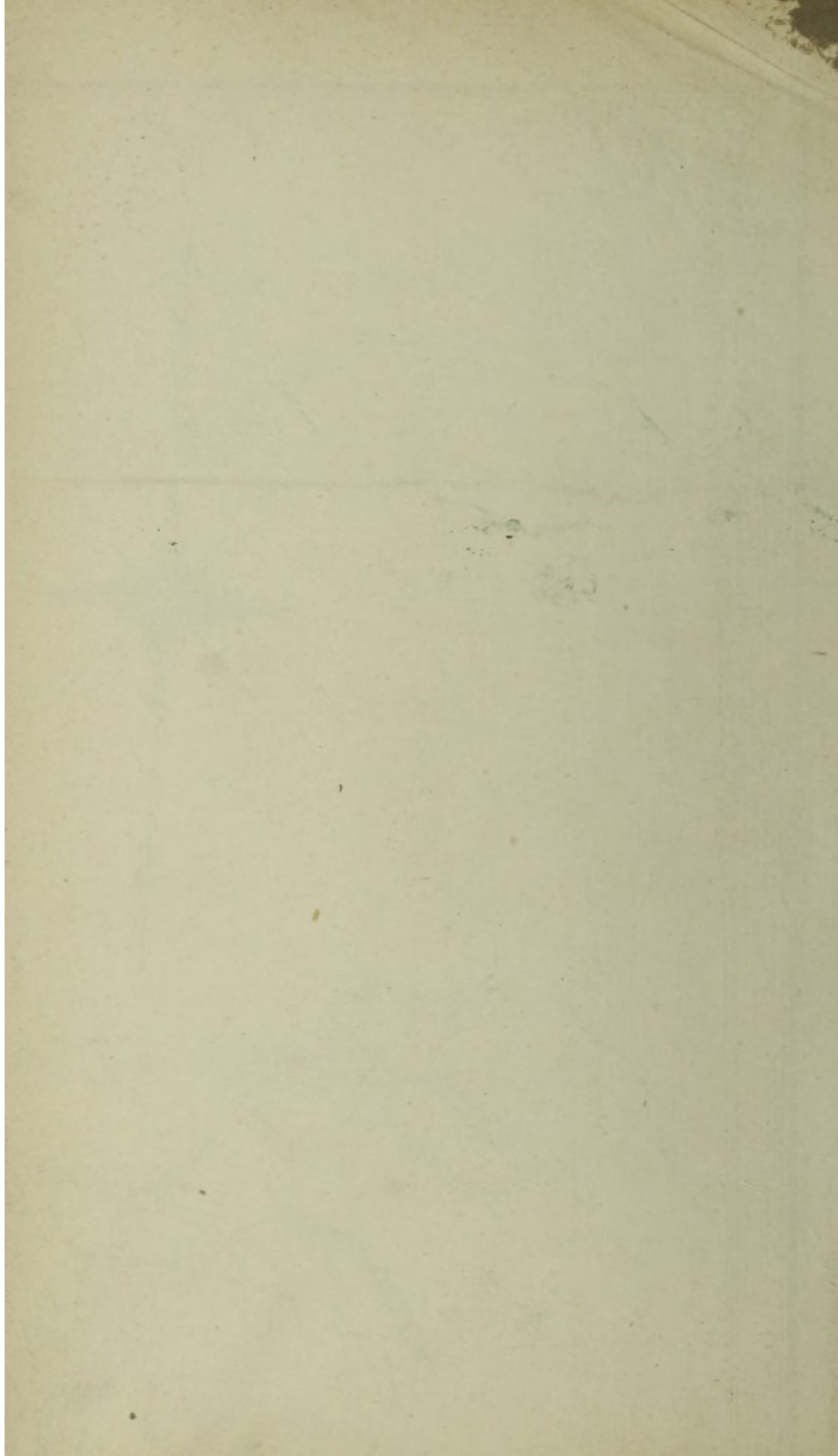




# BOROUGH OF ECCLES.







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FOR THE YEAR

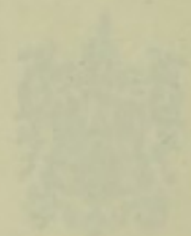
1898.

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ECCLES

WM. BOGG & SONS, CHURCH STREET AND ST. JAMES STREET.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES



ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1898-99

ECCLES

Printed and Published by J. H. C. JONES, 10, Market Street, Manchester.



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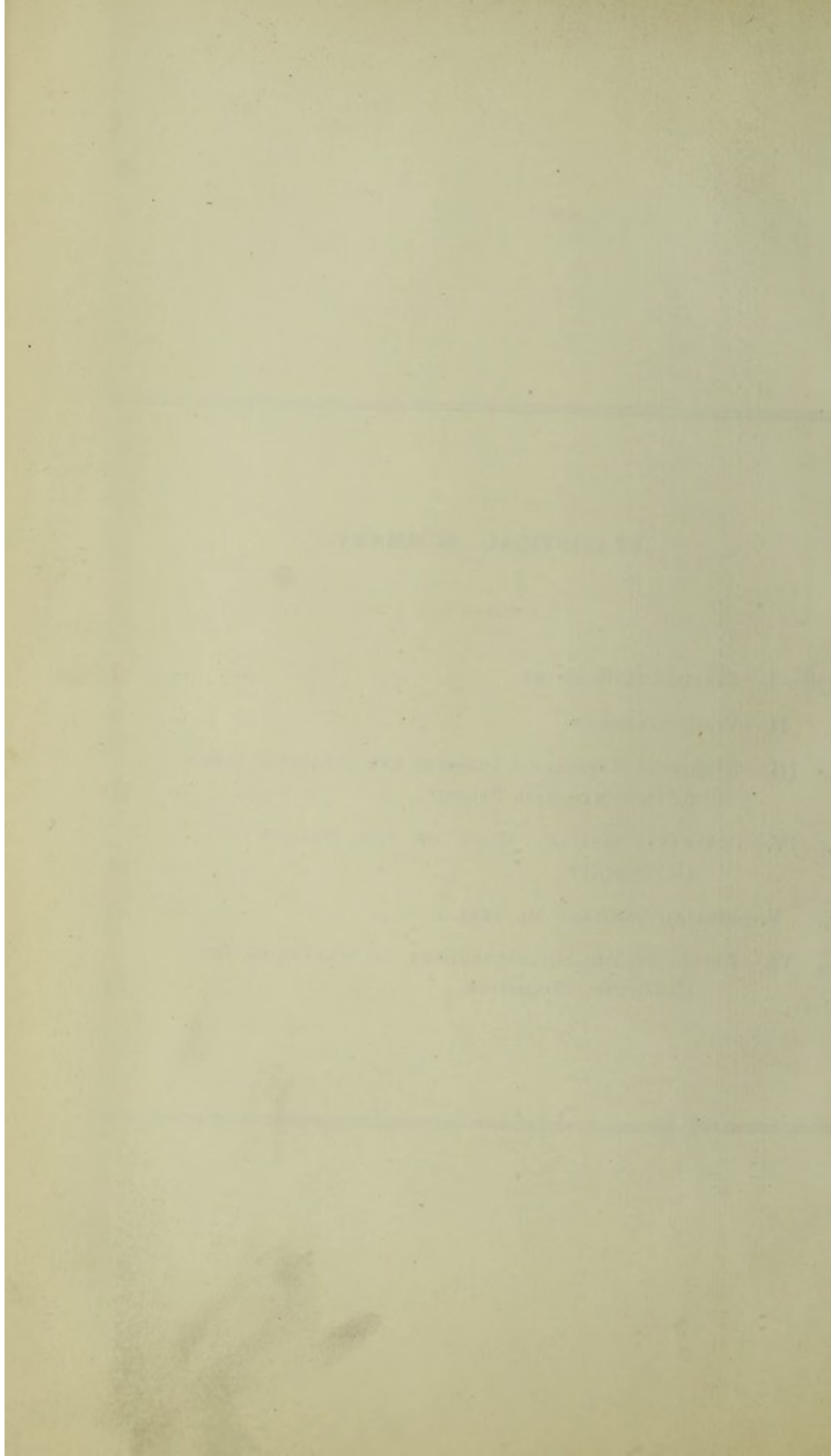
## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

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**1898.**

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TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you the following Report upon the Sanitary condition of the Borough for 1898.

During the year 219 new houses have been occupied. Important Sewerage Schemes have been carried out, and Storm Overflows constructed which have been found to work satisfactorily.

The tuberculin test has been applied to the cows at the Corporation's Farm at Peel Green, and all animals which reacted, separated from the healthy ones. Every animal now purchased is subjected to this test, and returned if found to react.

The Sewage Farm, Town's Yard, Baths and Recreation Grounds are giving every satisfaction.

The opening of the Electric Light Works at the end of the year marks an epoch in the annals of the Borough. Whatever may be the opinion of this matter from a monetary point of view, there cannot be a second opinion as regards the advantage to health, which the Electric light has as compared with gas in private houses.

The Death-rate of the Borough for the year was 16.6, and Zymotic Death-rate 3.2 per 1,000 per annum.

Attention is called to the remarks on the trial *Laskey v. Barnett* in the Report. Until we can get the district free from the constant pollution of the soil with organic matter, there is little likelihood of the death or zymotic rates being permanently lowered.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. CROCKER, M.D. D.P.H., etc.



## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1898,

—o—

Chairman—Alderman N. PARR, J.P.

Vice-Chairmen :

Councillor W. M. HAMILTON, M.D. (Portion of the Year

Alderman S. MELLOR, J.P., C.C. do.

THE MAYOR,

Alderman S. MELLOR, J.P. C.C.

Councillor CORDINGLEY (Portion of the year).

„ GRINDLE do.

„ NUTTALL do.

„ PEARSON

„ PLEWS do.

„ W. SMITH, M.D. do.

„ THOMPSON do.

„ UTTLEY do.

„ WIMPORY do.

Meetings—Second Wednesday in each Month at 3 p.m.

—o—

## INSANITARY PROPERTY SUB-COMMITTEE of the HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman N. PARR, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor W. M. HAMILTON, M.D.

Alderman S. MELLOR, J.P., C.C.

Councillor GRINDLE (Portion of the year).

„ W. SMITH, M.D. do.

„ UTTLEY do.

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SECTION I.

—0—

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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### Statistical Summary. 1898.

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POPULATION Estimated to the middle of the year ..	35,000
BIRTHS—Males, 485; Females, 447 .. .. .	932
ANNUAL RATE of BIRTHS per 1,000 of Population..	26.6
DEATHS—Males, 297; Females, 292 .. .. .	589
ANNUAL DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of Population, after deducting the Deaths belonging to out districts ..	16.6
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE .. .. .	3.2
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births) ..	176
EXCESS of REGISTERED BIRTHS-over DEATHS	343
DENSITY—The Mean Density of the Borough per acre is equal to	17.4
Persons per acre:—In BARTON WARD 14.9; ECCLES WARD, 49.6; IRWELL WARD, 32.7; MONTON & PARK WARD, 10.5; PATRICROFT WARD, 37.1; WINTON, WARD, 10.0.	
AREA:—The total Area of the Borough of Eccles ..	2,008
RATEABLE VALUE .. .. .	£121,355
GROSS VALUE of a PENNY RATE .. .. .	£490

—o—

### England and Wales, 1898.

BIRTH-RATE .. .. .	29.4
DEATH-RATE .. .. .	17.6
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.. .. .	2.22
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births) ..	161



when the Census was taken (1987), we obtain a population of 25,000, and this has been taken as the population for the year 1980.

## SECTION II.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

# SECTION II.

## —O—

### VITAL STATISTICS.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

—O—

**ESTIMATED POPULATION.**—In addition to the natural increase of population as represented by the excess of registered births over deaths, the fact that immigration into the Borough is very considerable must be taken into consideration in order to arrive at a fairly correct estimate of the population. In June last a careful count was made of all the houses in the different Wards of the Borough, and it was found that there were 7,127 inhabited, and 127 uninhabited houses. Assuming that the average occupancy is the same as when the Census was taken (1891), we obtain a population of 35,000, and this has been taken as the Population for the year.

*Showing Acreage, Number of Houses, & Population of the various Wards.*

Ward.	Acreage.	Inhabited Houses, 1898	Inhabited Houses, 1891	Empty Houses, 1898	Empty Houses, 1891	Population.	
						Estimated 1898.	Cen sus 1891.
BARTON ... ..	378	1142		16		5630	
ECCLES ... ..	106	1070		18		5260	
IRWELL ... ..	167	1140		14		5630	
MONTON and PARK	528	1142		33		5545	
PATRICROFT ...	170	1289		27		6310	
WINTON ... ..	659	1344		19		6625	
<b>TOTALS FOR THE BOROUGH</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>7127</b>	<b>5931</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>35000</b>	<b>29606</b>

**BIRTHS.**—The number of Births registered during the year was 932, as against 900 for 1897. Of these 485 were males, and 447 females; this gives a Birth-rate of **26·6** per 1,000 of the Population, as against **26·0** for 1897, and 26·38 for 1896. There were 28 illegitimate births, being 3·0 per cent of the total number of births.

**DEATHS.**—Of the 589 deaths registered as having occurred within the Borough, 297 were males, and 292 females; 64 deaths occurred at the Barton Union Workhouse, and of these 33 were of persons belonging to outside districts. Seventeen deaths belonging to this Borough occurred at the Ladywell Sanatorium, and 8 in different institutions in Manchester. After correcting for the above, the Death-rate for the year is **16·6** per 1,000 of the population, as against 16·7 for 1897. The mean death-rate for the five years ending 1895 was 17·6.



*Births and Deaths for the different Wards and Institutions.*

Ward.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Births.	Birth rate per 1,000.
BARTON .....	88	15·6	149	26·4
ECCLES .....	79	15·0	152	29·0
IRWELL .....	89	15·8	139	24·6
MONTON & PARK ...	49	8·8	92	16·6
PATRICROFT .....	111	17·5	209	33·1
WINTON .....	124	18·7	192	28·9
BARTON UNION WORKHOUSE.	64			
ECCLES & P. HOSPITAL	10			
TOTALS for the BOROUGH	614	*16·6	933	26·6

\* Corrected.

In the above Table 17 deaths which occurred at the Ladywell Sanatorium, and 8 deaths which occurred in Manchester Institutions, have been placed to their respective Wards.

The death-rate varies from 8·8 in the Monton and Park Ward to 18·7 in the Winton Ward.

*Deaths which occurred within the district of persons not belonging thereto.*

Place of Death.	From Walkden	From Stretford	From Worsley	From Swinton.	From Flixton.	From Urmston	From Cadish'd.	From Irlam.	From Clifton	TOTAL
UNION WORKHOUSE ...	2	9	7	6	5	1	1	1	1	33



Monthly Returns of Births and Deaths.

		DEATHS.			BIRTHS.		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January...	1	17	18	35	40	30	70
February...	...	24	19	43	36	38	74
March...	...	25	21	46	37	27	64
April...	2	20	29	49	42	51	93
May...	1	27	21	48	38	41	79
June...	...	26	21	47	43	32	75
July...	...	11	14	25	42	44	86
August...	2	42	37	79	41	40	81
September...	...	35	35	70	44	36	80
October...	1	24	26	50	24	36	60
November...	...	24	28	52	46	35	81
December...	1	22	23	45	52	37	89
TOTALS...	2	297	292	589	485	447	932
							28

MORTALITY IN AGE GROUPS:—

Deaths under one year	...	...	...	164
Do. 1 year and under 5 years	...	...	...	60
Do. 5 years do. 15 years	...	...	...	17
Do. 15 years do. 25 years	...	...	...	24
Do. 25 years do. 65 years	...	...	...	186
Do. over 65 years	...	...	...	138
Total...	...	...	...	589

## INFANTILE MORTALITY :—

The total number of deaths under one year was 164 ; this gives a rate of 176 per thousand births as compared with 186 for 1897 ; 144 for 1896 ; and 168 for 1895.

## ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE :—

The number of deaths due to the “ seven principal zymotic diseases,”\* usually classified under this heading was 114. This gives a zymotic death rate of 3·2 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 2·7 for 1897 ; and 3·0 for 1896. The mean for the five years ending 1895 was 2·2.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Six deaths of children were due to this disease. Five deaths occurred in the Ladywell Sanatorium.

*Measles*—Five deaths were due to this disease, all of these being children below the age of five years.

*Enteric or Typhoid Fever.*—Ten deaths, of which four occurred in the Ladywell Sanatorium.

*Diphtheria.*—Nine deaths were due to this disease, seven being of children below five years of age.

*Whooping Cough.*—There were five deaths, all being below five years of age.

*Diarrhœa and Dysentery.*—There were 79 deaths, 71 being below the age of five years.

INFLUENZA.—Ten deaths were attributed to this disease, which was most prevalent during the second quarter of the year.

ERYSIPELAS.—There was one death registered as being due to this disease.

BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND PLEURISY.—The deaths from these diseases numbered 95. This gives a death-rate of 2·71 per 1000, as compared with 3·3 for 1897, 2·24 for 1896, and 2·96 for 1895. The mean of the five years ending 1895 was 1·4.

PHTHISIS.—Forty-four deaths were registered as being due to this disease. This gives a rate of 1·2 per 1,000 of the population. The mean of the five years ending 1895 was 1·4.

INQUESTS.—There were 36 inquests held during the year.

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\* Small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, fever (typhus, typhoid, and continued), and diarrhœa.



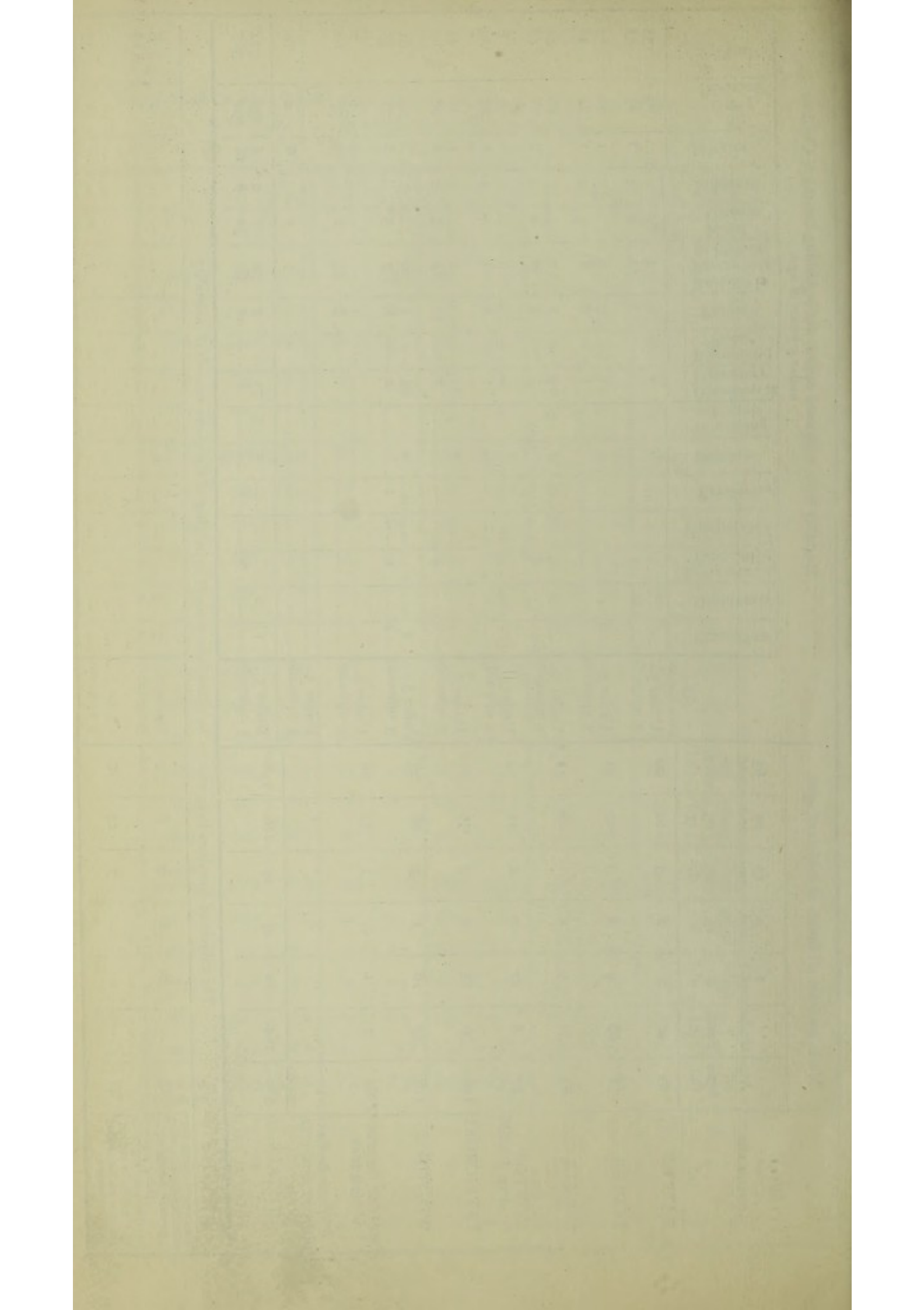
**Total Deaths and Death-rates from all causes. Children under 5 years of Age. Zymotic and Pulmonary Diseases.**

For the Years 1876—98.

Year.	Total Deaths	Rate per 1000	Zymotic Diseases	Rate per 1000	Deaths under 5	Rate per cent.	Phthisis	Rate per 1000	Acute Chest Diseases	Rate per 1000
1876	423	25.4	66	3.9	158	37.5	53	3.1	100	6.0
1877	440	22.7	89	4.6	175	40.0	46	2.3	84	4.3
1878	443	22.2	68	3.4	196	44.2	49	2.4	90	4.5
1879	396	19.2	28	1.3	177	43.8	60	2.9	116	5.6
1880	437	20.5	87	4.0	176	43.7	59	2.7	96	4.5
5 years average	<b>427</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>4.9</b>
1881	383	17.4	56	2.5	155	40.4	66	3.0	70	3.1
1882	434	19.0	59	2.5	190	49.0	46	2.0	113	4.9
1883	371	15.7	53	2.2	173	47.0	45	1.9	90	3.8
1884	399	16.4	83	3.4	181	45.0	41	1.6	87	3.5
1885	419	16.6	54	2.1	157	37.0	46	1.8	91	3.6
5 years average	<b>401</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3.7</b>
1886	419	16.1	47	1.8	186	44.1	40	1.5	93	3.5
1887	475	17.8	90	3.3	219	42.6	41	1.5	127	4.7
1888	437	15.9	54	1.9	183	41.8	49	1.7	100	3.6
1889	465	16.4	79	2.7	213	45.8	49	1.7	93	3.2
1890	603	20.8	50	1.7	218	36.1	50	1.7	142	4.9
5 years average	<b>479</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>3.9</b>
1891	683	22.3	94	3.1	292	42.7	43	1.4	143	4.7
1892	554	18.1	35	1.1	205	37.0	50	1.6	93	3.0
1893	608	18.6	82	2.5	247	40.6	39	1.2	113	3.5
1894	443	13.0	49	1.4	183	41.3	47	1.4	74	2.3
1895	552	16.2	104	3.1	239	41.4	54	1.6	97	2.9
5 years average	<b>568</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3.2</b>
1896	551	15.7	104	3.0	221	40.1	50	1.4	76	2.2
1897	580	16.7	94	2.7	248	42.7	56	1.6	115	3.3
1898	573	16.6	114	3.2	224	38.0	44	1.2	95	2.7







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Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1900	Jan	1	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	2	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	3	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	4	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	5	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	6	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	7	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	8	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	9	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	10	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	11	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	12	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	13	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	14	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	15	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	16	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	17	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	18	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	19	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	20	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	21	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	22	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	23	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	24	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	25	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	26	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	27	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	28	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	29	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1900	Jan	30	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1900	Jan	31	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York



**Record of Infectious Diseases, and Measures taken to  
Prevent their spread.**

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NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The total number of cases notified during the year was 247, as compared with 164 for 1897, 307 for 1896, 302 for 1895, 421 for 1894, and 478 for 1893. As will be seen by the Tables the majority of notifications were of scarlet fever. All the notifications were sent in by medical practitioners:—

**Zymotic Diseases.**

Diseases.	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified.	Deaths
SMALL-POX ... ..	..	..	...	...	10	...	3	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCARLET FEVER ...	44	4	86	2	315	9	311	6	215	8	186	11	91	3	100	6
DIPHTHERIA...	29	3	29	7	43	6	36	7	28	...	25	3	23	5	36	7
CROUP ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
ENTERIC FEVER ...	31	7	34	3	72	8	34	7	38	4	66	9	20	3	66	10
PUERPERAL FEVER	5	...	...	..	9	2	6	2	4	1	5	2	3	2	2	...
MEASLES ... ..	...	40	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	26	...	43	...	17	...	5
WHOOPING COUGH	...	32	...	3	..	10	...	7	..	13	...	12	...	13	..	5
DIARRHŒA and } DYSENTERY ... }	...	8	...	12	...	38	...	20	...	53	..	26	...	51	...	79
ERYSIPELAS ... ..	...	...	...	...	29	2	29	3	15	1	25	1	27	2	43	1
TOTAL ... ..	109	94	149	35	478	82	421	56	302	106	307	107	164	96	247	115

*Monthly Return of Notification of Infectious Diseases.*

	Membranous Croup	Scarlet Fever	Small-pox.	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal f'vr	Erysipelas	Totals.
January ...	...	11	...	1	2	...	3	17
February...	...	11	...	...	5	...	2	18
March ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	9
April ...	...	8	...	...	1	...	3	12
May ...	..	6	...	5	3	...	7	21
June ...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	7
July ...	...	4	...	...	5	...	3	12
August ...	...	3	...	2	9	1	3	18
September.	...	7	...	2	15	...	4	28
October ..	...	6	...	...	11	...	5	22
November .	...	16	...	9	10	1	6	42
December .	...	17	...	15	5	..	4	41
Totals ...	...	100	...	36	66	2	43	247

*Distribution of Infectious Diseases into Wards.*

Diseases.	BARTON		ECCLES		IRWELL.		MONTON and PARK		PATRI- CROFT.		WINTON.		Total.	
	Total Notified	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Total Notified	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Cases Notified	Deaths
SMALL-POX ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCARLET FEVER ...	14	1	5	...	8	1	25	...	22	...	26	4	100	6
DIPHTHERIA ...	1	1	..	...	7	4	4	...	5	...	19	4	36	9
ENTERIC FEVER ...	7	2	6	...	15	2	3	...	29	5	6	1	66	10
PUERPERAL FEVER ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
MEASLES ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5
WHOOPING COUGH ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5
DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY. }	...	7	...	12	...	14	...	3	...	18	...	25	...	79
ERYSIPELAS ...	1	...	5	...	11	..	4	...	11	...	10	1	43	1
TOTAL ...	23	13	16	12	42	23	36	3	68	27	61	37	247	115



AMOUNT OF HOSPITAL ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There were 85 cases of infectious diseases removed to hospital, being 34·4 per cent of the total number of cases notified.

Scarlet fever cases notified 100, removed 50, per centage 50.						
Diphtheria	do.	36,	do.	10,	do.	28.
Typhoid fever	do.	66,	do.	22,	do.	33.
Puerperal fever	do.	2,	do.	1,	do.	50.
Erysipelas	do.	43,	do.	2,	do.	4·6.

In 1897 there were 29·2 per cent of notified cases removed, 33·5 per cent in 1896, and 28 per cent in 1895.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.—In all cases of infectious diseases, when the room is ready for disinfection, the walls are sprayed with a solution of corrosive sublimate, and in some cases followed by sulphur fumigation, and stripping of paper from the walls. A portable spray, worked on the principle of a foot cycle pump, has been fitted up by Mr. Scholes, the chemist, and has been found very serviceable. A quart bottle, this portable pump and tubing, and some tablets of corrosive sublimate are easily carried by the man, and spraying with this solution is less objectionable to the worker than a solution of chlorinated lime, consequently the duty is less likely to be "scamped." The floors and woodwork in the room in every case are recommended to be washed with water, with soap powder, (caustic soda) in it after the disinfection, and in no instance has any ill effects arisen from the use of the corrosive sublimate. All infected bedding, clothes, &c., are removed to Ladywell, and there dealt with in the steam disinfector.

137 lots were so removed and treated during the year free of cost to the householders.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN SCHOOLS.—In all cases of infectious disease where any of the inmates attend schools, the school authorities are communicated with by special circular and requested not to admit any of the scholars until a notice has been received to the effect that the house has been properly disinfected.

St. Michael's School was closed in December on account of diphtheria attacking some of the scholars.

SCHOOLS AND NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Although during recent years information as to the prevalence of infectious diseases has been received in most instances from the various public schools, yet it has often occurred that such information has not been given until the average attendance is considerably diminished. The result of so many children being affected has rendered it impossible to arrest an epidemic,



particularly in the case of measles. The result of closing a school under such circumstances is that it is impossible to trace any further cases, seeing that measles is not a notifiable disease in this district under the Notification Act.

The following is an extract from the Educational Code for Day Schools :—

" 101\* Where the Department are satisfied that by reason of a notice of the Sanitary Authority under Article 88, or any provision of an Act of Parliament, requiring the exclusion, under medical advice, of children from infected houses, the average attendance has been seriously diminished, and that consequently a loss of annual grant would, but for this Article, be incurred, the Department have power, to make a special grant not exceeding the amount of such loss in addition to the ordinary grant."

In November measles occurred at St. Andrew's Schools, Monton, and when information was given to me it was found that already one-third of the scholars were away on account of this complaint. Seeing that little good could be done by closing the school at that period, and being desirous of tracing other cases, Notification Forms were at once issued to the various schools, on the lines of those used at Brighton, which had been previously sanctioned by the Health Committee, and approved by the various managers of the schools in the Borough.

It was pointed out to the head teachers that the period of exemption for each child would date only from the day I received the notification: the result has been highly satisfactory so far. We were enabled to get the addresses of most of the children affected with measles, and the Sanitary Inspector called at each house, giving instructions as to isolation, and leaving a leaflet on the disease.

Out of 57 cases of measles brought to the notice of the Health Department, no deaths occurred. Some cases appeared in scholars of other schools, particularly in the Monton Memorial School, but owing to the immediate notification, isolation was carried out, and no serious epidemic followed.

Last year, and the year before, we had epidemics of measles, consequently many of the children were protected, and we must not take too much credit to our proceedings for stopping an epidemic, but by the Inspectors visiting, and calling the attention of the parents to the serious nature of the complaint, much good is bound to follow, as has been found in that of the better isolation and treatment of scarlet fever, resulting from such visits of the Sanitary Inspectors.

As will be seen by the Form printed below, several infectious diseases not in the list for this Borough under the Notification Act, are brought



to our notice; the houses in all these cases are visited, instructions as to isolation given and disinfection carried out at the termination of the case. Where a patient is suffering from chicken-pox, an enquiry is made in every case as to whether the child has been vaccinated or not.

During November and December, the following diseases were notified by the school teachers :—

Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Chicken pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bad Throats ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mumps ...	...	...	...	...	...	3

—o—

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Eccles.

Infectious Diseases.

Notification Form for Schools.

The following Diseases should be notified :—Small-pox, Chicken-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Typhus Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps :—

Names and Addresses of Scholars.	Date of last attendance at School.	Date when reported to Medical Officer of Health.	Supposed Nature of Illness.	Date when Scholar may return to School* (To be filled in by Medical Officer of Health.)	Inclusive dates within which scholar was absent from school on account of notice of Sanitary Authority. (To be filled in by Medical Officer of Health.)

\* This date is subject to no other case of Infectious ~~Case~~ arising in the house.

Signature of Medical Officer of Health.

Name of School .....

.....

Department .....

.....

Teacher's Signature.....

Date.....



## PREVALENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

**SMALL-POX.**—No cases occurred in the Borough during the year.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—One hundred cases were notified throughout the year, distributed throughout the whole Borough. Towards the end of the year several cases occurred at Monton, which were traced to two children who had been going about whilst "peeling." Owing to there having been measles in that part of the Borough the parents thought the children were suffering from that complaint and did not seek medical advice. The Health Committee directed that letters should be sent, pointing out the seriousness of neglecting to take precautions, and to their neglect of notification. In addition several cases occurred in November and December, the origin of which could not be traced.

The following letter was sent to every medical man in the district :—

Town Hall, Eccles,

May 31st, 1898.

Dear Sir,

When cases of scarlet fever are treated at home, it has been difficult for us to know when the house is ready for disinfection, and this has necessitated the Inspector calling at intervals to ascertain when the case is considered free from infection,

Under such circumstances the ignorant classes are apt to think the case is being kept isolated too long, and that the medical practitioner is doing this for ulterior motives. To obviate this misconception a postcard, stamped and filled up as enclosed, will be left at the house at the time of notification, and you will confer a favour if you will kindly sign it, and see that it is posted when you consider the case is free from infection.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

M. O. H

**DIPHTHERIA.**—There were 36 cases notified during the year, the majority being during the latter part. One point of great interest was the epidemic in connection with St. Michael's Schools, which goes far to prove what an important part school attendance plays in the spread of Diphtheria, in some instances. For some months no cases of Diphtheria had been notified from Winton Ward, but at the end of November five cases were notified in this Ward, all being children who had attended St. Michael's Schools. I visited the Schools and examined the throats of all the children present, on December 1st. Out of 161 children there were 145 with inflamed throats, some with enlarged tonsils, and some with enlarged sub-maxillary lymphatic glands, but none with any evidence of membrane. The Schools were immediately closed, and information sent to the masters of other schools requesting them not to admit any children who had been recently attending St. Michael's. This School was closed by the Sanitary



Authority for three weeks, which, together with the Christmas holidays, would carry it on to the New Year. Leaflets regarding the disease were left at the homes of the scholars of St. Michael's.

Upon investigating the cases in connection with this school, we find the first case occurred at 21, Barlow Lane. This was notified on November 14th. The child was kept from school on the 11th on account of sore throat. Another child from the same house was attending the school up to the notification of this case. The origin of this first case could not be traced, but insanitary conditions were found in connection with the house. Ten days elapsed from the time this diphtheria case was kept from school (five days from the time the other child in the house was kept at home) when within two days four other children were kept at home. The probabilities are the children were ill for a day or so before they were kept away from school, which makes it difficult to fix the exact date of onset of the disease.

Address.	Commencement.	Notification.	Prohibition Note from Health Department.
107, Worsley Road ...	November 21 .....	Nov. 28th ...	Nov. 29th
56, Lincoln Street ...	November 22 .....	Nov. 24th ...	Nov. 24th
75, do. ...	November 22 .....	Nov. 28th ...	Nov. 29th
2, Langholme Place...	November 22 .....	Nov. 28th ...	Nov. 29th
Do. ...	At school up to after- noon of Nov. 28th	Nov. 30th ...	Nov. 29th
Do. ...	Did not attend school.	Nov. 29th ..	
Do. ...	Do. ..	Dec. 3rd .....	

When the first case was notified at 2, Langholme Place, every endeavour was made to have the case removed, but the parents objected. As the other cases developed they were removed. Unfortunately three out of the four in this family died.

After the school was closed five other cases were notified at the beginning of December amongst children who had attended St. Michael's Schools.



In one instance a child from Langholme Place was attending school up to the Monday evening, was notified on Wednesday, and died on Saturday. There is little doubt but that this child was suffering from the disease whilst attending school. Nothing insanitary was found in connection with the school, and there is every probability that the majority of the cases were due to contact with an infected case or cases in the school previous to its being closed.

Arrangements were made with Mr. Oldfield, chemist, Eccles, and Mr. Drinkwater, chemist, Patricroft, to always keep a stock of antitoxin, the Sanitary Authority undertaking to compensate for any loss owing to deterioration. A letter was sent to every medical man in this district informing him that antitoxin could be obtained at any hour from the above chemists.

The following is a copy of the leaflet referred to as being left at every house where a case of diphtheria is notified :—

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.  
DIPHTHERIA.

This disease most commonly affects the throat, and is due to very minute germs which in their growth on the throat may or may not produce a membrane.

The germs are given off in the breath and sputa. Therefore, anything the patient coughs or spits out should be received on rags or paper, and immediately burnt.

Some germs remain for a time on the throat after the patient is apparently well.

The patient should be isolated from the beginning of the illness and no one should enter the room but the nurse and doctor. At least a week should elapse from the time the patient is apparently well before he associates with others.

Unless precautions are taken, the nurse may convey the disease from the patient to others. A cotton garment, made to fasten down the front, can be easily put on or off when entering or leaving the room. The nurse should wash her face and hands, and brush her hair before associating with others.

When the patient is convalescent, the clothes, bedding, and room should be disinfected.

The hair should be cut, and a bath given to the patient at the termination of the illness.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Town Hall, Eccles.

*Bacteriological Examination of Suspected Cases of Diphtheria.*—

On 36 occasions throughout the year medical men have taken advantage of the arrangements entered into by the Sanitary Authority with the Owens College Bacteriological Department as to examination of swabs for the diphtheria bacilli, and in 22 instances no diphtheria bacilli were found. Upon enquiry from the medical men they informed me that the after course of these cases did not show any evidence of diphtheria. In some of the cases reported as diphtheria, the medical men informed me that the disease was of a mild nature, but the confirming evidence of the bacteriological examination was of value in convincing the patients as to the neces-



sity of isolation.

TYPHOID FEVER.—During the year there were 66 cases of this disease notified, the majority being, as usual, during the autumn months. On reference to the map at the frontispiece, many of these cases will be seen to have occurred in the Patricroft area where it has appeared year after year.

In my previous reports attention has been called repeatedly to the important part which soil pollution performs in the spread of this disease, and the repeated condemnation of the privy midden system has become somewhat monotonous to everyone concerned.

At the inquiry by the Local Government Board Inspectors into the cause of the outbreak of typhoid fever at Maidstone in 1897, some important and definite conclusions were come to. On page 32 of the Report on this inquiry issued in August, 1898, it is stated :—

“Recent researches into the life history of the bacillus of typhoid fever go to show that this organism finds in a soil contaminated with foul matters from leaky sewers, drains, and cesspools, conditions especially favourable to its vitality and multiplication. That the soil on which Maidstone stands is thus contaminated was set beyond doubt by the evidence put before us. To the existence of these conditions is mainly, we consider, to be attributed the remarkable persistence of fever in Maidstone after the primary cause of the outbreak had been removed by cutting off the Farleigh water supply.”

The members of the Sanitary Authority of the Borough are thoroughly convinced on the subject as to soil pollution being a great source of danger, but how to remedy the matter is a very difficult problem in the present state of the law. Reference is made to this subject in the next Section, and further remarks will be found on page 41.

*Bacteriological Examination in Suspected Cases of Typhoid Fever.*—In 40 instances throughout the year specimens of blood have been sent to the Owens College for the serum test. Twenty-four of these did not give the reaction and, upon enquiry from the medical attendants, it was stated the after course of the illness did not give evidence of typhoid fever.

DIARRHŒA.—There were 79 deaths due to this affection; 71 of these were below 5 years of age. Sixty of these deaths occurred during August and September. The late Dr. Ballard's explanation as to soil pollution being the chief cause of infantile diarrhœa was given in my annual Report of two years ago. It is worthy of notice that the hot summer of 1898 was accompanied by a high death-rate from diarrhœa, and followed by a large number of cases of typhoid fever, the two diseases acknowledged to be closely connected with soil pollution.

The following placard was posted throughout the Borough :—



## PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE. DIARRHŒA

Diarrhœa is very prevalent at present, and is proving fatal in many instances, especially amongst young children. The following suggestions and precautions are recommended:

1—*Boil all cows milk* immediately upon receiving it, and then keep in a cool place until consumed.

2—*Meat, fish, fruit, etc.*, should be kept in a cool and ventilated place, away from contamination by dust, flies, etc. On no account should any unsound food be eaten.

3—*Infant feeding.*

(a). *Nature of food.* A baby cannot digest starchy food, therefore do *not* give any bread "pobbies," corn flour, oatmeal, or any of the so-called baby's foods, until the child is over six months of age. Previous to this age, the child should have nothing but mother's milk. If the baby has to be hand fed, then give a mixture of cows' milk (previously boiled) and weak barley water.

(b) *Quantity.* Many babies have their stomachs deranged by over-feeding. Do not mix at one time more than will quarter fill the feeding bottle.

(c) *Cleanliness.* A glass feeding bottle with teat only is the best. Do not use a bottle with a tube. Place the feeding bottle in cold water in a saucepan, and gradually heat to boiling point, keeping at that temperature for some minutes, each time after using. Wash the teat thoroughly in running water, after using.

4.—*Insanitary surroundings.* Abundance of fresh air and cleanliness of rooms are essential to health. It is advisable to communicate in writing with the Sanitary Inspector if you are aware of any nuisance arising from faulty drainage, accumulation of offensive matter, or the exposure for sale of unsound articles of food.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Town Hall, Eccles, Sep., 1898.

MEASLES.—Cases of this disease have been occurring throughout the whole year. Five deaths were registered—one in January, two in April, and two in August,

As before stated, an epidemic of this disease occurred at Monton, and as the disease affected several children before it was brought to the notice of the Health Department, little good could be expected from closing the school at that period. After due consideration, the Health Committee determined to keep the schools open, and to watch the result of the Notification by the teachers, which was then adopted, for if the schools were closed, it was not possible to ascertain where the cases were. Even if measles were on the list under the Notification Act, it would be impossible to ascertain where all the cases were owing to so many parents treating the cases without calling in a medical man.

Immediately the cases were notified, the houses were visited, instructions as to isolation given, and the following leaflet left with the parents :

Town Hall, Eccles,

Nov. 10th, 1898.

Measles is again prevalent in the district.

There are more deaths every year from measles than from scarlet fever. This is due



to the neglect of parents, in many cases, because of the mistaken idea that the disease is not dangerous.

Take the same care and precautions as you do with scarlet fever, and you may save your children. MEASLES IS A FEVER.

The disease begins like a cold in the head; this lasts four days before the rash comes out, and the case is "catching" during all this period, as well as for some fortnight or more after the disappearance of the rash.

Isolate the patient. Keep off measles as long as you can. During the last epidemic in this Borough 69 deaths were directly due to measles—62 of these were below 5 years of age, i.e., 90 per cent. The older the child is when it has measles the better chance it has of living through it.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, even in very mild cases, follow on the disease if the patient is not kept in bed.

#### THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The following cases of measles were notified by the teachers of the schools in the Borough during November and December :—

St. Andrew's, Monton	...	...	...	...	25
Monton Memorial	...	...	..	...	19
St. Mark's, Winton	...	...	...	...	5
Christ Church, Patricroft	...	...	...	...	7
St. Andrew's, Eccles	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	57

The epidemic did not spread, and none of the above cases died.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Five deaths were registered as due to this disease. During November and December there were 21 cases notified by the teachers of the schools in the Borough. In each case the house was visited and a copy of the following leaflet left :

#### BOROUGH OF ECCLES. WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease is most fatal in young children. Out of every 100 deaths from whooping cough, 96 occur in children below 5 years of age.

A child suffering from this disease should be isolated, and not brought in contact with any other child until the characteristic spasmodic cough or whoop has disappeared for at least a week. This may be six weeks or more from the commencement of the illness.

The disease is spread by the breath and sputa of the patient. Whatever the child coughs up should be received on paper or rags, and immediately burnt.

#### THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Town Hall, Eccles.

CHICKEN-POX.—There were seven cases of this disease notified by the teachers of schools in the Borough. In each instance the house was visited, enquiries made as to whether the child had been vaccinated or not, and a copy of the following leaflet left :



## BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

## CHICKEN-POX.

A child suffering from this disease should be isolated from the beginning of the illness until all scabs have disappeared. Only the nurse and doctor should be allowed in the room.

Precautions should be taken by the nurse, such as washing the hands and face, brushing the hair and changing the outer garments; otherwise she may carry the disease to others. A cotton garment, made to button down the front, can be easily put on and taken off when the nurse enters or leaves the sick room.

After the patient has recovered, the clothes, bedding, and room should be disinfected. The hair should be cut, and a bath given to the patient before he is allowed to associate with others.

M. O. H

INFLUENZA.—Ten deaths were registered as due to this disease, the majority being in the early part of the year.

ERYSIPELAS.—There were 43 cases notified and one death registered.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—There were two cases notified.

PHTHISIS.—Forty-four deaths were registered as due to this disease. In 1897 there were 56, and 50 in 1896.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—Some of the measures have been described in the early portion of this report. When a case of typhoid fever is reported a special covered pail is immediately taken to the house, and instructions given that all evacuations etc., from the patient are to be disinfected and put into the pail. This is removed each day. If there is a privy midden in connection with the house, the contents are immediately treated with chloride of lime and removed, and a mixture of chlorinated lime and water is placed in the pit and down the gulleys surrounding the house.

A copy of the following circular is left at each house where there is a case of an infectious nature

## BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Proceedings may be taken against and penalties may be inflicted upon

Any person who, whilst suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, wilfully exposes himself in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance.

Any person being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer

Any person who gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder.

Any person who disposes of infected refuse or rubbish without previous disinfection.

The Infectious Disease Notification Act orders that when a case of infectious disease occurs in any house, the medical attendant, head of the family, or nearest relative, as soon as aware of it, must send notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health.



## PRECAUTIONS.

When an infectious case arises it should be isolated, and all superfluous curtains, carpets, etc. should be removed from the sick room. No one should enter this room during the illness but the doctor attending and person nursing. Nurses should wear dresses of washing material. In place of ordinary pocket handkerchiefs, pieces of rag, which can afterwards be destroyed, should be used by the patient.

Soiled linen and other articles should be placed in a solution of disinfectant until they are washed, when they should be subjected to a thorough boiling for over ten minutes, and not washed with other clothes.

In cases of SCARLET FEVER, the body should be rubbed daily with oil as soon as the skin begins to peel off, and as soon as allowed by the medical attendant, baths should be given daily, the water of which should be disinfected before it is thrown away.

In cases of TYPHOID FEVER, the urine and excreta from the patient contain the germs of the disease, and on no account should these be put into a water-closet or privy, but after adding some disinfectants they should be placed in the special pail provided by the Corporation.

The nurse should pay particular attention to keeping her hands and nails cleansed. She should keep her nails short, and use a nail brush.

In cases of DIPHTHERIA the infectious germs are given off in the breath, and more particularly in what the patient coughs or spits out. The phlegm or spittle should be received on rags or paper and immediately burnt.

The germs may be found in the sputum for many days or weeks after apparent convalescence, therefore the throat should be gargled frequently with some antiseptic, such as weak Condy's fluid, Sanitas, etc., for some time after the patient is apparently well.

Disinfecting fluid, &c., will be supplied free of cost, upon application at the under-mentioned office.

Disinfection of the rooms, &c., after any infectious disease (including consumption) is done free of cost, by the Sanitary Authority, if word is sent to the Public Health Office.

By order of the Sanitary Committee,

Public Health Office,  
Town Hall, Eccles.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

**TABLE of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the Year 1898, in the Urban Sanitary District of Eccles, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.**

Localities.	Population at all ages		Registered Births	Aged under 5 or over 5	New cases of Sickness in each locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health						No. of such Cases Removed to Hospital.				
	Census 1891	Estimated to middle of 1898			Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Fevers		Erysipelas	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Enteric or Typhoid	Puerperal	Erysipelas	
							Enteric or Typhoid	Puerperal							
BARTON.....			149	Under 5... 5 upwards	4 10	1 1	2 5			2 4	1 1	4			
ECCLES .....			152	Under 5... 5 upwards	1 4		6		2 3	1		3		1	
IRWELL ....			139	Under 5... 5 upwards	3 5	3 4	1 14			2 4	1 1	5		1	
MONTON .... AND PARK.			92	Under 5... 5 upwards	3 22	4 3	3 3		5	2 6	1 1	1		1	
PATRICROFT			209	Under 5... 5 upwards	9 13	1 4	1 27	1 1	1 10	6 7		7			
WINTON - ...			191	Under 5... 5 upwards	10 16	4 15	6		10	6 10	3 3	1			
Barton Union Workhouse				Under 5... 5 upwards	...		1					1			
TOTALS...	29606	35000	932	Under 5... 5 upwards	30 70	8 28	4 62		3 40	19 31	4 6	22 22	1 1	2	





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#### SECTION IV.

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#### ORDINARY SANITARY WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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## Ordinary Sanitary Work of the Health Department.

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### STAFF.

CHIEF INSPECTOR	-	C. W. LASKEY, Cert. San. Inspector.
ASSIST. INSPECTOR	-	J. MORRIS, Cert. San. Inspector.
DISINFECTOR, &c.	-	W. CROMPTON.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.—During the year there were 4841 re-inspections of nuisances in course of abatement; 1835 houses were inspected; 706 visits were paid to infected houses, and 189 rooms were disinfected, in addition to the ordinary inspections of slaughter-houses, milk-shops, cow sheds, common lodging houses, etc.

A summary of the work done by the Department will be found at the end of this section.

A great deal of work has been done in connection with the abatement of nuisances. Some of this is of very great importance, as evidenced by the fact that 25 new systems of drainage were laid down in connection with 107 houses, 52 privy middens were converted into 90 water closets, 501 house drains were taken up, cleansed and relaid in an efficient manner. A great deal of your Inspectors' time is taken up by the superintendence of this work, but it is pleasing to report that the Inspectors consider that there is a great improvement in the character of the work done.

Proceedings were taken before the magistrates in five cases with the result that orders for the abatement of nuisances were granted, and the owners were fined the costs.

DAIRIES, COW SHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS.—There are 23 cowsheds and 45 dairies and milk shops registered in the Borough. These have been regularly inspected, 66 visits having been paid to the cow sheds, and 102 to the milk shops and dairies.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 46 bakehouses, and 76 visits of inspection have been paid to them. One recently established cellar bakehouse was closed, and a new one provided above ground.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—The two registered common lodging houses have been inspected 76 times, and were always found to be in a satisfactory condition.

CANAL BOATS.—Ninety-nine canal boats were inspected, as against 116 for 1897. The 99 boats were occupied by 87 adult males and 29 adult females, and 2 children making a total of 118 persons. The average occupancy per boat was 1.19 persons. As every cabin was registered for at least three



persons, it is clear that they are not overcrowded. No case of infectious disease was found on any of the boats. There was only one irregularity. In this case the deck over the cabin required repairing. This matter was attended to upon receipt of notice from the Inspector. It is gratifying to note that year by year the number of children found in the boats is becoming fewer—children of school age being generally left at home.

**SMOKE ABATEMENT**—Seventy-nine observations of mill and works chimneys were taken during the year, and in two cases proceedings were taken before the magistrates with the result that orders to abate the nuisances were made, and the owners of the works were fined the cost of the proceedings.

**INSPECTIONS OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES & BUTCHERS' SHOPS.**—Ninety-six visits of inspection were paid to the slaughter houses, and they were all found in fairly good condition. No unsound meat was found.

**DRAINAGE EXAMINATIONS.**—The smoke test was applied to drains 440 times, and in addition 179 drains were opened up for examination after formal written complaints had been made, and authority given for that purpose. Over 98 per cent of the drains so exposed were found to be defective in some particular.

Two workshops with insufficient sanitary accommodation were provided with additional and efficient water-closets.

**SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS' ACT.**—\*Return shewing the number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, in the Borough of Eccles, and the result of the analyses for the year ended the 31st December, 1898 :—

1—	16th May, 1898—	1lb. of Butter.	Genuine.
2—	do.	1lb. of Lard.	do.
3—	do.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Pepper.	do.
4—	do.	6oz. Pepper.	do.
5—	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Vinegar.	do.
6—	do.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of Butter.	do.
7—	do.	1 pint of S. Whiskey	do.
8—	do.	1 pint of Rum	do.
9—	do.	6 ozs. of G. Ginger.	do.
10—	do.	6 ozs. of Coffee—contained the per centage of foreign ingredients, viz., upwards of 45 per cent of Chicory.	
		Fined 10/- and 21/3 costs.	
11—	do.	1 pint of I. Whiskey.	Genuine.
12—	do.	1 lb. of Lard.	do.
13—	do.	6 oz. Pepper	do.
14—	do.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of Butter.	do.
15—	do.	6 ozs. of G. Ginger.	do.



16—9th September—1 pint of S. Whiskey. 27½ per cent under  
proof. Not proceeded against.

17—	do.	1 lb. of Butter.	Genuine.
18—	do.	1 lb. of Butter.	do.
19—	do.	1 lb. of Butter.	do.
20—	do.	1 pint of I. Whiskey.	do.
21—	do.	1 lb. of Butter.	do.
22—	do.	1 lb. of Lard.	do.
23—	do.	1 pint of New Milk	do.
24—	do.	1 pint of New Milk.	do.

\* Kindly furnished by Mr. Superintendent BENT.

*Tabulated Particulars of Nuisances dealt with during 1898.*

	1898	1897	1896	1895
House Drains—Taken up, Cleansed, and Re-laid ..	501	309	309	275
"    New, provided ..	25	46	63	17
"    Slopstone waste pipes, disconnected from ..	2	4	7	13
"    Bath ..	9	5	4	13
"    Lavatory ..	3	3	8	7
"    Privy Drains ..	74	...	1	37
"    Ventilated ...	17	19	27	9
Gully Traps—Defective ..	13	59	134	121
"    Want of ..	60	29	13	30
"    Filthy ..	43	89	118	3
Soil Pipes—Defective ..	13	15	22	11
"    Ventilation of ..	18	21	34	20
"    Bath and Lavatory Waste Pipes disconnected from ..	1	5	4	24
Slopstone Waste Pipe—Defective ..	113	154	115	98
Water Closets—Defective " pan " ..	16	31	27	21
"    Defects in ..	10	5	12	27
"    Inefficient flush to ..	1	3	8	11
"    Want of ..	4	...	...	...
Slop-water Closets—Defective ...	4	8	26	19
Defective Ashpits ...	19	26	25	4
"    Paving of Yards and Passages ..	244	151	169	146
"    Cellar Floors, &c. ..	58	39	44	42
"    Channelling ..	...	2	...	2
Defective, Eaves Gutters and Spouting... ..	47	63	104	49
"    Bath and Lavatory Waste Pipes ..	9	9	23	16
"    Roofs ...	14	27	31	8
"    Middensteads ..	2	6	7	7
"    Slopstones ...	3	2	1	...
"    Privy Pits ..	85	158	121	127
Rain-water Pipes—Disconnected from drains ..	106	79	190	201
"    "    from soil Pipes ..	11	3	5	...
Urinals—Defective ..	4	9	15	2
Cesspools Abolished ..	4	15	2	4
Yards, &c. cleansed.. ..	15	23	22	14
Dirty Houses Cleansed ..	13	14	40	11
House Premises Damp ..	4	43	26	4
Overcrowded Dwelling-houses ..	5	6	7	...
Accumulations of Manure and Rubbish ..	34	36	21	17
Obstructive Buildings removed.. ..	28	8	10	...
Keeping Fowls, &c., so as to cause a nuisance ..	29	16	41	12
'Backing-up' of Sewage ..	...	...	7	2
Street Gullies Defective and Stopped up ..	31	32	13	5
Manholes—Foul Smells from ..	2	4	5	...
Want of Water Supply to Houses ..	6	2	2	3
Waste of Water ..	9	20	8	13
Milkshops and Cowsheds require limewashing ..	...	4	7	5
"    Defects in ..	...	2	2	...
Bakehouses require Cleansing and Limewashing ..	2	1	5	8
"    Defects in ..	...	1	1	2
Workshops requiring Cleansing and Limewashing ..	...	...	7	...
"    Defective Ventilation of ..	...	...	4	...
Slaughter-houses requiring Limewashing ..	11	1	1	...
"    Defective floor of ..	...	1	1	...
Miscellaneous ..	44	6	24	9
Totals....	1696	1614	1923	1469



	1898	1897	1896	1895
Privies Converted into Water Closets .. ..	52	100	83	51
Number of preliminary notices served .. ..	30	62	195	319
" Committees .. ..	103	52	72	117
" Cases before the Magistrates .. ..	5	9	..	5
" Letters written ... ..	971	1000	974	810
" Letters received .. ..	665	..	..	..
" Water Closets provided in lieu of Privies ..	76	112	98	39
" Slop Water .. ..	4	71	25	67
" Latrines... ..	10	..	..	..
Infected Premises—Walls, &c. Stripped & Limewashed ..	101	82	178	175
Re-inspection of Nuisances in course of abatement ..	4841	3490	2932	1907
Houses Inspected .. ..	1835	1678	1699	1094
Inspections of Slaughter Houses .. ..	96	77	53	43
" Milkshops .. ..	102	141	81	123
" Cowsheds .. ..	66	95	22	22
" Common Lodging Houses .. ..	76	43	47	51
" Bakehouses... ..	143	78	84	96
" Workshops .. ..	31	72	92	2
Inspection of Van Dwellings .. ..	73	..	..	..
Owners seen re Nuisances .. ..	495	452	487	372
Zymotic Cases visited and re-visited .. ..	706	399	929	521
Other cases of Sickness visited .. ..	110	..	..	..
Rooms Disinfected .. ..	189	157	312	302
Schools .. ..	5	..	..	2
Privy pits disinfected.. ..	5	..	..	..
Schools Inspected .. ..	2	24	12	24
Canal Boats ... ..	99	116	131	101
Smoke Observations .. ..	79	121	107	67
Applications of Smoke Tests to Drains .. ..	440	498	420	310
Drains Opened up for Examination .. ..	179	62	38	..
Typhoid Pails removed, cleansed, and disinfected ..	324	103	250	..
Visits to Houses Let in Lodgings... ..	..	5	28	..
Inspection of Water Closets .. ..	729	77	..	..

**Proceedings taken before the Magistrates.**

Offence.	Result.	Fine.	Remarks.
Emitting black smoke from works chimney	Convict'd	Costs 5/6	
Do do. ...	do.	do.	
Do do. ...	do.	10/- & 8/6 costs	
Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance	do.	costs 16/6	Ordered to comply with notice.
Do do. ...	do.	do. 14/6	Do. do.
Do do. ...	do.	do. 16/6	Do. do.
Do do. ...		do. 6/-	Adjourned & afterwards withdrawn, work having been done. }
Do do. ...		do. 6/-	

## SPECIAL SANITARY MATTERS

*Water Supply.*—This is supplied by the Manchester Corporation. The water supply is an important matter in connection with the water supply for the city. A good water supply is essential for the health of the city.

*Sanitation of the City.*—In 1881 the Corporation of Manchester was established. The Corporation was established for the purpose of improving the sanitary conditions of the city. The Corporation was established for the purpose of improving the sanitary conditions of the city. The Corporation was established for the purpose of improving the sanitary conditions of the city.

## SECTION V.

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## SPECIAL SANITARY WORK.



## SPECIAL SANITARY MATTERS.

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WATER SUPPLY.—This is supplied by the Manchester Corporation. In one instance a well was in use; upon analysis the water was reported unfit for domestic use. A notice to close the well has been served on the owner.

DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—In July a Report was presented concerning the property within the area bounded by Church Street, Barton Street and St. James Street. In that area there are 138 houses, all of which were inspected by the Borough Surveyor and Medical Officer, and reported upon. Of these 41 were considered unfit for human habitation, and 60 others were in insanitary conditions more or less of a serious nature.

As the area was not over built upon, but the houses so irregularly arranged, the Health Committee considered the advisability as to devising a scheme for the rearrangement of the houses and streets; a Sub-committee was formed for this purpose. The Report or the Sub-committee was presented to the Council, and at a meeting of the General Purposes Committee, held on August 17th, 1898, it was resolved:—

“That the Committee deem it inexpedient at the present time to carry out the Scheme of Improvement of the area bounded by Church Street, Barton Street and St. James Street, referred to in the Reports submitted to and considered by them this day.”

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—The arrangement with the Salford Corporation to treat the cases of infectious disease from this Borough at the Ladywell Sanatorium continues to work satisfactorily.

EXCREMENT AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.—All nightsoil is disposed of to farmers, and ashpit refuse is tipped at Peel Green.

WATER CLOSETS.—These are being adopted in all new property, and in addition 90 water closets and ashtubs have been provided for old property, replacing 52 privy pits which have been abolished.

Ordinary wash down water closets are recommended in all instances.

PRIVY MIDDENS.—There are now 3,104 privies and 493 ashpits in the Borough, in addition to 1308 ashtubs and 16 pails. The 3104 privies and ashpits have been cleansed over six times during the year and the ashtubs are scavenged every week. The cleansing is done in the daytime during the winter months and in the night time during the summer. When the material has been thrown on the paved streets the area is well flushed after well sprinkling with a 15 per cent carbolic disinfecting powder.



As regards the scavenging of the privy pits, these structures being so large it is some time before there is a commingling of the faecal matter and ashes, hence the structures are not adapted to a frequent emptying, the original idea being, no doubt, to wait several months until they were full and then get a farmer to come for the material.

Where bye-laws are made for the occupiers to keep privy middens clean, the structures referred to being constructed of watertight material all above the level of the surrounding ground and of a small capacity, as described in the present bye-laws of this Authority, the following is recommended by the Local Government Board in their Model Bye-laws :

"5. The occupier of any premises shall, once at least in *every week* cleanse every privy belonging to such premises and furnished with a fixed receptacle for faecal matter."

In Knight's Annotated Bye-laws we find the following note: "The necessity for frequent scavenging is obviously greater in the case of privies than in the case of receptacles for house refuse, the more so as the former may at any time contain excreta capable of communicating through the surrounding air the specific poison of some infectious disease. For the purpose of convenience it is, as a rule, desirable that the interval regulating the removal both of privy contents and of house refuse should be the same. It is also convenient that it should be done weekly."

TYPHOID FEVER AND INFECTED PRIVY MIDDENS.—LASKEY v. BARNETT.—

At this stage it will be advisable to review the proceedings in this important trial.

In 1894 a Local Government Board Inspector inspected the Borough, and amongst other suggestions recommended the abolition of the privy midden system, a condition earnestly desired by the Sanitary Authority. As a result of correspondence between the Town Clerk and the Local Government Board, following on this suggestion, the Local Government Board stated:—

"With respect to the difficulty experienced by the Town Council in securing the conversion of privies into water closets, that although the Council might not have power to issue a *general* order requiring water closets to be provided in all cases, it would seem that in all cases where the privy is by reason of defective structure a source of nuisance, there would be no difficulty in enforcing the necessary works for the amendment of the structure or for the provision of water closets, and that as it would appear from Dr Bruce Low's Report and from the last Annual Report of the late Medical Officer of Health for the Borough that 'a large number of midden privies might be dealt with as injurious to health,' in the Board's experience the exercise of the powers which Local Authorities possess under the Public Health Act 1875, has in many towns sufficed to induce a large proportion of the owners of property to effect the replacement of midden privies by water closets or other improved forms of closets."



In 1896 Sixteen cases of typhoid fever occurred in Ellesmere Street. After putting down a new sewer in the street the Sanitary Authority requested the property owners to do away with the infected privy pits, and in lieu thereof, to substitute some form of water closets. Mr. Barnett refused to do this in connection with five houses. Acting on the suggestion mentioned above, notices were served under the Nuisances Section of the Public Health Act, to abolish the "*foul and defective* privy pits," &c.

Before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Quarter Sessions, where witnesses gave evidence, decisions were given in favour of the Corporation, but before the Court of Appeal at Queen's Bench (Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wills) this was reversed. The following is a summary by the Town Clerk.

The Appeal from the decision of the Court of Quarter Sessions in the matter of the nuisances existing at the property situate and numbered 61, 83, 111, 115, and 123, Ellesmere Street, belonging to Mr. Barnett, was heard by the Court of Appeal, when judgment was given quashing the order of the Quarter Sessions with costs. The grounds on which the judgment was given were as follows :—

- 1.—That the Local Authority having undertaken the duty of cleansing the privies in the Borough, and not having so cleansed the privies in question as to render them free from infection by the typhoid bacilli which were proved to have existed therein were responsible for the nuisance caused in that respect (that the owner having acquired the premises some time after the occurrence of the first case of typhoid fever without notice of its existence could not be held to be responsible) ;
- 2.—That there being no evidence in the statement of the case by the Court of Quarter Sessions that the structures were different from those ordinarily in use and allowed by the Public Health Acts, structural alterations did not appear to the Court to be necessary or proper to abate the nuisance.
- 3.—That the Court was of opinion that no power was vested in the Local Authority to require the provision of water closets in substitution for the privy middens, even though they were defective in structure and caused a nuisance to arise which might continue after the defects in the said structures had been remedied.

It was admitted the proceedings had been taken under the right Section of the Public Health Act.

The Lord Chief Justice gave an exhaustive judgment which was followed by Mr. Justice Wills, who in the course of his remarks, stated " I entirely agree with my Lord that it is not fair to throw on the owners of property the change from the privy system to the water closet system without any expression on that behalf by the Legislature."

With such a definite expression of opinion as the above it is evidently useless endeavouring to get these structures changed as the law stands at present.



Many Authorities realising this have adopted private bills.

The following are extracts from the Wolverhampton Provisional Order:—

[59 & 60 VIC.]

[CHAP. CXI.]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S  
PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 19) ACT, 1896.

BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON.

ART. IV.—(1.) When a sewer and water supply sufficient for the purpose are reasonably available, the Corporation may from time to time, by written notice to the owner or owners of any building, require any existing closet accommodation (other than a Water Closet or a Waste-water Closet) provided at or in connection with such building, to be altered so as to be converted into a Water Closet or Waste-water Closet, which shall comply with the bye-laws for the time being in force and shall communicate with a sewer; and they may also require a separate receptacle for ashes and house refuse to be provided at or in connection with such building.

(2). If the owner or owners of any such building fail in any respect to comply with a notice from the Corporation (under subdivision 1 of this Article) the Corporation may at the expiration of a time to be specified in the notice (not being less than fourteen days after the service of the notice), do the work specified in such notice; and may recover in a summary manner from the owner or owners the expenses incurred by the Corporation in so doing:

Provided that, if in any case such alteration shall be required in respect of any existing closet accommodation which prior to the service of the notice under subdivision (1) of this Article, shall not have been certified by the medical officer of health to be sufficient for the necessities of the inhabitants of the building nor to be in such a state as to create a nuisance or to be injurious to health, then the cost of providing and laying the drain and of connecting the same with the sewer and of fixing the Water Closet or Waste-water Closet, as the case may be, shall be borne by the Corporation, and the remainder of the said expenses shall be borne by the owner.

(3.) The Corporation may contribute towards the expenses incurred in making any alteration of any closet accommodation in pursuance of this Article, in any case in which they may not be required to bear any part of such expense.

ART. X. The Corporation may with the sanction of the Local Government Board and subject to the provisions of this Order borrow on the security of the Improvement Fund and Improvement Rate of the Borough such sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of thirty-five thousand pounds as may from time to time be necessary for the purpose of defraying any expenditure of the Corporation in pursuance of subdivisions (2) and (3) of Article IV. of this Order.

If it is right, as every one must admit, that these structures should be changed, it ought not to necessitate each district applying for a private bill, which entails a great expense even if there is no opposition.

The following is an extract from an article in *Public Health*, written by myself, under the heading of "Typhoid Fever, Privy Middens and the Public Health Acts." After referring to the particulars of the trial *Laskey v. Barnett*, it states:—

"The judgment from a legal point of view may be correct; it certainly is of



wide-reaching importance as showing the position in which local authorities are placed by the present state of the law.

"The remarks of the learned Judges in this case, taken in conjunction with those made in the Court of Appeal in the *Widnes* case (where structural alterations were carried out under Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875), make it abundantly clear that the opinion of the Judges is that the law does not permit local authorities to change these structures, in any case, at the expense of the property owners. The summation seems to be, once a privy midden, always a privy midden, as long as it is made and kept, according to the Lord Chief Justice, "as such contrivances usually are constructed."

"The point for consideration at present are :

"1. Can a local authority refuse to undertake the cleansing of such structures in a district, once having undertaken this duty under Section 42, Public Health Act, 1875, while they continue to cleanse other structures in their district which are more in accord with modern ideas of sanitation? What interpretation will be put on the words "reasonable excuse" under Section 43 of the Public Health Act, 1875?

"2. In 1894 new building bye-laws were adopted by the Corporation of Eccles, and a request was then made that power should be given to insist on water closets being adopted for all new houses. The answer of the Local Government Board was that, as the Statute allowed various sanitary conveniences, conveniences other than water closets could not be prohibited, but might be made the subject of stringent regulations as to their construction. As a result of this, a man building a row of six houses, provided he complies with the bye-laws as to construction, may fix a different type of sanitary convenience at each house, viz: (a) water closet with ash pit; (b) earth closet with fixed receptacle; (c) earth closet with movable receptacle; (d) privy with ash tub; (e) privy with movable receptacle (pail, etc.); and (f) privy with fixed receptacle (privy midden).

"To efficiently cleanse structures of such a variety of systems would entail an enormous permanent expense on a Corporation. Surely, if they are to undertake the cleansing, they should have the power of limiting the systems in the town, at least in the case of all new property, considering that the original cost is so nearly equal for all types.

"3. As regards the structures already in existence, would it not be right that a local authority should have the power to borrow money to assist property owners in changing such structures, and to charge the whole or part (in the discretion of the Local Authority) of the expense of such alterations upon their funds, any such expenditure, so far as to be borne by owners, being treated as private improvement expenses?

"As the law stands at present, in many towns like Eccles the sanitary authorities, while aware of the serious risks connected with these "relics of barbarism," are powerless to alter them except at their own expense, and then only with the consent of the owner, and at the risk of the expenditure being declared *ultra vires*. The whole expense of such alterations, if done by the local authority, must, it would seem, come out of the current rates, as there is no power to borrow for such a purpose.

"In a town like this, with 3,000 such structures belonging to about 5,000 houses, it is evidently a serious matter. A penny rate only produces £500, and the average cost of conversion is computed at from £4 to £5 a house.

"Medical officers of health throughout the country, as well as the medical advisers of the Local Government Board, have been irresistably driven to the



conclusion that the time is ripe for bringing the sanitary conveniences of large towns up to a standard more in consonance with modern sanitary ideas (see Sir Richard Thorne Thorne's Address, Midland Medical Society, October, 1897), and this conviction has led a number of local authorities to individually obtain the necessary powers by private Acts. It is, therefore, a question whether, now that the law is so definitely laid down that it cannot be misunderstood, measures ought not to be taken by the Government to amend the Public Health Acts, so as to make impossible the anachronisms which have been above alluded to. Without any desire to usurp the functions of the legal advisers to the local authorities, it is with deference suggested that good would result from local authorities generally taking the subject into serious consideration, and bringing such pressure to bear as may tend to that end.

"Such an Act might, following the precedent of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, be made adoptive, and if its provisions were made to operate equitably, it would meet with little, if any, opposition."

In November the Health Committee recommended that a deputation should be sent to the Local Government Board to discuss the present position, and this recommendation was adopted at the meeting of the Council in December. Up to the end of the year no answer had been received from the Local Government Board.

#### \*SEWERAGE.

New sewers have been laid in the following streets and passages during 1898 :—

##### Storm Overflows—Contract No. 1.

Do.	do.	No. 2.
Do.	do.	No. 3.
Do.	do.	No. 4.
Irwell Park		Stafford road
Thomas-street		Devonshire-road
Mitchell-street		Leigh's Yard
Marsden-street		Canal Bank
Pleasant Road		Garden-street
Green-street		Back Mather Avenue
Alfred-street		Back Hardy-street
Granville-street		Back Wellington-road
Francis-street		Back Park road (part of)
Alexandra-road		Back passages Clifton Avenue
Shakespeare Crescent (part of)		Back Davis-street
Higher Croft		Back Scotta-road
Trafford-road (surface drain)		Back Oxford-street
Pine Grove		Back Pleasant-road
Kearsley-street		Back Trafford-road
Andover-street		Back Green-street
Gorton-street		Back King-street
Hopwood Avenue		Back Chadwick-road
May-street		Back Mather Avenue
Gladstone-road		Back Andover-street
Salisbury-road		Back Robert-street
Bright-road		Back Thomas-street
Cavendish-road		Back Coupe's Square
Blantyre-road		

\*Kindly furnished by the Borough Surveyor.



## SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT BIRMINGHAM.

The delegates from the Borough of Eccles reported fully on this Congress, which was held from September 27th to October 1st, 1898.

The following is taken from the Report:—

### *Summary and Recommendations.*

The result of the Congress has been to strengthen our opinions on the following points:

1.—Efforts should be made to arrange with the Salford Authority that in the event of an epidemic of small-pox we should have power to remove all cases to Mode Wheel; our present arrangement being for the use of 20 beds only.

2.—The prevalence of so many midden privies in the Borough is a serious and constant source of danger to health.

3.—That endeavours should be made to obtain powers generally throughout the country for the elimination of tuberculosis from cows, as suggested by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis. In the meantime we agree with the suggestion that Sanitary Authorities should call the attention of the governing bodies of public institutions to the advantages of obtaining milk from farms guaranteed free from tuberculosis; and would suggest that a letter to this effect be sent to each of the following Institutions in the Borough, viz: the Workhouse, Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, Co-operative Society, Children's Homes in Worsley Road and Green Lane.

4.—That food preservatives, with the exception of ice and refrigeration, should be prohibited.

5.—Endeavours should be made to disseminate a better knowledge of hygiene among the public, such as by popular lectures and making hygiene a compulsory subject in elementary schools.

### *Vaccination.*

In the Report prominence was given to Dr. Mc.Vail's statements regarding vaccination, amongst others being the following:—

From this time forward, every vaccination should be done as efficiently as possible. No medical man should ever again yield to a parental request to make only one small mark on a child's arm. Let the standard number of typical Jennerian vesicles be produced, or let the parent go to the petty sessions and there obtain the relief which the new law allows. There can be no hardship in offering this choice, and an incidental result of such a course will be to draw more and more clearly the already very clear contrast between the vaccinated and the unvaccinated in epidemics of small-pox.

A copy of the Report and the following letter was forwarded to every medical practitioner in the Borough:—

TOWN HALL, ECCLES,

DEAR SIR,

17th DECEMBER, 1898.

The Sanitary Authority of this Borough, appreciating fully the advantages of efficient vaccination, are desirous of drawing the attention of the members of the medical profession in the district to the remarks of Dr. Mc.Vail on this subject at the recent Congress of the Sanitary Institute. I am directed to forward you a copy of the Report of the delegates from this Borough who attended that Congress.



The following is an extract from a report just issued by the Medical Officer of Health for Middlesboro' on the recent epidemic of small-pox in that town:—"The great lesson to be learnt from the epidemic is—That vaccination thoroughly and efficiently performed is a sure and safe protection against liability to attack from small-pox; by thoroughly and efficiently I do not mean vaccination leaving one or two cicatrices, but the standard of not less than four scars equal to an area of half a square inch of foveated cicatrix required of the public vaccinators by the Local Government Board, and I would even advocate an excess of this standard."

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Doctor.....

M.O.H.

## PUBLIC BATHS.

—o—

The Public Baths have been improved at a cost of £1860 during the year 1898, in the following respects:—

1.—*Large Swimming Bath*.—The base of this bath has been re-formed, with white glazed tiles, with four black string courses as a relief, and the sides of the bath have also been re-formed with white glazed tiles, with a blue string course at the water level. The grating which was formerly at the foot of the bath, and a source of danger to divers, has been done away with, and the water is now heated by means of steam sprays at the head of the baths. The work carried out in this bath will obviously tend to better cleanliness. The walls of the dressing boxes to the top, and the remainder of the wall to a height of 4ft. 6in. have also been re-formed with white glazed tiles, and the portion of the wall above this together with the ceiling, has been painted. The doors of the dressing boxes have been taken off, and the position of the seats in the boxes re-arranged to give bathers better supervision over their belongings. Steam pipes have been provided for warming the building, and reducing the amount of condensation on the walls and roof.

2.—*A new Boiler-house* has been erected with a Laundry and Drying Chamber above. The Boiler-house has been constructed of adequate size to accommodate a second boiler in case it should be hereafter needed.

3.—*A New Galloway Tubular Boiler*, 24ft. × 7ft. has been provided.

4.—*A Calorifier* has also been provided for the purpose of regulating the temperature of the water supplied to the Slipper Baths and the Foot Baths.

On July 24th, 1898, the Baths were opened to boys under the age of 15 years, who were admitted free of charge, and it is estimated that between 1,500 and 2,000 availed themselves of the opportunity.

On the following day a gala was held, and was very successful.



The Baths were only formally re-opened to the public on July 27th, 1898. During the summer and autumn months, the water was changed at least twice a week. The prices charged from the opening until October 31st were as follows : Plunge Baths, Mondays and Thursdays, 4d., other days, 2d., Slipper Baths, 4d. Special terms were also granted to clubs and school boys and school girls.

The Baths Committee have this year for the first time kept the Baths open during the winter months at considerably reduced prices. It is to be hoped that this will be continued in future years.

The prices of admission during the period extending from November 1st to April 1st are : Plunge Baths, Mondays 3d. ; Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2d. Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1d. Slipper Baths, 2d. The water is changed during the last mentioned period at least once a week.

*Accommodation.*—Two Plunge Baths and eight Slipper Baths

*Total Number of Bathers from 1894 to 1898.*—1894. 24995 ; 1895, 28904 ; 1896, 24638 ; 1897, 25274 ; 1898 (from July 27th to December 31st) 16326.

It may be mentioned that the Committee have recently instructed their architect to prepare estimates for the further extension of the Baths to provide an additional Swimming Bath, additional Slipper Baths, and a Caretaker's House, and it is anticipated that this extension will be carried out shortly.

## **BARTON GRANGE FARM.—The Eccles Sewage Farm.**

—o—

MR. WILLIS the Manager reports :—

The treatment of the Sewage of the Borough has been carried on without intermission during the year, with the exception of twelve days in February. The pumping machinery was then being overhauled ; a new counter-shaft of stronger dimensions had to be erected in place of the one put in by the Contractors. At the same time the committee were recommended to take out the bottom lengths of the suction pipes belonging to the two nine inch pumps. These pipes were of nine inch bore, and it was considered that a very large amount of friction had to be overcome in the pipes when pumping.

The suction pipes recommended by the manager were of taper pattern, with a bell mouth, the higher end of the pipe to be nine inches the bore of the old one ; at a point 18 inches from the lower end the diameter to be 15 inches, from thence to bellmouth out to 18 inches, the length of each pipe being nine feet.

The committee adopted the suggestion, and the working results have amply justified the outlay. The cost of the new pipes and fixing was about £14.



The amount saved in fuel during the twelve months following, was £50, and the two engines connected with these pumps were reduced in speed from 160 revolutions per minute to 150 revolutions.

There has been no material increase in the flow of dry weather sewage, it still remaining about 1,300,000 daily.

The Sewage Farm Works have given a very good result in the working during the past year, rather less sewage has been treated than in 1897. The rainfall in the district has been considerably less, in the early months of the year very little rain fell. About 630 million gallons of sewage and storm-water have been pumped and successfully treated, as against 693 million gallons in 1897. The several storm overflows connected to the Ship Canal and Salteye brook have been completed during the year, and will without doubt prove very beneficial to the Farm, allowing a large volume of storm water to pass direct to the Canal without the expense of pumping and treatment. During the summer the Committee were requested by the Manager to allow him to use a little Alumino-Ferric as an experiment, to endeavour if possible to precipitate in the tanks a little more of the solids in suspension, the volume of sewage passing through the tanks when the storm water pump was working retarding the action of mechanical settlement. It was however soon discovered that the precipitant would not work satisfactorily, when the precipitant was intermixed with the sludge it resulted in a continual working and boiling up of the sludge. The sewage is therefore now untreated by any chemical process, and will be made to do without any chemical treatment by increasing the acreage of Italian rye grass.

*Sludge.*—The whole of the sludge has been utilized as manure upon the Farm during the past year.

*Produce.*—The amount of produce is yearly increasing in weight and quality. Italian rye grass, cabbage and mangolds have done very well. Turnips were not a successful crop, Anbury or Finger and Toe ruining the crop. Turnips will therefore have to form a small portion of the system of cropping for the year 1899.

*Dairy Cattle.*—The head of Dairy Cattle have been increased to 28. The quality of the milk has been fully maintained, and there is now not the slightest difficulty in disposing of almost any quantity. The dairyman taking the milk could do with, and would gladly have if possible 100 gallons per day.

At the October meeting the Committee decided that all the cattle should be tested by the Tuberculin test for Tuberculosis, and that all cattle bought from time to time should be tested.

The annexed table will show the actual results of 27 cows tested by the Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation, Mr. E. E. Wood, in October, 1898,



the Medical Officer of Health was present during the whole time. The reacting cows were at once isolated, the shippens whitewashed and disinfected, the cattle fed up, and sold off for slaughter as quickly as possible.

The Tuberculin was injected at 8 a.m. Oct. 28th.

No	Animal and description	Oct. 27 temp.	Oct. 28 8.0 temp.	Oct. 28 4.30 temp.	Oct. 28 6.30 temp.	Oct. 28 8.30 temp.	Oct. 28 10.30 temp.	
1	Red roan shorthorn cow	101 $\frac{3}{5}$	101 $\frac{3}{5}$	102 $\frac{12}{5}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	re-acted
2	Black and red ...	102 $\frac{1}{5}$	101 $\frac{3}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{5}$	105	re-acted
3	Red & white ...	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	105	re-acted
4	Red ...	102 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{1}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	102	101 $\frac{3}{5}$	
5	Red roan ...	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	102	105	107 $\frac{1}{5}$	106 $\frac{1}{5}$	105	re-acted
6	Red & white ...	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	102 $\frac{1}{5}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	106	re-acted
7	Red ...	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	102	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	102 $\frac{4}{5}$	105 $\frac{2}{5}$	re-acted
8	Red ...	102	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	102 $\frac{4}{5}$	103	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{5}$	re-acted
9	Red ...	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	103 $\frac{1}{5}$	105	106 $\frac{1}{5}$	106	re-acted
10	Roan ...	102	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	102 $\frac{4}{5}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	106	re-acted
11	Red polled ...	101 $\frac{3}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{1}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12	Red shorthorn ...	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	
13	Red & white ...	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	
14	Light roan ...	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	101	
15	Brindled roan ...	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	102 $\frac{12}{5}$	102 $\frac{1}{5}$	102	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	
16	Red ...	102	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	103 $\frac{4}{5}$	
17	Red roan ...	102	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	102	102	102 $\frac{12}{5}$	102 $\frac{12}{5}$	
18	Red & white ...	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	102	102	102	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	
19	do. ...	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	102 $\frac{1}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	
20	do. ...	101 $\frac{1}{5}$	101	101	100 $\frac{12}{5}$	100	100	
21	Light roan ...	105	102 $\frac{1}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	102	105 $\frac{2}{5}$	107	re-acted
22	Blue roan ...	101 $\frac{3}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101 $\frac{3}{5}$	
23	Light roan ...	101 $\frac{3}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	102 $\frac{12}{5}$	105	106 $\frac{4}{5}$	106	re-acted
24	do ...	101 $\frac{3}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	102 $\frac{12}{5}$	102	102 $\frac{1}{5}$	102 $\frac{1}{5}$	
25	do ...	102 $\frac{2}{5}$	102 $\frac{1}{5}$	102 $\frac{12}{5}$	102	102	101 $\frac{3}{5}$	
26	Light red ...	102	102	104 $\frac{3}{5}$	106 $\frac{3}{5}$	107 $\frac{3}{5}$	107	re-acted
27	Red & white ...	101 $\frac{2}{5}$	101 $\frac{4}{5}$	101 $\frac{1}{5}$	101 $\frac{12}{5}$	101	101 $\frac{1}{5}$	

12 re-acted to the test or 44.4 per cent.

*Receipts for Farm Produce.*—The amount realized for the produce was £1167, an increase of £422 over the year 1897.

*Analysis of Effluent.*—The analysis of the effluent proves that the farm is working satisfactorily. Appended are the results from samples taken by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee's Inspectors during 1898, their standard for a good effluent being 1.00.

No.	Description of Sample	Oxidizable Organic matter Oxygen absorbed 4 hours test. Grains per galln.	Method of Treatment.	Remarks
5	Eccles, Dec. 20th, 1897. 11-45 a.m. Fine weather.	0'21.	Tanks and land.	Slight brown colour, containing a little iron oxide in suspension. No smell
19	Eccles, March 9, 1898, 9-30 a.m. Fine weather.	0'62	do	Turbid, containing a little iron oxide in suspension. No smell.
13	Eccles, June 7, 1898, 4 p.m. Fine weather.	0'69	do.	Brown, turbid, containing iron oxide in suspension.
21	Eccles, Sep. 8, 1898. 3 p.m. Fine weather.	0'58	do.	Clear, and colourless, containing iron oxide in suspension. No smell
8	Eccles, Nov. 24th, 1898. 11-45 a.m. Fine weather.	0'26	do.	Faintly turbid. No suspended matter, No smell.

**The Rainfall** during the year 1898 upon the Eccles Corporation Sewage Farm has been as under:—

Month.	Rainfall per Month.	Days on which over or fell.	Greatest Fall,
January ...	1'535	12	·600
February ...	1'790	22	·240
March ...	1'165	14	·275
April ...	1'665	12	·400
May ...	3'800	19	·650
June ...	2'702	13	·530
July ...	1'035	9	·620
August ...	4'165	16	·810
September ...	·605	12	·120
October ...	3'360	18	·700
November ...	2'155	17	·500
December ...	2'950	21	·760
Total ...	26'927	185	



**Quantity of Sewage & Storm Water Pumped and Treated.**

Month.	Gallons	Cost.
January ...	61,325,000	The cost of Pumping is about £1 per million Gallons.
February ...	49,100,000	
March ...	44,575,000	
April ...	48,650,000	
May ...	52,700,000	
June ...	54,050,000	
July ...	47,850,000	
August ...	56,100,000	
September ...	51,500,000	
October ...	55,000,000	
November ..	52,900,000	
December ...	56,250,000	
Total ...	630,000,000	

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# ANNUAL REPORT

—OF—

C. W. LASKEY, CERT. SAN. INSPR.,

Superintendent of the Town's Yard and Cleansing and Scavenging  
Departments, &c.,

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1898.

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SANITARY INSPECTORS' OFFICE,  
TOWN HALL, ECCLES.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING  
COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting you with my Report of the work done in the Scavenging and Cleansing Departments during the year ended December 31st, 1898. This, my fifth annual report in connection with these departments, will, I think, give evidence of continued improvement in the working, and of an increased amount of work having been executed by these important branches of public service.

In connection with the Cleansing Department I beg to submit the attached tables which set forth the amount and character of the work done, together with the cost of the manual and team labour employed.

Month.	No. of Privies and Ashpits Cleansed.	No. of houses to which they belong.	No. of Loads removed.	Loads per Ashpit at time of emptying	No. of Emptyings of Ashtubs.	No. of Loads of refuse removed.	Average Cost per Load.	No. of Complaints re Ashpits
January ...	1614	2787	592	'36	3828	121	3 10	...
February.	1420	2212	591	'41	3896	113	3 10	...
March.....	1641	2880	703	'42	5070	135	3 9	3
April .....	1368	2161	679	'49	4164	115	3 8	3
May .....	1848	3183	821	'44	5300	129	3 1½	
June .....	1458	2470	696	'47	4428	114	4 0	
July.....	1771	2876	778	'43	4692	99	3 5½	
August ...	1876	3211	683	'36	5950	115	3 9½	
September	2099	3487	749	'35	4876	104	4 0	
October ...	2093	3489	716	'34	5136	112	3 8½	
November	2400	4042	795	'33	6455	126	3 8½	
December	2318	3708	818	'35	5232	140	3 6½	
Total 1898 ...	21906	36556	8621	'39†	59027	1423	3 8½	6
" 1897 ...	23407	38909	9732	'41†	40974	1006	3 5½	14
" 1896 ...	23114	38351	10457*	'45†	24425		3 1½	10

\* Including refuse from Ashtubs. † Averages.



Month.	1898			1897			1896		
	Manual Labour			Manual Labour			Manual Labour		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Jan.	60	9	8	76	1	0	65	15	1
Feb.	61	0	2	74	8	0	63	12	11
Mar.	77	17	1	80	2	0	69	3	3
Aprl	61	10	7	84	16	6	76	4	4
May	63	9	8	85	19	0	76	9	1
June	79	16	4	83	3	6	83	17	7
July.	64	8	1	70	3	1	62	7	3
Aug.	66	16	8	83	14	0	64	2	9
Sept.	88	15	1	87	3	9	81	6	9
Octr.	66	16	8	69	0	10	81	14	11
Nov.	88	15	1	78	18	1	59	15	10
Dec.	64	0	2	82	2	6	60	9	1
	80	14	10	64	13	0	65	15	9
	68	18	3	61	9	2	68	5	7
	100	13	9	77	10	0	66	16	9
	71	3	7						
	837	16	7	861	14	9	818	18	4
	1017	8	7	978	1	4	820	11	2
	£1855	5	2	£1839	16	1	£1639	9	6

On examining these tables it will be seen that while there is a slight decrease in the amount of the ashpit work, the ashtub work has increased about 30 per cent. The decrease referred to is not so much as it appears when the reduction in the number of ashpits and privy-pits is taken into consideration, and the fact that the average amount found in the pits at the time of emptying was less than ever, bears this out. Considering the size of some of these pits and the number of houses attached to them, I think the fact that there is slightly over one third of a load in each ashpit per visit, is one that the Committee may feel proud of.

The cost of the work is practically £15 in excess of the previous year, and is almost entirely due to our paying 9/- per day per horse, cart, and man, during the whole of the year, as compared with a little over ten months in 1897.

The total number of privy pits in the Borough is now 3104—52 having been changed into water closets and 4 abolished during the year, while the number of ashpits has been reduced from 512 to 493. They have all been cleansed slightly over six times.

The number of ashtubs has increased from 933 to 1308. This form of temporary disposal of ashes and other house refuse continues to find favour and the weekly collection from such receptacles is rightly regarded as infinitely superior to the less frequent removal, in the case of ashpits and privies. All new property is being provided with places for these tubs and in nearly every case of conversion of privies similar provision is made. With a view to the better carrying out of the work of collection two special carts were provided during the year, and if evidence of their superior character were wanting I need only state that the men collect the rubbish from over 1300 tubs in the same time and number of loads as when there were only 950. If, therefore, the other carts &c. were worth 9/- per day these are worth 12/4 for that particular class of work. They are also much more convenient for the men in lifting the tubs up to the carts. Sheets have now been provided for all carts employed in the Cleansing Department, and there is consequently less cause to complain about them while travelling along the streets.



Where it is possible the soiled surfaces of the streets are swilled with water immediately after the refuse is loaded, but I regret to have to continue to report that there are very many back streets and passages unpaved, and in those cases the surface is dredged with a 15 per cent Carbolic powder.

The total number of loads of refuse, etc. removed was 10044 and were disposed of as follows :—

5688 loads of nightsoil taken to the dépôt  
 262 ... .. farmers  
 4090 ... rubbish tipped at Peel Green  
 1 load of slag used on tip road.

The number of loads sold at the dépôt was 1622.

There is at the present time (Feby '99) a large accumulation of nightsoil at the tip.

The Cleansing Staff still consists of a foreman, ten labourers, and two tip men—the same number as during the previous two years. Occasionally extra labour has to be employed.

During the latter portion of the year arrangements were made by which butchers' offal will be collected by this department, in those cases where the butchers will pay the cost of collection.

The average weight per load was found to be  $17\frac{3}{4}$  cwts for rubbish and  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cwts for nightsoil, and the work is performed much more efficiently by our own carts than by those previously hired.

In connection with the Scavenging Department the following tables represent the amount and variety of work executed by that department together with the particulars of the cost :—

Month.	Loads of snow removed,	Loads of sand used on streets	Loads of water used on streets	No. of street gullies cleansed.	No. of manhole dirt boxes cleansed.	No. of loads of refuse removed from streets.	No. of barrow loads of sweepings removed.
January ...	...	1	...	1633	...	182	251
February ...	...	38	...	1314	...	174	243
March ...	...	...	...	1876	...	159	341
April ...	...	...	472	1497	...	129	244
May ...	...	...	751	1563	...	136	272
June ...	...	1	1176	1534	241	140	300
July ...	...	2	1994	1475	167	145	261
August ...	...	...	1621	1621	...	134	308
September .	...	2	489	1303	...	134	243
October ...	...	2	...	1594	..	195	278
November .	106	3	...	1709	...	162	291
December .	...	1	...	1235	..	192	245
Total ..	106	50	6503	18354	408	1882	3277

The work of the Scavenging Department increases very much year by year owing to the number of new streets being taken over by the Corporation. From Nov. 1892 to Decr. 1898 there have been added 2 miles, 187 yards of streets. The places for tipping get scarcer every year and this means a great deal of extra carting. In spite of this the total expenditure on manual and team labour is only ten pounds in excess of the previous year.

Month.	1898			1897		
	Manual Labour			Manual Labour		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Jan.	37	14	10	25	10	9
Feb.	36	8	0	30	5	3
Mar.	44	11	1	5	13	0
Apr.	38	18	8	29	17	9
May	36	10	2	38	6	0
June	49	8	4	38	0	0
July	39	7	0	48	7	9
Aug.	36	15	4	33	6	0
Sept.	47	0	7	30	16	6
Oct.	38	4	11	27	6	9
Nov.	52	3	7	33	8	3
Dec.	40	0	0	29	11	9
	497	2	6	39	9	9
	£887 12 3			£877 12 9		

1832 cart loads of refuse were removed from the streets and were disposed of as follows :—

Ladywell Tip	-	480 loads
Mr. Syrett, Green Lane	-	322
Mr. Chapman, Alexandra Road	-	178
Mr. Councr. S. Moore, Peel Green	-	120
Sewage Farm, Barton	-	80
Mr. Tonge, Monton	-	70
Mr. Hampson, Worsley Road	-	51
Mr. Burton, Wellington Road	-	39
The Allotments, Barton	-	38
Peel Green Tip	-	33
Mr. Hindle, Worsley Road	-	32
Mr. Hesketh, off Ellesmere Street	-	31
Parrin Lane	-	28
Eccles Recreation Ground	-	27
Smaller numbers at various places	-	404

During the year a new watering cart was purchased. It is so adapted that it can be used for sewer flushing in addition to its ordinary work of street watering.

The snow plough was used for the first time in November and proved to be of great assistance in clearing the streets.

Permission to tip snow on land situate off Lane End, Eccles, Liverpool Road, Eccles, and Liverpool Road, Patricroft were kindly given by Messrs W. H. Barrett, and C. Mather and Mrs. Hughes respectively.

The staff employed in this department consists of a foreman, seven labourers, and two orderly boys—an increase by one labourer over the number employed in the previous year.



The Town's Yard Department is equipped with seventeen horses and carts and provides almost all the team labour required by the Highways and Scavenging and Cleansing Departments.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

C. W. LASKEY.

