BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(W. M. HAMILTON, M.D., D.P.H.,)

FOR THE YEAR

1904.

ECCLES:

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

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Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

In presenting my Annual Report on the health of the Borough during 1904 I beg once more to tender my grateful thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the uniform support accorded to me during the year.

The year 1904 has been marked by a distinct advance in sanitary work. All the underground Bakehouses have been closed. A complete scheme for the gradual conversion of all the privy middens in the Borough has been adopted by the Committee, and is working admirably.

The death rate is 14·8, which is the same as last year. This is 1·0 per 1000 below 1902, and has, previous to 1903, only once been so low in the last 27 years.

It is a matter for regret that the Infantile Mortality is higher than last year, the rate being 144 per 1000 registered births, as compared with 121 for last year. This rate, however, is 10 per 1000 lower than the rate for the 142 smaller towns, amongst which is Eccles, and 2 per 1000 less than that of England and Wales. With the formation of the Ladies' Health Society, to which reference is made in the Report, a great improvement in this is hoped for.

The birth-rate has fallen from 28·4 per 1000 to 27·7.

The number of Notifications (202) has shewn a marked decrease, as compared with last year (411).

The Bakehouses, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops have all been regularly and systematically inspected during the year.

I should like once more to bear testimony to the unflagging zeal of, and uniform assistance I have received from, your Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. C. W. LASKEY, and his Assistant, Mr. LAWS.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. HAMILTON

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Municipal Year Ended 1904.

Chairman—Alderman N. PARR, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman S. MELLOR, J.P. C.C.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN W. D. KENDALL, J.P.)

ALDERMAN F. SMITH, J.P.

Councillor W. J. NUTTALL, J.P.

" J. W. NIELD.

" W. PEARSON.

" J. R. PLEWS.

" E. POTTS.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Municipal Year Ending 1905.

Chairman : Alderman N. PARR, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman S. MELLOR, J.P., C.C.

THE MAYOR (Alderman J. SCHOFIELD),

Councillor C. N. HIGGIN.

" W. J. NUTTALL, J.P..

" J. W. NIELD.

" W. PEARSON.

" J. R. PLEWS.

" E. POTTS.

Meetings of the Health Committee held on the first Wednesday in each Month after the Council Meeting, in the Town Hall.

SECTION I.

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GEOLOGY, TRADE, Etc., of the DISTRICT.

SECTION I.

GEOLOGY, TRADE, Etc. of the DISTRICT.

The Borough of Eccles is situate four miles West from Manchester. It extends from the Gilda Brook, the boundary of the Royal Borough of Salford, Westward for about two and three quarter miles. It is bounded on the West by Chat Moss, and on the South by the Manchester Ship Canal.

The area of the Borough is 2,008 acres, and the population, according to the last Census, 34,369—now estimated at 36,400.

The substratum rock is mainly red sandstone, considerable patches of the boulder clay remain in places. In the Peel Green or West end of the borough—in Barton Road by the Bridgewater Canal, and by the side of the Ship Canal are found beds of drift sand. At Monton Green the Slack Lane coal is found six feet from the surface, being overlaid by the boulder clay.

The rivers in the Borough are the Manchester Ship Canal, Folly Brook and Gilda Brook.

Few complaints as to the state of the Ship Canal were received during the year. Several complaints were received of the smell arising from the tip opposite Barton Church. This has been remedied by the action of the Barton Rural Council.

Gilda Brook.—This stream has been found clear when inspected.

Open Spaces.—The Recreation Grounds have been used to a great and increasing extent by the public. The provision of music weekly in each ground has been a great inducement to keep the people in the open air.

Baths.—34296 persons used the Baths during the year. Of these 7025 availed themselves of the arrangements made by the Baths Com-

mittee for free bathing. This return shows very great improvement on last year. The increase of nearly 10000 is very gratifying, and demonstrates that the facilities for promoting cleanliness are becoming more widely appreciated. It is interesting to note that there was an increase of of 2500 in those who availed themselves of the facilities for free bathing, so generously granted by the Baths Committee.

Trade and Manufactures.—The cotton and iron trades provide the principal industries of the Borough, but there are also silk mills, metallurgical works, and other industries.

Water Supply.—This is from the Manchester Corporation, and is, as a rule, excellent. Last year, owing to the exceptional drought, considerable restrictions were in the autumn placed on the supply. As a result of this shortage street watering and sewer flushing had to be discontinued for some weeks. The supply is now ample.

SECTION II.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1904.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1904.

SECTION II.

POPULATION estimated to the middle of the year ...	36,400
BIRTHS—Males, 471; Females, 538.	1,009
ANNUAL RATE of BIRTHS per 1,000 of population ...	27·7
DEATHS—Males, 297; Females, 291	588
ANNUAL DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the population, after deducting the Deaths belonging to out-districts, and adding Deaths of residents occurring outside district...	14·8
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	1·7
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births)	144
EXCESS of REGISTERED BIRTHS over DEATHS ...	421
DENSITY.—The Mean Density of the Borough per acre is equal to Persons per acre:—In BARTON WARD 15·4; ECCLES WARD, 49·4; IRWELL WARD, 31·3; MONTON & PARK WARD, 10·8; PATRICROFT WARD, 42·3; WINTON WARD, 10·8.	18·1
	ACRES.
AREA:—The total Area of the Borough of Eccles ...	2,008
RATEABLE VALUE	£146,582
NETT VALUE of a PENNY RATE	£590

England and Wales, 1904.

BIRTH RATE	27·9
DEATH RATE	16·2
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	1·94
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births)	146

SECTION III.

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VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION III.

VITAL STATISTICS.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—The census returns taken in April 1901 show that the population at that date was 34,369. The population has to be estimated to the end of June (middle of the year); and I now estimate the population at 36,400.

Table showing Acreage, Number of Houses, and Population of the various Wards at Census, and estimated at the end of June, 1904.

Ward.	Acreage.	Census 1901						Estimated June, 1904			Population.
		Dwelling-houses.			Population.			Dwelling-houses.			
		Inhabited.	Uninhabit'd	Total	Males	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabit'd	Total	
BARTON	378	1162	45	1207	2662	2754	5416	1335	34	1369	5852
ECCLES	106	1075	32	1107	2311	2609	4920	1223	23	1246	5237
IRWELL	167	1128	54	1182	2475	2664	5139	1137	25	1162	5235
MONTON and PARK	528	1132	68	1200	2214	3226	5440	1293	59	1352	5737
PATRICROFT ...	170	1329	41	1370	3320	3448	6768	1481	17	1498	7205
WINTON ...	659	1450	43	1493	3212	3474	6686	1564	28	1592	7131
TOTALS FOR THE BOROUGH	2008	7276	283	7559	16194	18175	34369	8033	186	8219	36400

BIRTHS.—The number of Births registered during the year was 1009, as against 1014 for 1903. Of these 471 were males, and 538 females; this gives a Birth rate of **27·7** per 1,000 of the Population, as against 28·4 for 1903: 27·1 for 1902; and 27·0 for 1901. There were 31 illegitimate births, being 3·07 per cent of the total number of births.

DEATHS.—Of the 588 deaths registered as having occurred within the Borough, 297 were males, and 291 females; 96 deaths occurred at the Barton Union Workhouse, and of these 60 were of persons belonging to outside districts. Seven other deaths of persons belonging to outside districts occurred in the Borough. (See table.) Eight deaths belonging to this Borough occurred at the Ladywell Sanatorium, and 13 in Institutions in Manchester, Salford, and other places outside the Borough. After correcting for the above, the Death-rate for the year is **14·8** per 1,000 of the population, as against 14·8 for 1903. The mean Death rate for the five years ending 1900 was 16·3.

Table of Births and Deaths belonging to various Wards.

Ward.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1.000.	Births.	Birth rate per 1,000.
BARTON	82	14·0	182	31·2
ECCLES	74	14·1	117	22·3
IRWELL	96	18·3	163	31·1
MONTON & PARK ...	76	13·2	112	19·5
PATRICROFT	114	15·8	210	29·1
WINTON	100	14·0	225	31·5
TOTALS for the BOROUGH	542	14·8	1009	27·7

The Death rate varies from 13·2 in the Monton and Park Ward to 18·3 in the Irwell Ward.

The Birth rate varies from 19·5 in the Monton and Park Ward tc 31·5 in the Winton Ward.

I append the following table, showing the mortality rates for England and Wales, and in the 218 Towns.

1904	Birth rate.	Death-rate per 1000 living.		Infantile Mortality
	Per 1000 living.	All causes	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Rate under 1 year per 1000 Births
England and Wales	27·9	16·2	1·94	146
76 Great Towns	29·1	17·2	2·49	160
142 Smaller Towns	27·5	15·6	2·02	154
Eccles	**27·7**	**14·8**	**1·7**	**144**

The death-rate was again highest in the Irwell Ward, viz., 18·3, but this shows a great improvement on previous years, due to the demolition of insanitary property.

The birth-rate was highest in the Winton Ward, 31·5 per 1000. The birth-rate for the Monton and Park Ward has fallen from 21·0 per 1000 last year to the phenominally small figure of 19·5. This rate is practically half what it should be.

As before stated, 67 deaths occurred in the Borough of persons from outside districts. I append a table shewing the Localities from which they came, and to which districts they have been allotted.

Deaths which occurred within the District of Persons not belonging thereto.

Place of Residence.	Place of Death.	No. of Deaths.
Stretford	UNION WORKHOUSE	25
Swinton	Do. ..	13
Worsley	Do. ...	11
Irlam	Do. ...	5
Urmston	Do. ...	2
Davyhulme	Do. ...	2
Astley	Do. ...	1
Flixton	Do. ...	1
Manchester	St. Joseph's Home	4
Salford	Do. ..	1
Oldham...	Do. ..	1
Prestwich	Do. ...	1
	Total ...	67

MORTALITY IN AGE GROUPS :—

Deaths under one year		146
do.	1 year and under 5 years ...	65
do.	5 years and under 15 years ...	20
do.	15 years and under 25 years ...	30
do.	25 years and under 65 years ...	167
do.	over 65 years	114
		542

INFANTILE MORTALITY :

The total number of deaths under one year was 146 ; this gives a rate of 144 per thousand births as compared with 121 for 1903 ; 112 for 1902 ; 164 for 1901 ; 158 for 1900; and 151 for 1899.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE :—

The number of deaths due to the "seven principal zymotic diseases"* usually classified under this heading was 63. This gives a zymotic death rate of 1·7 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1·6 for 1903 ; 2·2 for 1902 ; 2·7 for 1901 ; and 2·5 for 1900. The mean for the five years ending 1900 was 3·0.

Scarlet Fever. Three deaths were due to this disease.

Measles. Four deaths were due to this disease, all being children below the age of five years

Enteric or Typhoid Fever. Eight deaths, of which five occurred in the Ladywell Sanatorium.

Diphtheria.—Seven deaths were due to this disease, of which two occurred in the Sanatorium.

Whooping Cough.—There were 22 deaths, 21 of these being below five years of age.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery—There were 18 deaths, 15 being below the age of five years.

The zymotic death rate is satisfactory, being 1·7 per 1000, as compared with 2·0 for the 142 smaller towns, of which Eccles is one, and a mean of 3·0 for the years ending 1900.

* Small-Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever—(Typhus, Typhoid, and Continued) and Diarrhœa,

Influenza.—Five deaths were attributed to this disease.

Erysipelas.—There were two deaths registered as being due to this disease.

Puerperal Fever.—One death was due to this disease, out of two cases notified.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.—The deaths from these diseases numbered 87. This gives a death-rate of 2·3 per 1,000, as compared with 2·6 for 1903, 2·5 for 1902, 2·7 for 1901, 2·9 for 1900. The mean of the five years ended 1900 was 2·7.

Phthisis.—Thirty-nine deaths were registered as being due to this disease. This gives a rate of 1·07 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·92 for 1903.

Inquests.—There were 33 inquests held during the year.

Total Deaths and Death-rates from all causes. Children under 5 years of Age. Zymotic and Pulmonary Diseases. For the Years 1876- 1904.

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	**427**	**22·0**	**67**	**3·4**	**176**	**41·8**	**53**	**2·6**	**97**	**4·9**
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	**401**	**17·0**	**61**	**2·5**	**171**	**43·6**	**48**	**2·0**	**90**	**3·7**
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	**479**	**17·4**	**64**	**2·2**	**203**	**42·0**	**45**	**1·6**	**111**	**3·9**
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	**568**	**17·6**	**72**	**2·2**	**233**	**40·6**	**45**	**1·4**	**104**	**3·2**
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	232	40·0	44	1·2	95	2·7
1899	600	16·7	127	3·5	215	35·8	46	1·2	98	2·7
1900	619	17·0	91	2·5	220	35·5	38	1·04	107	2·9
5 years average	**585**	**16·5**	**86**	**3·0**	**227**	**38·8**	**47**	**1·3**	**98**	**2·7**
1901	570	16 5	94	2·7	217	38·0	43	1·2	94	2·7
1902	553	15·8	79	2·2	182	32·9	29	·8	90	2·5
1903	527	14·8	59	1·6	181	34·3	33	·92	94	2·6
1904	542	14·8	63	1·7	211	38·9	39	1·07	87	2·3

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1904 and previous years.

Names of localities	Whole District.				Barton Ward.				Eccles Ward.				Irwell Ward.				Monton Ward.				Patricroft Ward.				Winton Ward.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*
1894 ..	31210	878	418	125	4885	171	73	25	4404	118	53	12	4603	128	57	20	4924	92	41	4	6238	181	122	35	6156	188	72	29
1895 ...	31680	927	532	157	4963	183	87	32	4482	121	63	17	4681	137	75	29	5002	102	46	9	6318	181	142	28	6234	203	119	42
1896 ...	32150	958	534	138	5041	179	87	27	4560	129	61	10	4759	129	81	29	5080	107	57	9	6398	184	148	33	6312	230	100	30
1897 ..	32620	960	586	168	5119	168	91	35	4638	127	77	18	4837	106	103	30	5158	81	66	12	6478	187	144	33	6390	231	99	40
1898 ..	33090	933	581	164	5197	149	88	27	4716	152	79	23	4915	139	89	32	5236	92	49	6	6558	209	152	31	6468	192	124	45
1899 ...	33560	918	600	139	5275	171	85	19	4794	121	85	18	4993	134	115	31	5314	86	56	8	6638	211	103	32	6546	195	96	31
1900 ..	34030	913	619	145	5353	163	117	23	4872	128	72	17	5071	165	135	39	5392	81	50	5	6718	194	109	23	6624	182	136	38
1901 ...	34500	931	575	153	5431	131	97	29	4950	134	78	19	5149	147	130	35	5470	106	50	10	6798	199	104	27	6702	214	116	33
1902 ...	35000	950	553	107	5536	169	88	15	5010	114	89	14	5155	154	107	23	5545	90	64	6	6926	209	116	23	6828	234	89	26
1903 ...	36400	1014	527	123	5666	196	100	25	5140	114	70	12	5155	168	103	39	5665	119	57	5	7046	200	107	20	6928	217	90	22
Averages of Years 1894 to 1903	33344	938	552	141	5246	168	91	25	4756	125	72	16	4931	140	99	30	5278	95	53	7	6611	195	130	28	6518	208	104	33
1904 ..	36400	1009	542	146	5852	182	82	23	5237	117	74	19	5235	163	96	28	5737	112	76	11	7205	210	114	31	7134	225	100	34

Borough of Eccles.

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1904, and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the District. Under 1 year of Age.		Total Deaths registered in the District. At all ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the district.	Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the district.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the district.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the district.	
		Number	Rate *	Number	Rate per 1,000 births registered.	Number	Rate *				Number	Rate. *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894 ...	31210	878	28·1	125	142	443	14·1	66	27	2	418	13·3
1895 ..	31680	927	29·2	157	168	552	17·4	72	26	6	532	16·7
1896 ...	32150	958	29·7	138	144	541	16·8	56	17	10	534	16·6
1897 ...	32620	960	29·4	168	186	609	18·6	79	31	2	580	17·7
1898 ..	33090	933	28·1	164	176	589	17·8	74	33	25	581	17·5
1899 ...	33560	918	27·3	139	151	614	18·2	85	48	34	600	17·8
1900 ...	34030	913	26·8	145	158	653	19·1	102	62	28	619	18·1
1901 ...	34500	931	26·9	153	164	595	17·2	96	52	32	575	16·6
1902 ...	35000	950	27·1	107	112	583	16·6	123	69	39	553	15·8
1903 ...	35600	1014	28·4	123	121	558	15·2	117	61	30	527	14·8
Averages for Years 1894—1903	33344	938	28·1	141	152	573	17·1	87	42	20	551	16·5
1904	36400	1009	27·7	146	144	588	16·1	104	67	21	542	14·8

* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)... 2,008

Total population at all ages ..... 34,369 } At Census, 1901

Number of Inhabited Houses ..... 7276 } At Census, 1901

Average number of persons per house ..... 4·7 } At Census, 1901

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1904.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Deaths at all ages of "residents" belonging to localities whether occurring in or beyond the district.						Total Deaths whether of "residents" or "non-residents in Public Institutions the district.
	All ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Barton Ward	Eccles Ward.	Irwell Ward	Monton Ward	Patricroft Ward	Winton Ward	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles. ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	22	11	10	1	...	...	...	2	2	5	4	6	3	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	...
Croup ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fever. Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever. Enteric	8	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	...
Fever. Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	5	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
Cholera ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	18	11	4	...	...	...	3	2	...	7	...	5	4	3
Enteritis ...	14	11	2	...	...	1	...	3	4	4	1	...	2	2
Puerperal Fever ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	39	...	1	1	8	28	1	5	5	9	4	9	7	10
Other tubercular diseases	17	5	3	4	2	3	...	2	3	2	1	1	8	3
Cancer, malignant do.	33	...	...	...	...	25	8	2	3	4	9	9	6	7
Bronchitis ...	47	11	4	...	...	16	16	10	5	5	4	11	12	5
Pneumonia	39	11	15	2	3	5	3	2	7	6	7	8	9	7
Pleurisy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other diseases of the respiratory organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism / Cirrhosis of liver	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Venereal diseases ...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Premature birth ...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	9	7	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	43	...	...	1	3	26	13	7	7	6	6	8	9	7
Accidents ...	9	2	3	...	1	2	1	3	1	2	...	2	1	3
Suicides ...	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
Manslaughter ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
All other causes ..	193	52	16	5	8	45	67	35	29	35	29	35	30	49
All causes ...	542	146	65	20	30	167	114	82	74	96	76	114	100	104

SECTION IV.

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RECORD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THEIR SPREAD.

SECTION IV.

RECORD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, AND MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THEIR SPREAD.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The total number of cases notified during the year was 202, as compared with 411 for 1903, 404 for 1902, 294 for 1901, 441 for 1900, 359 for 1899, 247 for 1898, and 164 for 1897. As will be seen by the Tables the majority of notifications were of Scarlet Fever. All the notifications were sent in by medical practitioners.

It is gratifying to note that the notifications of Scarlet Fever have fallen to 113, as compared with 139 for last year, and 191 for 1902. These figures seem to justify the policy adopted by the Committee limiting the cases removed to hospital to such as could not be properly isolated at home, or occurred in business premises. The number of return cases has been very small.

A still more gratifying return is the reduction of the cases of Diphtheria from 126 in 1903 to 32. During the months of June, July, and October no case of this disease occurred, and in May and August only one case occurred in each month.

Diseases.	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895		1896.		1897.		1898		1899		1900.		1901		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	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	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	4	...	14	2	.....	.....
SCARLET FEVER ...	86	2	315	9	311	6	215	8	186	11	91	3	100	6	207	10	254	12	143	10	191	11	139	3	113	3
DIPHTHERIA ..	29	7	43	6	36	7	28	...	25	3	23	5	36	7	88	24	131	17	78	12	108	21	126	23	32	7
MEMBRANOUS CROUP	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....
ENTERIC FEVER ..	34	3	72	8	34	7	38	4	66	9	20	3	66	10	46	10	29	6	54	9	33	4	16	3	36	8
PUERPERAL FEVER	...	..	9	2	6	2	4	1	5	2	3	2	2	...	1	1	4	1	5	5	5	5	2	1	2	1
MEASLES	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	26	...	43	...	17	...	5	...	3	..	9	...	7	...	11	.....	15	.....	4
WHOOPING COUGH	...	3	..	10	...	7	..	13	..	12	..	13	..	5	...	19	...	3	...	5	...	24	.....	2	.....	22
DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY ...	...	12	...	38	...	20	...	53	.	26	...	51	...	79	...	61	...	44	...	51	...	8	....	11	.....	18
ERYSIPELAS	...	...	29	2	29	3	15	1	25	1	27	2	43	1	17	2	23	1	14	2	33	3	21	2	19	.....
CHICKEN-POX ...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	92	.....	...	.....
TOTAL	149	35	478	82	421	56	302	106	307	107	164	96	247	115	359	130	441	93	294	101	404	87	411	62	202	63

Borough of Eccles—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1904.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in whole District. At Ages.—Years.							Total Cases Notified in each locality.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each locality						
	At all Ages	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Whole district	Barton Ward	Eccles Ward	Irwell Ward	Monton Ward	Patricroft Wd	Winton Ward	Whole district	Barton Ward	Eccles Ward	Irwell Ward	Monton Ward	Patricroft Wd	Winton Ward
Small-pox ...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	32	..	9	18	4	1	..	32	4	2	3	7	11	5	18	2	1	2	2	9	2
Membranous Croup .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	19	2	...	2	4	11	...	19	3	4	5	..	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever ..	113	...	24	79	8	2	...	113	10	18	25	17	14	29	28	3	6	7	6	2	4
Typhus Fever ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	36	...	...	10	9	16	1	36	2	6	2	3	21	2	18	1	4	1	1	11	...
Relapsing Fever .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHTHISIS	18	...	1	1	3	13	...	18	5	3	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	220	2	34	110	28	45	1	220	25	34	40	27	53	41	66	6	11	11	9	23	6

Isolation Hospital—Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford,

Monthly Return of Notification of Infectious Diseases.

1904	Membranous Croup	Scarlet Fever	Small-pox.	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal f'vr	Erysipelas	Totals.
January ...	...	11	...	7	1	...	2	21
February...	...	9	...	4	...	...	1	14
March ...	...	8	...	3	...	...	1	12
April ...	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	9
May ...	..	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
June ...	...	2	...	..	...	...	3	5
July ...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	5
August ...	...	7	...	1	7	1	1	17
September.	...	17	...	4	16	...	2	39
October ..	...	23	...	...	7	...	6	36
November .	...	14	...	7	2	1	2	26
December .	...	9	..	3	1	..	1	14
Totals ...	...	113	..	32	36	2	19	202

Distribution of Infectious Diseases into Wards.

Diseases.	Barton		Eccles		Irwell.		Monton and Park		Patricroft		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	10	1	18	...	25	1	17	1	14	...	29	...	113	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	4	1	2		3	..	7	3	11	2	5	1	32	7
Enteric Fever	2	...	6	2	2	2	3	...	21	4	2	...	36	8
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Measles	...	...	...	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Whooping Cough ...	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	6	...	3	...	22
Diarrhœa and Dysentery. ...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	18
Erysipelas	3	...	4	...	5	...	..	...	5	...	2	...	19	..
Total	20	6	31	6	35	17	27	8	51	17	38	9	202	63

Amount of Hospital Isolation of Infectious Diseases.—There were 66 cases of infectious diseases removed to hospital, being 32·6 per cent of the total number of cases notified.

Scarlet Fever	cases notified	113,	removed	28,	per centage	24·9
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	do.	32,	do.	18,	do.	56·2
Enteric fever	do.	36,	do.	18,	do.	50·0
Puerperal fever	do.	2,	do.	nil.	do.	nil.
Erysipelas	do.	19,	do.	2,	do.	10·5

In 1903, 40·1 pe cent of notified cases were removed, 48·7 per cent in 1902, 50·0 per cent in 1901, 38·5 per cent in 1900, and 44·5 per cent in 1899.

NOTIFICATION FROM SCHOOLS —During the year the following notifications were received from the various schools :

	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
MEASLES	217	831	389	638	225
CHICKEN-POX	100	140	161	59	24
WHOOPING COUGH	315	29	281	77	26
MUMPS	137	71	52	135	29
ECZEMA	160	63	35	9	...
RINGWORM	76	16	74	...	...
OTHER DISEASES (Ophthalmia, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc.	278	66	50	21	10
Totals...	1283	1216	1042	939	314

I would beg to draw the attention of the Committee to the continued increase in the amount of work entailed on the Staff under this heading. Each case, as soon as possible after the receipt of the notification from the school, is visited by the Inspector.

Enquiries are made as to the true nature of the sickness, and instructions are given where necessary to ensure proper isolation, and in certain cases contacts also are excluded from school attendance. The following is a copy of the form used in this work. After the cases have been visited, the period during which the children have to be excluded from school attendance is entered in the column for that purpose, and the form is handed over to the Education Department for the guidance of the School Attendance Officers, and subsequently returned to the school.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. NOTIFICATION FORM FOR SCHOOLS.

The following Diseases should be notified:—Small-Pox, Chicken-Pox, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia, Ringworm, Eczema, Scabies, and Influenza.

Names & 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 Disease arising in the house.

Signature of Medical Officer of Health.

.....

Name of School .....

Department .....

Teacher's Signature .....

Date .....

It will be noticed, that although the number of cases of Measles in schools dropped from 831 to 217, there was a large increase in the number of notifications of other diseases incidental to children attending school. This more particularly applies to Whooping Cough, Mumps, Eczema, Ringworm, and Ophthalmia.

During the months of March, April and May, a severe epidemic of Whooping Cough prevailed. There were 22 deaths from this disease, a number equal to the united deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Enteric Fever. I reported on this outbreak at the April meeting of the Health Committee, and by their instructions the following leaflet was prepared and circulated throughout the Borough :—

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

WHOOPING COUGH.

As this disease is very prevalent at present in the Borough, the Health Committee desire to call the attention of parents to the serious nature of the disease.

Unfortunately, there is a widespread impression that the disease is not serious. This IS NOT SO. Many deaths have already occurred from it. The mortality is greatest in the first year of life. Of the whole number of deaths from Whooping Cough, 40 per cent occur n the first year of life, 75 per cent under two years, and 96 per cent under five years of age. The mortality is greater in female children than in male. The deaths are usually due to Bronchitis or Pneumonia FROM EXPOSURE OWING TO NEGLECT.

The disease is very infectious and starts a week or fortnight after infection with Nasal Catarrh or Bronchitis, the cough being more marked at night. After this the characteristic spasmodic cough, or "Whoop" sets in and continues for six to eight weeks. During all this time the child should be ISOLATED so as not to be brought in contact with other children. It should be kept warm indoors, should have plain, light nourishing food, and if the attacks of coughing are very frequent a doctor should be consulted.

The disease is spread by the breath and sputum (Phlegm). Whatever the child coughs up or vomits should be received on paper or rags and burnt.

The child should be isolated for at least a week after the "Whoop" has disappeared, and during the disease the other children in the house should be kept from School.

OPHTHALMIA.

During the year, this disease which may be classed with Ringworm as one of the "dirt" diseases, was very prevalent during the Summer and Autumn. Upwards of 200 cases occurring in school children—frequently embracing whole families—were visited and kept under observation by the Inspectors. All these were excluded from school.

The same large increase was noticeable in the cases of Ringworm and Eczema, there having been 236 cases of these skin-diseases as compared with 79 for 1903. I referred in my report last year, to the prolonged exclusion from school of children attacked by Ring-worm to the detriment of their education. I still think as I stated last year, that Ring-Worm might be dealt with by establishing special classes and providing tightly fitting skull-caps.

Before leaving the subject of school-diseases which are so largely on the increase, I would strongly urge that more attention should be given to the more frequent washing of the school floors, desks, and forms, and that arrangements should be made for the periodical disinfection of the school premises (especially the cloak-rooms) and books.

I beg once more to thank the teachers of the elementary schools for the continued assistance afforded to the Health Department. The information we receive from them is invaluable, and is willingly and promptly supplied.

SUGGESTIONS

For Preventing the Spread of Infectious Disease.

In order to prevent disease and suffering, the Health Committee appeals to the parents and attendants of patients suffering from infectious disease to observe the following instructions :—

1.—Isolate the Sick—

The patient should be at once separated from the other inmates of the house, and, if possible, placed in a top room, and have that floor devoted to himself and his attendant.

All bed curtains and other hangings, carpets, rugs, and all articles of dress and the like in wardrobes and cupboards, and all unnecessary articles of furniture should be removed.

2.—Ventilate Sickroom and House—

The room should be kept well ventilated, windows should be kept partly open (the patient being protected from draughts by a screen when necessary), communication with the chimney should be kept free, and, weather permitting, a fire should be kept burning.

The floor should be sprinkled with disinfecting fluid and cleansed daily.

3.—Place Antiseptic Sheet outside Sickroom Door—

The door should be kept closed, and a sheet kept wet with Izal, Sanitas, or other disinfectants, should be hung outside so as to cover every crevice.

4.—Disinfect all Discharges from Patient—

Everything that passes from the patient (sputum, vomit, urine, fæces) should be received in vessels containing a disinfectant, and an additional quantity of the disinfectant should be added to the vessel before removing it from the room. All food and drink not used should be mixed with disinfectant and should not, under any circumstances, be partaken of by other persons.

In typhoid fever, the pail supplied must be used for the reception of all slops, etc., referred to in the foregoing.

5.—Do not use Handkerchiefs—

In diphtheria and phthisis, pieces of rag should be used for sputum and discharges from the nose and mouth, and should be immediately burnt.

6.—Disinfect all Utensils—

All cups, glasses, spoons, or such like articles used in the sick-room should be placed in disinfectant solution before being removed therefrom, and they should be subsequently washed in hot water.

7.—Disinfect Patient's Linen—

All bed and body linen after use should be at once, before being removed from the room, put into the disinfectant solution, and after remaining in this for at least an hour may be washed. At the termination of the illness the premises will be thoroughly disinfected under the direction of the sanitary staff.

8.—Keep Surroundings Clean—

The patient's body and the bed should be kept scrupulously clean, and when during the progress of scarlet fever or small-pox,

scales or crusts form on the skin, their diffusion should be prevented by smearing the body from head to foot with oil (carbolic, Sanitas, or eucalyptus). The house should be well ventilated and kept very clean ; all sinks, water closets, traps and gullies should be in good order, and have Izal or other disinfectant poured into them daily.

9.—Nursing Arrangements—

Nurses or others in attendance should wear overalls or dresses of washable material ; they should keep their hands clean, adding Izal, Sanita , or Condy's fluid to the water in which they wash. They should remain with the patient, but, if compelled to leave the room, they should leave the overall or apron behind. They should not mix with the other members of the household.

10.—Visitors should not be received

11.—Vaccination—

In cases of small-pox all the members of the household should be vaccinated.

12.—Observe precautions during Convalcsence—

The patient must not be allowed to mix with the other members of the household until—in scarlet fever—all "peeling" of skin, and all discharges from the ears and nose have ceased ; in diphtheria —all discharges have ceased ; in small pox—all scabs have fallen off. The patient must be thoroughly cleansed by the use of a warm bath containing Izal or other disinfectant, and his removal from the room must be sanctioned by the medical practitioner. Clothes used during the illness or in any way exposed to infection must not be worn again or put away in drawers or wardrobes until they have been properly disinfected.

13.—Final Disinfection—

When the sickness has terminated, the room and its contents should be disinfected. This work will be carried out by the sanitary staff.

Householders are hereby notified that when scarlet fever

patients are treated at home, disinfection of bedding, premises, &c. cannot be carried out till the expiration of at least six weeks from the commencement of the last case of such illness in the house.

14.—Special Precautions in case of death—

Should death occur. the body must, as soon as possible, be placed in a coffin which should be, at once, screwed down; the funeral must take place within 48 hours of death. Mourners should not meet in the room in which death took place.

Izal and other disinfectants can be obtained free of cost on application at the Town Hall, and the disinfection of rooms will be carried out free of cost. Rooms which have been occupied by a person who has died of phthisis (consumption) should be disinfected.

By order of the Committee,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of notified cases of this disease was below the average for the last three years, being 113, as compared with 139 for 1903; 191 for 1902; and 148 for 1901.

There were three deaths from this disease during the year. Several cases were of so mild a type that they were not recognised until the stage of desquamation was reached.

The following tables show the notifications and removals of scarlet fever, for each month during the years 1902, 1903, and 1904:—

MONTH.	1902		1903		1904	
	No. of cases Notified	No. Removed	No. Notified.	No. removed	No. Notified.	No, removed.
January	14	7	17	1	11	4
February... ...	15	10	15	3	9	1
March	13	5	23	5	8	5
April	6	4	18	8	5	1
May	10	8	17	3	3	1
June	13	6	16	2	2	...
July	19	13	9	5	5	3
August	25	12	5	1	7	3
September ...	19	9	9	2	17	2
October	20	8	4	...	23	5
November ...	18	8	6	1	14	2
December ...	19	9	3	...	9	1
TOTAL ...	191	99	139	31	113	28

DIPHTHERIA.

This disease was less prevalent during the year, 32 cases being notified as compared with 126 in 1903. The number of deaths was 7, which was equivalent to 21·0 per cent of the cases notified. The incidence of the disease according to age was :—

9	cases	between	1—5	years.
18	„	„	5—15	„
4	„	„	15—25	„
1	„	„	25—65	„

In 24 cases swabs were used for taking specimens from the throats of suspected cases, and forwarded to Professor Delèpine for examination; in 4 cases Diphtheria bacilli were found.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Thirty-six cases of this disease were notified during the year, as compared with 16 for 1903, and 33 for 1902.

There were 8 deaths from the disease, 1 between 5 and 15 years of age; 4 between 15 and 25; and 3 between 25 and 65 years of age.

Thirty-five specimens of blood were forwarded to Professor Delèpine for bacteriological examination, and in 14 cases a positive re-action was obtained.

Of the above cases 23 were notified during the months of August and September. A remarkable grouping of cases occurred in one part of Patricroft Ward. There is little doubt they were attributable to the deposit of the excreta and urine in the privy midden attached to his house in a case which had been ill for a fortnight before being diagnosed. In this case the disease appears to have spread to neighbouring houses through infected excreta deposited on the privy midden drying through the heat and being blown in fine dust on to food, or possibly carried by flies to food or milk. It is impossible to attribute these cases to those causes which are sometimes present, viz.—(1) Water—this is from the Manchester Corporation, and is above suspicion; (2) Milk—the supply was from different vendors; (3) By the attendant—this is out of the question, as the cases were removed to the hospital as they occurred, and, prior to removal, were attended by different medical practitioners, and were not nursed by nurses in common.

The following leaflet was prepared and supplied to each infected house, in addition to the usual supplies which have been previously reported on :—

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Rules for Preventing the Spread of Typhoid Fever.

Urine and discharges from the bowels should be received in a utensil containing some of the disinfectant. This should be emptied into the sanitary pan, more disinfectant poured on, the lid screwed down, and the pan placed in the yard.

All soiled linen should be steeped for 24 hours in a tub containing some of the disinfectant; enough disinfectant being used to keep the clothes thoroughly moist.

The person who looks after the patient must on no account prepare or handle food for any other person.

No food must be eaten in the sick room, except by the patient, and no food once taken into the sick room must be brought out except to be destroyed.

No person living in a house where there is Typhoid Fever must take part in any business necessitating the handling of food.

The attendant's hands should be well washed and the nails scrubbed after touching the patient. It is especially necessary to clean the hands thoroughly before partaking of food.

The patient should be kept scrupulously clean. Rags should be used for cleaning the patient, and afterwards burnt.

All food vessels, and spoons, should be scalded and cleansed after use.

All clothes must be washed on the premises, and washing must on no account be taken in.

The sick room should be emptied as far as possible of furniture. It should have a fire always burning, and be well ventilated; and the floor washed frequently.

The drains should be flushed daily with disinfectant, and the yard and closet kept clean.

Children should be specially cautioned against playing on any unpaved surface, and in the neighbourhood of ashpits and privies.

In case of death the funeral should take place early, and a layer of chloride of lime should be placed in the coffin.

To RESIDENTS....All milk should be boiled before using, and should be covered and stored in a cool place.

Drinking water, as far as possible, should be boiled or filtered.

Ice cream, shell fish, herb beer and other cheap beverages, should be avoided.

Persons feeling ill or out of sorts, especially if attacked by Diarrhœa, should at once consult a medical man.

Information should be sent to the Health Office as soon as the medical attendant has certified that the patient is well.

The room or rooms will then be disinfected by the Health Department, and afterwards the whole house should be thoroughly cleansed.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

N.B....The exposure of infectious Persons or Clothing in public is punishable under the Public Health Act, 1875.

DIARRHŒA.

Eighteen deaths from this disease were registered during the year, as compared with 11 for 1903, and 8 for 1902. Fifteen of these deaths were children under five years of age.

MEASLES.

Two hundred and seventeen cases of this disease were notified by the teachers of the public schools in the Borough, of these four proved fatal.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

Three hundred and fifteen cases of this disease were notified by the schoolmasters, as compared with 29 for the year 1903. There were 22 deaths, 21 being children under the age of five years. In each case the house was visited, and a precautionary leaflet was left with the parent.

INFLUENZA.

This disease was prevalent in a mild form. Five deaths were registered from this disease, as compared with two last year.

ERYSIPELAS.

Nineteen cases of this disease were notified, with no deaths, as compared with 21 cases and two deaths for 1903.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two cases of this disease were notified, of which one was fatal, as compared with two cases for 1903, one of which was fatal.

PHTHISIS.

Fifty-six deaths from phthisis and other tubercular diseases were registered during the year. The death-rate from pulmonary phthisis was 1·07 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with ·92 for 1903.

Thirty-five specimens of sputum were sent to Professor Delépine for bacteriological examination. In 11 cases tubercle bacilli were found.

Although there were 56 deaths from this disease. only 18 cases were notified by the Medical Practitioners, and in only 11 cases was disinfection asked for. This is to be deplored. In many cases the practitioner is unwilling to notify the case out of consideration for the patient. It is desirable that *all* cases should be notified. In a case where the medical attendant does not wish the Staff to visit, an intimation to that effect might be inserted in the notice, when the leaflet of instruction, a spitting cup, disinfectants, and other things necessary for *preventing* the spread of this disease, could be forwarded to him to give to the patient, or to the other inhabitants of the house.

The following leaflet is given to all cases notified. I consider it of so much importance that I reproduce it here, and strongly urge that every family in which there is a case of Phthisis should be supplied with a copy:

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM CONSUMPTION.

1. It has been abundantly proved that "phthisis" or "consumption" is an infectious disease, and is infectious by means of the sputum.

2. The way in which phthisis is usually spread from one person to another by means of the sputum is as follows :—

(a) A consumptive patient coughs up a quantity of sputum, in which are enormous numbers of the specific germs.

(b) The sputum lodges where it is spat on, and there dries ;

(c) When dried, the sputum is usually pulverised and floats in the air as dust.

(d) The germs contained in the sputum, though dried, are still living, and able to infect the air in which they are suspended ;

(e) The infected air when breathed is liable to cause phthisis. This is more particularly true of people who are already suffering from Phthisis, and whose recovery is thus prevented.

3. Great care must therefore be used, so that the sputum is not discharged on any spot or into any substance on which it can be dried and subsequently broken into dust.

It must, therefore, not be discharged on the floor or walls of any living room, workshop, meeting room, theatre, or other confined place in which people assemble. It must not be discharged into a pocket handkerchief carried in the usual manner, since it readily dries in such a situation, so that not only are the clothes infected, but when the pocket handkerchief is again used, a cloud of infective dust is scattered around you.

4. There are various ways in which this danger may be avoided.

At home you should spit into a piece of paper or clean rag, carefully clean your mouth with it, and then throw the soiled rag or paper on the back of the fire.

If there is no fire you should spit into a cup containing water, which must be emptied once a day into the drains outside the house, and then thoroughly cleansed with boiling water before being again used.

Outside the home you should carry a number of pieces of soft tissue paper, preferably oiled, and when you must spit use one of these, folding it after use so that the sputum is right in the centre of it, when it will not dirty the pocket. Use one pocket for the unused papers and another for those which have been used.

Or you may carry a pocket spittoon charged with moistened blotting paper. This may be readily obtained at any chemists, or made. It is essential that the lid should fit tight, and that the spittoon should be kept clean.

5. All persons who have a chronic cough and spit should carry out the above precautions, and it is also advisable that they consult their medical attendant without delay.

6. Consumptives should not kiss on the lips.

The eating utensils which they have used should be at once thoroughly cleansed before further use.

7. If these precautions are strictly observed, a consumptive person runs no risk whatever of infecting others, and adds considerably to his own chances of recovery.

8. The sleeping room of a consumptive should be kept rigorously clean. If by any chance the pillows or bedclothes have been soiled with sputum they should be at once disinfected by steam, or washed with boiling water.

Dust should not be allowed to accumulate anywhere in the bedroom. The room should be kept well aired, and the bedroom window should, whenever possible, be kept slightly open.

9. Persons who have contracted consumption, or who have a family history of the disease, should not live or sleep in a room which is damp, crowded, badly lighted, or badly ventilated.

10. It will often happen when a consumptive person's attention is first called to these rules that a considerable amount of infected dust will have collected in the rooms which he has occupied. These must be carefully disinfected.

Articles, including wearing apparel, carpets, hangings, bed clothes, and

mattresses, which admit of such treatment, will be disinfected by the Corporation free of charge. Articles which admit of washing with boiling water may be so washed. Other articles, as well as the floor, walls, and ceiling, should be thoroughly cleaned down with a disinfectant, and the Corporation will do this work if requested. Where the work is done by the householder, directions will be given in each instance of the precise degree and kind of disinfection necessary.

Having once got the rooms quite clean, it becomes easy, though necessary, to keep them so. In order to effect this, the floors and skirtings of rooms used by consumptive persons should be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water at least once a week, and at all times the rooms should be kept free from dust. It is always desirable in dusting a room to moisten the floor with tea leaves or otherwise, and to use a damp duster to other parts of the room. In this way one makes sure of not scattering infectious dust in the air of the room. This is especially necessary in a room occupied by a consumptive whose lungs are, moreover, likely to be injured by the dust left in the room.

11. The walls ought to be rubbed down with dough every three months.

12. The most essential thing in preventing the spread of this disease, and in aiding the recovery of the consumptive person, is extreme cleanliness in his person, and in the living and sleeping rooms used by him, with special attention to the points mentioned in this paper.

The safety of your family and of your workmates, as well as your own chances of recovery, depend on your following these rules.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The problem of the Infantile Mortality has occupied the Committee's serious attention during the year. The number of deaths of infants under one year was 146. This gives a death-rate of 144 per 1,000 registered births, as compared with 121 per 1,000 for 1903. The death-rate was highest in Patricroft and Irwell Wards, as the following table will show :

Patricroft Ward .	195	per 1000 registered	Births.
Irwell Ward ..	171	,,	,,
Eccles Ward ...	162	,,	,,
Winton Ward ...	151	,,	,,
Barton Ward ...	126	,,	,,
Monton Ward ...	98	,,	,,

It will thus be seen that the rate varies from 195 to 98. This points to a terrible waste of life.

The failure of sanitary efforts to reduce Infantile Mortality is the most unfavourable fact in the history of our sanitary efforts in Great Britain during the last twenty years.

The most usual causes of Infantile Mortality are (1) Improper Food and method of feeding ; (2) Prematurity of Birth and congenital defects ; (3) Hereditary tendencies ; (4) Inexperience and neglect of mothers : (5) Death from accidental or homicidal violence ; (6) Age of parents ; (7) Illegitimacy ; (8) Density of population.

Speaking at Pendlebury recently, Sir Lauder Brunton described the causes of Infantile Mortality, and dealt with the question of children's food. Pointing out that not less than a third of the total Infant Mortality occurred in the first month of life, and one-half in the first three months, " this enormous mortality amongst the babies," he said, " is partly due to the feeble constitution which they inherit from their youthful and weakly mothers, but it is due in much greater extent to the fact that these babies do not receive from their parents the care which a bear bestows upon its cubs, or a hen upon its chickens. Ignorance, carelessness, the difficulties connected with the milk supply, and last, but not least, the indifference,

neglect, and poverty begotten by habits of chronic drunkenness, are the causes of mortality, which no amount of excellence in hospitals can prevent. "I think it almost certain that Infant Mortality must have been greatly increased by the introduction of feeding bottles with long tubes, because it is almost impossible to keep tubes clean, and each time that fresh milk is put into them, it is infected by bacteria from a dirty tube, and decomposition thus initiated before ever it reaches the baby's stomach. But even if bottles be kept perfectly clean, and aseptic, there is still the difficulty of obtaining good milk."

This language is strong, but is true. The Health Committee have decided to supply "boat"-shaped feeding bottles through the medium of the Lady Health Visitor.

There is no doubt that improper food and methods of feeding are responsible for the greatest proportion of mortality under one year. It has been pointed out that during the suffering and starvation connected with the Siege of Paris in 1870-1, while the general mortality was double, that of infants was reduced by 40 per cent owing to mothers being obliged to suckle their infants. The same increase of adult and diminution of Infantile Mortality was seen during the Lancashire Cotton Famine. The mothers were not at the mills, and the infants were breast fed. The question whether a child will be strong and robust or weakly is often decided by its food in the first three months of life. The child must be fed so as to avoid not only the immediate danger of acute indigestion (convulsions, etc.) but Rickets, Scurvy, and general malnutrition.

During the year a Ladies Health Society has been formed to try and reduce this mortality. Weekly lists of the births are obtained from the Registrar, and given to the Health Visitor, who visits and gives instruction in feeding and clothing the infants and in general hygiene. Disinfectant soap and lime are supplied by the Corporation.

The leaflet given below is handed by the Registrar to each person registering a birth. It is also distributed and explained by the Health Visitor. Feeding bottles without tubes are also supplied.

Finally, the Education Committee has decided to have Hygiene and Temperance taught in the Elementary Schools. In this way the future mothers will be trained to take care of their offspring, and thus it is hoped that this stain on civilisation will be lessened, and the national physique improved.

HOW INFANTS SHOULD BE FED.

The instructions given below are only to be acted on when no directions have been given by a medical man.

1. Infants should be *fed at the breast alone for a period of not less than six months or more than ten months.* Any other form of milk should not be given, except on the advice of a medical man.

2. Infants should have the breast during the first three months, not oftener than every two hours during the day, and every four hours during the night. At the end of three months they should be suckled at longer intervals. When they are fretful or suffer from indigestion, it will often be found that they are being overfed, and diminishing their diet will put them right.

3. The mother should, in order to supply wholesome milk to her child, partake only of plain and wholesome food, avoiding absolutely alcoholic stimulants, condiments, etc, and should lead a healthful life. If she suffer from sore nipples, they should be washed with warm water after every time the child has been fed, and glycerine or methylated spirit should then be applied to them.

4. When from want of milk or other absolutely necessary cause, a mother cannot suckle her infant, she should feed it on fresh cow's milk prepared thus :

(*a*) *Diet up to age of* 6 *weeks.* Half a pint of good fresh milk and one pint of water, with a small teaspoonful of white sugar, should be mixed and boiled, and then placed in a clean jug, covered with a clean cloth. Four tablespoonfuls of this should be placed in the feeding bottle each time it is used : and after each time the child has been fed, the bottle should be most thoroughly cleaned. The infant should not be fed oftener than every two hours during the day, and every four hours during the night.

(*b*) *Diet for a Child* 6 *weeks to* 3 *months old.* The milk may be gradually made stronger until one pint of cow's milk is added to one pint of water, and boiled and treated as above The amount at each feeding should be increased until eight tablespoonfuls are put into each bottle ; the intervals between the meals being also increased.

(*c*) *Diet for Child* 3 *to* 6 *months old.* The strength of the milk may be increased until two pints of cow's milk are mixed with one pint of water, boiled and treated as above. About eight tablespoonfuls should be given at each meal. The quantity however and the interval between the meals are to be increased as occasion requires, but it is necessary always to bear in mind the danger of overfeeding.

N.B.—Up to the age of six months no other food than milk should be used. On no account should bread and water "Pobbies," or other solids be given.

(*d*) The bottle used should be that known as the "boat'-shaped bottle. Bottles having a tube cannot be efficiently cleansed. The bottle should be cleaned with water containing

Bi-Carbonate of Soda, the teat should be turned inside out, and also cleansed.

5. Table showing how much an Infant should be given at a time and how often.

	How often in Day.	How often in Night.	How much.	Strength.
From Birth to Four weeks old.	Every 2 Hours.	Every 4 Hours	4 tablespoonfuls.	One-third milk.
From Four to Eight weeks old	Every 2½ Hours.	Ditto.	6 tablespoonfuls.	One half milk
	Increasing gradually			
From Three to Six months old	Every 3 Hours.	Twice.	8 to 16 tablespoonfuls.	Two-thirds Milk to all milk.
From Seven to Twelve months old	Five meals a day. Three of 12 tablespoonfuls of pure milk and two of 12 tablespoonfuls of milk thickened with baked flour bread, or prepared food, and boiled.			

Diet for a child from 12 to 18 months old.

First meal, 7 a.m. Bread and milk, or oatmeal. or hominy porridge, with plenty of milk,

Second meal, 11 a.m. Twelve tablespoonfuls of milk.

Third meal, 1-30 p.m. Bread crumbs and gravy, or a lightly boiled egg and bread and butter.

Fourth meal, 5-30 p.m. Bread and milk.

Fifth meal. Milk to drink.

All milk should be sweetened with sugar, (milk sugar, if possible).

6. When condensed milk is used, mothers should be careful to obtain only the best brands, and the unsweetened milk should be preferred. They should carefully examine the labels on the milk tins, as, by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, all condensed milk not made from whole milk must have attached the words "Machine-made milk," or the words "skimmed milk" in legible characters.

7. Infants should not be placed on the floor, as they are thus exposed to draughts and infectious dirt.

8. They shoud be warmly clothed, but not with many clothes. Their clothing should not fit tight about the body, but cling loosely so as to give free play to the lungs. The limbs should be covered equally with the body. Flannel should be worn next to the skin.

9. Mothers are strongly warned against giving children teething powders, or soothing medicines to send them to sleep.

10. When an infant continues to suffer from indigestion or Diarrhœa, in spite of every care in feeding, the mother should consult a medical man, who will advise her how to act,

11. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon mothers that young infants can be much more easily prevented from contracting disease by careful dieting and management than they can be cured when disease actually occurs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

* Return of Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Borough of Eccles during the year 1904.

No	Nature of Sample,	Result of Analysis	Remarks.
1	Milk	Genuine ...	
2	Milk	Do. ...	
3	Milk	Do. ...	
4	Milk	Do. ...	
5	Milk	Do. ...	
6	Milk	Do. ...	
7	Milk	Do. ...	
8	Milk	Do. ...	
9	Milk	Do. ...	
10	Milk	Do. ...	
11	Butter	Do. ..	
12	Butter	Do. ...	
13	2lbs. Jam	Do.	
14	Cod Liver Oil	Do. ..	
15	Cod Liver Oil . .	Do. ...	
16	Whiskey	Do. ..	
17	Rum	Do. ...	
18	Whiskey	Do. ..	
19	Rum	Do. ...	
20	Whiskey	Do. ...	
21	Rum	Do. ...	
22	Rum	Do. ...	
23	Butter	Do. ...	
24	Milk	Do. ...	
25	Milk	Do.	
26	Milk	Do. ...	
27	Milk	Do. ..	
28	Milk	Do. .	
29	Milk	Do. ...	
30	Milk	Do. ..	
31	Milk	Do. ...	
32	Milk	Do. ...	
33	Butter	Do. ...	
34	Butter	Do. ..	
35	Butter	Do. ...	
36	Butter	Do. ...	
37	Butter	Do. ...	
38	Milk	Do. ...	
39	Milk	Do. .	
40	Milk	Do. ...	

Samples and Analyses taken under Food & Drugs Act (continued)

No	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
41	Milk	Genuine ..	
42	Milk	Do. ...	
43	Milk	Do. ..	
44	Milk . ..	Do. ...	
45	Milk	Do.	
46	Milk	Do. ...	
47	Milk	Do. ...	
48	Beer	Do. ...	
49	Beer	Do. ..	
50	Beer	Do. ..	
51	Beer ...	Do. .	
52	Butter	Do. ..	
53	Butter ..	Do. ...	
54	Pepper	Do. ..	
55	Ginger	Do. ...	
56	Butter	Do. ...	
57	Lard	Do.	
58	Butter	Do. ..	
59	Coffee	Do. ...	
60	Ginger	Do. ...	
61	Pepper	Do. ...	
62	Milk	Do.	
63	Milk	Do. ...	
64	Milk	Do. ...	
65	Milk	Do. ...	
66	Milk	Do ..	
67	Milk	Do. .	
68	Milk	Do. ...	
69	Milk	Do. . .	
70	Milk	Do. ...	
71	Beer	Do. ...	
72	Beer	Do ...	
73	Beer	Do, ...	
74	Beer	Do. ...	
75	Butter	Do. ...	
76	Lard	Do. ...	
77	Coffee	Do. ..	
78	Whiskey	Do. ...	
79	Brandy	.....	Pending
80	Rum	Genuine ...	
81	Whiskey	Do. ..	
82	Pepper	Do. ...	
83	Butter	Do.	
84	Wine	Do. ...	
85	Brandy	Do. ...	

* Kindly furnished by Mr. Superintendent Keys

SECTION V.

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ORDINARY SANITARY WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SECTION V.

Ordinary Sanitary Work of the Health Department.

STAFF.

Chief Inspector	...	...	C. W. Laskey.
Assistant „	...	...	G. Laws.
Disinfector, &c.	...	...	W. Crompton.

Inspection of District.—There were 4082 re-inspections of nuisances in course of abatement; 2879 inspections of dwelling-houses; 367 visits were paid to houses in which cases of infectious diseases occurred; and 2594 to houses infected with measles, &c.; 250 rooms and 1 schoolroom were disinfected. This, in addition to the ordinary inspection of slaughter-houses, common lodging-houses, cowsheds, milkshops, &c.

A summary of the work done by the Department will be found at the end of this section; and the large increase in the amount of work done will be noted.

The work arising out of the abatement of nuisances continues to increase. Some very important works have been carried out in respect of drainage and conversion works. During the year 126 houses have been provided with new drains, and 137 privy middens have been converted into 233 water-closets. It is very necessary that in such work the supervision by your inspectors should be as close as possible, and a good deal of time is taken up in this manner.

In this connection I append a list of streets, courts, &c., in which the houses are entirely on the water-carriage system.

Algernon Street
Ann Street
Ash Street
Atherton Street
Barsley Steet
Bentcliffe Street
Belmont Street
Bindloss Avenue
Blears Buildings
Back Queen Street

Booth's Place
Bright Road
Cambridge Grove
Carlton Street
Cavendish Road
Chantler's Square
Chadwick Road
Charlton Avenue
Church Grove
Clarendon Road
Cross Street
Dalton Street
Dawson's Court
Devonshire Road
Dudley Street
Edison Road
Ellesmere Grove
Evelyn Street
Fletcher Avenue
Fountain Street
Garden Street
Gladstone Road
Golden Square
Gorton Street
Gower Street
Grange Drive
Grecian Street
Hall's Buildings
Hamilton Avenue
Hampson's Buildings
Harrison Street
Hawthorn Avenue
Henry Street
Hope Street
Holt Street
Irlam Avenue
Irwell Place
James Terrace
Kearsley Street
Lansdowne Road
Lawrence Street
Mather Avenue
Mather Road
Mirfield Drive
Oak Street
Oxford Avenue
Oxford Square
Owen Street
Paradise Street
Pine Grove
Pleasant Road
Poplar Road
Pollitt's Buildings
Prospect Place
Richmond Grove
Scotta Road
Snowdon Road
Silk Street
Spencer Street
Stanley Grove
Stanley Road
Station Road
Stelfox Street
Talbot Street
Tan Pit Lane
The Avenue
Thomas Street, Eccles
Thomas Street, Winton
Thorp Street
Unicorn Street
Vicarage Grove
Watson Street
Wesley Street
Westminster Road
Winifred Street
Wood Street
Wycliffe Street

Drainage Examinations.—The smoke test was applied to drains 486 times, and 155 drains were opened up for inspection. All complaints re drains are dealt with as speedily as possible, and endeavours are made to arrange for the examination of drains wherever cases of enteric fever and diphtheria occur.

Dairies, Cow Sheds, and Milk Shops.—The cowsheds were inspected on 16 occasions, and 134 visits of inspection were paid to milkshops. In some cases there is considerable difficulty in persuading cow-keepers to keep the shippons properly ventilated—especially during the colder portions of the year, otherwise there is not much to complain of.

Bakehouses.—The bakehouses were regularly inspected; 98 visits of inspection being paid to them.

Slaughter - Houses.—Fifty-six visits of inspection were paid to these. There was one seizure of unsound meat.

Common Lodging Houses.—The two continue to be well kept. 60 visits of inspection have been paid to them.

Canal Boats.—During the year ended Dec. 31st, 1904, 46 canal boats were inspected. The inspections were made at the Bridgewater Coal Wharf, Patricroft. All the boats referred to were engaged in coal traffic.

The 46 boats were registered for the accommodation of 149 persons, but the total number of persons found on the boats was only 60, viz. 47 male adults and 13 female adults. It is gratifying to note that no children were present on the boats.

The condition of the cabins continues to be good, and, considering the trade for which the boats are used, the occupants maintain them in a very cleanly condition. No cases of sickness of any kind were discovered on any of the boats.

There were two infringements of the Acts and Regulations, viz., failure to re-paint cabin, and inefficient ventilation of cabin. Notices were served in respect of these, and they have been complied with.

Smoke Abatement.—Twenty-nine observations of mill and works chimneys were taken during the year.

Public Mortuary.—The public mortuary erected at the Town's Yard, Patricroft, has been used for the reception of six bodies during the year.

During the summer months two men were again employed in cleansing and disinfecting house gullies, and the carrying out of this work was generally appreciated by the public.

Proceedings taken before the Magistrates.

Offence.	Result.
For exposing for sale pork and veal unfit for human consumption	Case dismissed. Magistrates considered there was not enough evidence to convict, but stated that the officers had some justification for seizing the meat, as it was of a very low quality.
For failure to comply with Notice to abate a Nuisance.	Case withdrawn upon payment of costs.—Work done.
Do. do. Five Summonses.	Do. do.
For ceasing to occupy a house without having it previously disinfected.	Fined Costs.
For transmitting and exposing bedding, &c., without having it previously disinfected.	Fined Costs.

The case referred to in my last Annual Report, which arose out of proceedings under Sec. 41 Public Health Act, 1875, and Sec. 19 Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, in respect of a drain, and in which case the owner had signified his intention of appealing against the Magistrates decision, was settled during the year.

The owner appealed to the King's Bench, and there his appeal was upheld, but in a subsequent appeal by the Corporation to the Court of Appeal that decision was reversed, the Judges being unanimously of opinion that the drain in question was a single private drain, and not a sewer.

The drain in question was one used for the drainage of the cellars of nineteen houses—seven belonging to one owner, and twelve to another. It ran *under* the houses, and was not accessible by the public until it reached a street, where it joined a public sewer. It was contended for the owners that by reason of the definition clause of the Public Health Act, 1875, where a drain is described as "any drain of and used for the drainage of one building only," the drain in question must be a sewer, and as such was vested in the Corporation. The Corporation relied upon the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, Section 19, and the effect of that amendment upon Sec. 41, Public Health Act, 1875, and contended that the drain in question was "a single private drain." This contention has been upheld.

SECTION VI.

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

SECTION VI.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 132 of the above Act, I herewith submit a report of the matters dealt with by the Staff in the Health Department, and arising out of the administration of the Act in Workshops and Workplaces.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.—The total number of Workshops on the Register is 88, of which 10 were newly registered during the year ended December 31st, 1904. The number of rooms used or occupied in connection with the 88 establishments is 117. The businesses carried on at the 88 workshops are as follows :—

Dressmaking	...	24	Cabinet Making and Upholstering...		6
Bootmaking	...	21	Laundry Work	...	2
Millinery	...	12	Wheelwrights	...	1
Tailoring	...	12	Tin-plate Working	...	1
Cycle Repairing	...	2	Gold-beating	...	1
Joiner Work	...	1	Basket Making	...	1
Picture Framing	...	1	Carriage Building	...	1
Laddermaking	...	1			

Blacksmith 1

Each place of business has been carefully inspected as regards its cleanliness, ventilation, and provision of suitable sanitary conveniences, and every room has been measured in order that the number of persons occupying such rooms should be properly regulated.

The number of persons employed in the whole of the workshops registered is 340, classified as follows : 126 adult males, 104 adult females, 87 female young persons, 12 male young persons, and 11 children.

The number of visits paid to workshops was 133.

Four workshops were found to require certain repairs, and there was

one case of overcrowding. In one case Sec. 128 of the Act had been contravened with respect to the non exhibition of the abstract.

These matters were promptly attended to upon formal complaint being made.

In addition to the above, 29 visits of inspection were paid to "outworkers" premises.

HOME-WORK—Seventeen "outworkers" premises have been placed on the Register kept for that purpose, and 24 visits of inspection have been paid to them. In each case the premises and the conditions under which work was being executed, were found to be satisfactory.

The work of administering those provisons of the Act which affect the Local Authority, takes up a great deal of the time of the members of the Health Staff, and it is a matter for congratulation that so much "extra" work should have been carried out during the year. The above report is, necessarily, but a brief epitome of the work done, and conveys no idea of the amount of time which has been involved.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

I—Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	231	46	Nil.
Workplaces			
Homeworkers' Premises	24	Nil.	Nil.
Total	255	46	

II—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspect'r	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	6	6		
Want of Ventilation	2	2		
Overcrowding	1	1		
Want of drainage of floors	....	....		
Other nuisances	10	10		
Sanitary accommodation: Insufficient	1	1		
Sanitary accommodation: Unsuitable or defective.....	2	....	2	
Sanitary accommodation: Not separate for sexes	4	4		
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (S. 101..	1	1		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)..	18	18		
Failure as regard list of outworkers (S. 107)				
Giving out work to be done on premises which are: Unwholesome (S. 108) .				
Giving out work to be done on premises which are: Infected (S. 110).....				
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (S. 109)..				
Other offences	1	1		
Total	46	44	2	

III—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories ;—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshops Act (S.133)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5). — Notified by H.M. Inspector.	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5). — Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
In use during 1903	11
Certificates granted in 1903	None.
Certificates granted in 1904	None.
In use at the end of 1904	None.

Homework :	Number of Lists.	Number of Outworkers.
Lists of Outworkers (S. 107)		
Lists received	2	25
Addresses of outworkers forwarded to other authorities ..	....	....
Addresses of outworkers received from other authorities ..		25

Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—	Wearing Apparel.	Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)	....	.....
Cases of infectious diseases notified in homeworkers' premises ..	....	....
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110) ..	....	.....

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904.

Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	
Bakehouses	41
Other workshops	88
Outworkers Register	17
Total Number of workshops on Register..	146

BAKEHOUSES.

Forty-one bakehouses have now been placed upon the Register, and to these 98 visits of inspection have been paid.

Four were found to require lime-washing, and 14 defects in sanitary arrangements were noted and remedied.

There are now no underground bakehouses in use in this borough.

Tabulated particulars of Nuisances dealt with, and of other Work done by the Health Department, during the Year ended December 31st, 1904.

	1904	1903	1902	1901
House Drains—taken up, cleansed & re laid ..	372	504	423	324
,, slopstone waste pipes, disconnected from.	3	2	4	2
,, bath ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...
,, lavatory ,, ,, ,,	...	1	4	9
,, privy drains ,, ,, ,,	170	121	160	92
,, downspouts ,, ,, ,,	142	166	117	169
,, ventilated	17	34	35	28
,, want of	10	4	2	...
Gully Traps—defective	227	303	216	199
,, want of	6	12	12	6
,, filthy	10	7	4	12
Soil Pipes—defective	13	16	14	4
,, ,, ventilation of	12	12	8	6
,, bath and lavatory waste pipes disconnected from	2	2	2	...
,, downspouts disconnected from ...	4	5	4	1
Water closets—defective 'pan'	2	6	22	10
,, various defects in	13	45	21	11
,, inefficient flush to	5	1	8	6
,, insufficient in mills, &c. (No. of cases) ...	7	4	2	9
Slop-water closets—defective	28	12	5	1
Defective privy pits	195	148	203	124
,, ashpits	30	28	50	64
,, ashtubs	158	166	104	...
,, paving of yards and passages	205	166	202	133
,, ,, cellar floors, &c	75	54	39	32
,, channelling	...	1	..	1
,, slopstone waste pipes	120	147	150	83
,, brickwork around slop waste pipes ...	100	116	110	64
,, eaves gutters and spouting	41	27	32	24
,, bath and lavatory waste pipes	11	7	6	...
,, roofs	19	6	19	12
,, manure middens	3	4	4	1
,, slopstones	5	1	7	5
,, urinals	1	3	2	4
Cesspools abolished	2	9	7	2
Dirty houses cleansed	11	11	15	14
,, van dwellings cleansed	1	1	8	...
Yards, &c. cleansed	12	7	16	3
Closets, filthy, cleansed	16	8	10	14
House premises, damp	3	4	1	6
Houses overcrowded	1	3	14	2
Accumulations of manure and rubbish .. .	23	57	155	48
Buildings—obstructive to light and air, removed ...	10	27	77	11
Keeping fowls, &c. so as to cause nuisance ...	10	12	82	11
'Backing up' of sewage	...	1	...	1
Street gullies, defective	2	2	2	...
Manholes—foul smells from	5	...	1	...

	1904	1903	1902	1901
Waste of water	23	8	26	12
Want of manure middens	6	6	6	6
,, ashpit accommodation	...	19	7	
Miscellaneous	88	57	41	7
Milkshops and cowsheds requiring limewashing ...	4	1	2	12
,, ,, defects in ...	1	1	1	1
Bakehouses requiring limewashing	4	6	4	11
,, defects in	14	...	4	1
Workshops requiring cleansing & limewashing ...	...	6	18	3
,, defects in remedied	4	2	...	...
Slaughter-houses requiring limewashing	6	...	1	8
,, ,, defects in remedied	32	3	...	2
Back to back houses pulled down	...	2	...	...
No. of privies converted into water closets	137	91	137	91
,, water closets provided in lieu of privies ..	233	152	226	148
,, latrines ,, ,, ,, ...	...	7	23	...
,, houses not newly erected provided with new drains	126	125	120	115
No. of preliminary notices served	14	20	158	12
,, committee's ,, ,, ...	67	72	89	58
,, complaints made under Sec. 41 P.H.A. ...	6	9	44	16
,, notices served under do. ...	12	28	58	...
,, notices under Sec. 5 of I.D.P.Act. 1890, requiring stripping and limewashing ...	4	21	30	...
,, reports made under Sec. 36 P.H.A. ..	17	43	38	13
,, notices served do. do. ...	17	43	38	13
,, cases before the Magistrates	9	6	2	3
,, letters written	1405	1774	1601	1211
,, letters received	850	925	1040	907
,, of visits in cases of zymotic diseases.. ..	308	1082	889	647
,, ,, ,, of phthisis	59	56	37	32
,, ,, in other cases of sickness ...	2594	1617	1047	937
,, rooms disinfected	250	481	444	373
,, schools do.	1	2	5	10
,, stables, &c. do.	...	9	1	
,, Walls, &c. stripped and limewashed ...	181	298	425	401
,, Re-inspection of nuisances	4082	4581	4714	3159
,, Inspections of dwellings	2879	2190	2391	1127
,, ,, slaughter houses	56	57	73	115
,, ,, milkshops	134	135	80	145
,, ,, cowsheds	16	46	59	111
,, ,, common lodging houses ...	60	162	174	59
,, ,, houses let in lodgings ...	30	53	29	3
,, ,, bakehouses	198	192	144	140
,, ,, workshops	133	168	208	24
,, ,, outworkers' premises ...	24	27	16	...
,, ,, stables & piggeries ...	70	30	11	21
,, ,, van dwellings	171	232	117	52
,, ,, canal boats	46	61	61	62
,, ,, fried fish and other shops ...	41	...	...	...
,, cottage water closets inspected	912	756	519	784
,, schools inspected	12	13	5	5
,, owners seen re nuisances	210	247	403	359
,, Smoke observations	29	28	24	30

	1904	1903	1902	1901
No. of 'tests' applied to drains	486	348	336	389
„ drains opened up for examination ...	155	187	241	223
„ typhoid pails removed, cleansed, &c. ..	168	100	157	224
„ privy pits and drains disinfected ...	36	9	33	41
No. of Notices under Sec. 93 Eccles Corporation Act 1901	37	5	83	...
„ Certificates under Sec. 93, E.C.A., 1901 ...	37	5	83	...

BARTON GRANGE.

THE ECCLES CORPORATION SEWAGE FARM.

MANAGER - GEO. W. WILLIS.

The pumping and treatment of the Sewage of the Borough has been carried on without intermission the whole of the year, with the exception of seven days, when coupling up Destructor to boilers.

The boilers, engines, and pumps, have been maintained in good working condition.

Early in the year, it was detected by guaging, that the output of the centrifugal pumps was only about 40% of their efficiency, the result of the trials was reported to the Committee, who gave instructions that the pumps should be overhauled and put into good working condition. The pumps were by Tangyes, open disc type, and required constant renewals. The Manager designed a shrouded disc for the two 9in. pumps, together with an extended bearing for the spindles, which met with the approval of the Committee. The execution of the necessary works was entrusted to Mr. T. T. Crook, of Bolton, and upon completion gave an efficiency of at the least 75 per cent which is still maintained.

The suction pipe of the 18 inch stormwater pump, was altered from a straight pipe to tapered bell-mouthed suction, this work was entrusted to Mr. J. Thom, Patricroft, and has proved very satisfactory in the working results.

The pumping machinery and plant have been taxed to their full capacity in dealing with the flow of sewage and stormwater during the year. The rainfall was about the average, no abnormal fall, with however, slight continuous falls that kept the pumping plant continually in full operation, whereas, in heavy rainfalls, the dilution, six times the average flow, is quickly reached. The storm water then passing direct into the water courses.

Destructors. The erection of destructor plant, was completed in March, 1904. Firing operations, after drying fires, commenced on April 1st.

The whole of the steam required for pumping engines, &c. has been evaporated by the refuse, which consists of ashpit refuse, dry ashes, fish offal and garden refuse. No coal, coke, or breeze has been used to assist the refuse in any way.

An official test of the capacity of destructors gave water evaporated per lb. of refuse at 1·35 lb., or 35 per cent above the guarantee, which was 1lb. of water per lb. of refuse.

The destroying capacity of destructor per 24 hours, was 37½ tons, or 50 per cent above the guarantee, which was 24 tons per 24 hours with a 10 per cent margin.

The whole of the refuse collected in the Borough is destroyed at the destructor works with half of the plant in working operation, leaving the other half and boiler free for overhauls and repairs, when necessary.

During the nine months the destructor has been in operation, 7,442 tons of refuse have been destroyed, at a cost for labour of one shilling per ton.

The residue is a hard vitreous clinker about 33 per cent of the total weight of refuse destroyed.

Clinker Crushing Plant. The erection of clinker crushing and screening plant was completed in July, 1904. The plant is working satisfactorily. The Committee sanctioned the purchase of a portable railway and rolling stock which has been laid from the discharge shoots of the screening plant to bacteria beds, and other works in course of construction on the farm. The crushed and graded clinkers are discharged direct into wagons from the shoots, and then transported by means of a hauling engine fitted with steel wire ropes to works as before mentioned. The crushing and delivery of clinkers in beds is costing about 10d. per ton.

TABLE I.—Refuse Destroyed, and Cost.

MONTH.	Ashpit Refuse.			Dry Ashes.			Fish Offal.			Carted from Tip.			Total of Tons Destroyed.			Cost of Labour per month.		
1904.	Tns.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tns.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tns.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tns.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tns.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
April ...	287	12	2	280	1	3	11	18	0	30	8	2	610	0	3	33	10	3
May ...	372	11	2	280	14	1	19	12	3	59	0	0	731	18	2	32	5	0
June ...	521	2	1	269	8	0	23	6	2	34	15	3	848	12	2	45	6	0
July ...	500	13	0	248	2	1	17	7	3	2	16	2	768	19	2	41	0	0
August ...	518	12	3	259	4	0	17	12	3	116	13	2	912	13	0	43	9	0
September	469	0	0	266	12	0	18	8	3	20	14	0	774	14	3	42	18	7
October ...	567	12	3	303	5	3	19	18	0	7	0	3	897	17	1	33	18	9
November.	585	14	2	310	18	0	18	3	0	26	2	2	940	18	0	44	17	7
December.	553	13	2	362	2	3	14	8	2	26	2	3	956	7	2	44	13	4
												TOTAL ...	7442	1	3	361	18	6

Average cost in labour of destroying the refuse, including cleaning out boiler flues, &c. per ton, is 11·67 pence.

TABLE II.—Result of Test on Refuse Destructor at the Eccles Corporation Sewage Pumping Station.—9/6/04.

	Type of Plant. Meldrums Patent Simplex Regenerative.	
Size of Plant ..	No. of cells or grates 2. Total grate area 50 sq. ft.	
	Method of firing	Front Feed.
	Type of boiler	Lancashire 28 × 7
	Heating surface..	817·02 square feet.
Refuse	Household, garden and nightsoil refuse ..	
Duration of Test ..	Test commenced 9 a.m., finished 9 p.m. ..	12 hours
	Total amount of refuse delivered including pots, tins, etc.	19T. 4c. 2Q.=43064 lbs
	Amount of pots, tins, etc. not destroyed ..	9c. 0Q.=1008 lbs.
	Per centage of pots, tins etc. to refuse delivered	2·3 per cent
	Total amount of refuse destroyed	18T. 15c. 2Q=42056lbs
	Refuse destroyed per sq. ft. of grate pr hour	70·34 lbs.
Clinkering	No. of times clinkered each grate	11
	Average time to clinker each grate	6·2 minutes.
	Percentage of clinker to refuse consumed ..	33·68 per cent.
	Total weight of clinker	6T. 6c. 2Q.=14168 lbs.
Ashpit Pressures ..	Average ashpit pressures	1·63
	Maximum ,, ,, ...	2·18
Combustion	Temperature in combustion chamber maximum	2000° over.
Chamber	Average approximate temperature	1883° fahr.
Water..	Temperature of feed in tank	62°
	,, ,, entering boiler ..	180°
	Total amount of water evaporated actual ..	52700 lbs.
	Total amount of water evaporated per hour..	4391·6.
	Total amount of water evaporated per sq. ft. of heating surface	5·3 lbs.
	Total amount of water evaporated per lb. of of refuse	1·25
	Total amount of water evaporated from and at 212 degrees	1·35

Steam Pressure ..	Average steam pressure	136·29 lbs.
Gas Analysis.. ..	Average CO_2	7·45 per cent
	,, CO_0	13·75 per cent
	,, CO.	·2 per cent
	Highest readings CO_2	11·2 per cent
	Lowest ,, CO. while clinkering ..	4·7 per cent
Temperature of Gases	Side flue, highest	960° fahr.
	,, ,, lowest	705° fahr.
	,, ,, average	881·5° fahr.

Treatment of Sewage. Owing to pressure by both the Local Government Board and the Mersey and Irwell Joint Rivers Committee, together with the knowledge that the Health Committee had in view the converting of the whole of the privy middens in the Borough into water-closets, at the rate of 500 conversions per annum, during a period of nine years.

The Sewage Disposal Committee were obliged to consider the question of providing means for the treatment and disposal of the sewage and stormwater of the Borough, other than the original scheme of sedimentation, tanks, and treatment of the sewage on land.

The Committee after full consideration accepted the scheme prepared for them by the Sewage Works Manager at an estimated cost of £8,600. Application was made to the Local Government Board for sanction to construct. The Local Government Board after receipt of plans, specifications, &c. gave their sanction for construction, with no alteration of the whole of the works, without the trouble and expense of a public inquiry.

Original Provision of Sewage Farm.

Area of Sewage Farm, 71¼ acres.

Area of land available for treatment of sewage, 61 acres.

Capacity of settling tanks, 650,000 gallons, or half-day flow.

Present average dry weather flow, 1,225,000 gallons per day of 24 hours, equal to about 35 gallons per head of the population.

Present system of sewage treatment : Intermittent downward filtration, with broad irrigation.

Scheme now approved by the Local Government Board,

detailed as under :—

Estimated flow of sewage, 1,660,000 gallons per day of 24 hours.

35,600 persons at 35 gallons per head, per day...	1,246,000
Estimated increase by conversion of privies into water-closets	225,000
Estimated increase by reason of increase in population ...	189,000
	1,660,000

To deal with this volume of sewage, it is arranged that the land available for sewage treatment be used in the following manner :

Broad Irrigation. Area of farm for treatment of sewage by broad irrigation, 28 acres, this area will be capable of dealing with the sewage from a population of 8,400, at 300 per acre.

Bacteria Beds. Area of filter beds 14,500 square yards, having a capacity of 50 gallons per square yard, the beds will be filled three times daily, and will therefore be equal to dealing with 2,175,000 gallons per day. The beds which will be worked on the contact system, will average 3ft. in depth, with main discharge stoneware pipe drains, 12in. to 9in. diameter, the subsidiary drains to be 4in. diameter, 10 ft. apart. The walls and floors where necessary, filling and discharging carriers to be built of concrete, six parts of clinker from destructor, to one part of Portland cement by measure.

The filtering media will be composed of crushed and graded clinker

from the refuse destructors, clinker passing over 1½in. ring mesh, will be laid to about 12in. in depth, graded upwards to clinker passing through ½in. ring mesh, and rejected by ¼in. ring mesh.

SECOND CONTACT. Area of land required for the subsequent treatment of the effluent from the bacteria beds, 26½ acres.

The land will be levelled, and where necessary, underdrained with 4in. field tiles, laid 15ft. apart, covered to a depth of 9in. with course clinkers and will be worked as intermittant downward filtration areas.

STORMWATER FILTERS. Area of filters required to deal with stormwater up to six times the dry weather flow, 9,680 square yards.

The stormwater filters will be 3ft. in depth with main discharge pipes 18in. to 12in diameter, the subsidiary drains will be 6in. diameter, laid 10ft. apart. The walls, filling, and discharge carriers, will be built in concrete. The filtering media will be coarse clinker from the destructor, and will be constructed with a filtering capacity of 500 gallons per sq. yd., per day.

SETTLING TANKS. The capacity of settling tanks to be increased to one day flow of 1½ million gallons, and will be built of concrete, faced with Staffordshire blue bricks, and finished with granite coping, corresponding in design, &c. with existing tanks.

SLUDGE. The sludge estimated at 250 tons per month, 60% moisture to be dealt with by means of sludge presses.

The pressing plant will consist of two presses, with a one ton capacity each pressing, sludge mixer, high and low pressure rams, &c. The building will be built with good red engineering bricks, close to sludge outlet from tanks, with an overhead tank, covering the building in concrete with a capacity of 80 tons of wet sludge.

The air-compressor will be fixed in pumping station connected to one of the existing 9in. pumping engines, thereby putting all running machinery under the charge of pumping engine drivers, with an air receiver in adjoining room connected to sludge press-house by about 160 yards of 3in. cast iron mains, laid uuderground.

PUMPING PLANT. The pumping plant being inadequate to comply with the requirement of the Local Government Board.

A compound vertical engine 12in. centrifugal pump, direct driven

with a capacity of 140,000 gallons per hour, be added to the existing plant in pumping station.

These proposals will enable the Committee to deal with a volume of sewage equal to 2,460,000 gallons per day, being 290,000 by means of broad irrigation, and 2,175,000 by means of bacteria beds, and at the end of the period when the privy conversions are completed, the capacity of the farm will be equal to 1½ times estimated dry weather flow.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COST OF ABOVE WORKS :

Tanks	£2,500
Bacteria Beds	2,400
Levelling	150
Stormwater Filters	1,200
Sludge, Presses, and Building ...	1,800
Pump, Engine, Pipes, &c.	550
Total	£8,600

The Sewage Disposal Committee instructed their Sewage Works Manager to construct the bacteria beds and other works, as the clinkers were made at the destructors.

No. 1 Bed. 2,400 square yards in area is nearly complete, and it is hoped to be able to commence treatment of part of the Sewage on this bed in April.

Two acres of land are being levelled and under-drained for intermittent downward filtration for the second contact, or the effluent from from No. 1 bacteria bed.

Sewage Flow. The flow of sewage to the farm varies considerably. Gaugings taken in February, after seven days without rain, gave an average flow of 1,300,000 gallons per day, the gaugings extending over three days, the gaugings extending over 14 days with slight rain at times gave an average flow of 1,420,000 gallons. The gaugings taken over the whole of the month including stormwater, gave an average flow of 2½ million gallons per 24 hours. It is estimated that 980 million gallons of sewage and stormwater have been pumped and treated during the year.

Sludge. The whole of the sludge has been utilized as manure upon the farm. The sludge filter beds, constructed when the farm was laid out,

are completely done, the sludge at times having to be run direct on certain plots. This practice is bad, and upon no account ought to exist, serious pollution might arise therefrom, if by chance the sludge got into the effluent subsidiary drains. It is hoped to have sludge presses shortly, erected as sanctioned in the works extension scheme, to enable the management to deal with the sludge in a satisfactory manner.

PRODUCE. The year 1904, has been worse than previous years for growing crops upon the farm, mangolds, cabbage, and Italian rye-grass were only moderate crops, 20 acres of the farm was, owing to the increase in the volume of sewage to be treated, not cropped, an unsatisfactory condition of things, both from returns for produce and purification, results in treating the sewage.

DAIRY CATTLE. The head of dairy cattle kept upon the farm averaged 12. The cattle have done fairly well.

RECEIPTS. The receipts from farm produce, &c., realized £1,280.

The receipts from sale of clinker to capital account, for nine months realized £235.

Wages paid on the Sewage and Destructor Works :

Enginemen	-each 27/- per week,	with Overtime	paid for at the same rate.
Destructor Firemen,	30/-	do.	do.
Tankmen	24/-	do.	do.
Teamsmen	25/-	do.	do.
Farm Labourers	23/-	do.	do.

Men employed on Capital Account—5½d. to 6½d. per hour.

The rainfall during 1904 upon the Eccles Corporation Sewage Farm has been as under :

Month.	Rainfall per Month.	Days on which over ·01 fell.	Greatest fall.
January ...	2·140	15	·370
February ...	3·639	14	·950
March ...	1·755	14	·515
April ...	1·901	18	·285
May ...	2·249	17	·370
June ...	1·555	11	·373
July ...	1·390	13	·452
August ...	4·163	17	·910
September ...	1·468	8	·470
October ...	1·365	11	·650
November ...	2·115	16	·450
December ...	2·715	15	·460
Total ...	26·495	169	

Effluents from the Treatment of Sewage.

No.	Description of Sample	Oxidizable Organic matter Oxygen absorbed 4 hours test. Grains per galln.	Method of Treatment.	Remarks.
26	Eccles Corporation March 7, 1904. 3-30 p.m. Fine weather.	0·70	Tanks and land.	Brown turbid liquid Light brown sediment. Earthy smell.
19	Eccles Corporation June 9. 1904. 11-30 a.m. Fine weather.	0·78	do	Brown turbid, light brown sediment. Earthy smell.
54	Eccles Corporation Aug. 29, 1904. 1-30 p.m, Fine weather	1·17	do.	Grey turbid liquid, Light grey sediment. Slight smell.
9	Eccles Corporation Nov. 14, 1904. 3-45 pm. Fine weather.	0·55	do.	Brown turbid liquid. Brown sediment, Faint earthly smell

(Signed), FRANK SCUDDER, F.I.C.,
For SIR HENRY ROSCOE,
Mersey & Irwell Joint Rivers Committee.

Number of Houses certified in each Ward from January 1st, 1904, to December 31st, 1904.

(Kindly furnished by the Borough Engineer.)

Ward.	Houses.	Houses & Shops.	Hotels.	Additions.
Winton	54	3		
Monton	24			
Barton	58		1	
Patricroft	42			
Eccles	36			2
Irwell	9			
	223	3	1	2

Sewers Re-Laid During the Year.

Catherine Street
Snowdon Road (part of)
Back Barlow Street, (east side)
Back Elizabeth Street, (north side)
Sewer from Monton Lodge property, Parrin Lane
Back Park Street,
Back Cross Street.

New Sewers Laid During the Year.

Corporation Road (part of)
Wycliffe Street (surface water only)
Mirfield Drive
Winifred Street do.
Boardman Street (continuation)
Watson Street do.
Vaughan Street
Helen Street (continuation)
Renshaw Street
Richardson Road
Bentcliffe Street (surface water only)
Fletcher Avenue (continuation)
Oak Road
Street off Oak Road
Liverpool Road from Stott's Farm to Boundary (Surface water only)
Back Stelfox Street, South
Back Renshaw Street, West
do. Clegg Street
do. Drayton Street
do. Winifred Street, North
do. Worsley Road rear of Nos. 448 to 466
do. Stanley Grove, North (continuation)
do. Evelyn Street, East
do. Watson Street. North
do. Wycliffe Street, West
do. Nelson Street,
do. St. James Street, West
Off St. James Square, (South Side)
Back Catherine Street
do. Devonshire Road (continuation)
Passage off Somerville Street

Streets and Passages Paved During the Year.

Gladstone Road
Bright Road (part of)
Back Lincoln Street (part of)
No. 1 Passage, Nelson Street
Back Clegg Street
do. Drayton Street

SECTION VII.

—o—

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF —

C. W. LASKEY, CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

(Superintendent of the Town's Yard and Cleansing and Scavenging Departments.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1904.

SECTION VII

—o—

Report of the Superintendent of the Town's Yard and Cleansing and Scavenging Departments.

Sanitary Inspectors' Office.

To the Chairman and Members of the Cleansing & Scavenging Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting my report of the work done in the above-named Departments during the year ended December 31st, 1904. This, my eleventh annual report, gives evidence of maintained efficiency.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT,

I beg to submit the following tables, which show 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 ashtub refuse removed.	Average Cost per Load.	No. of Complaints re Ashpits.
January ...	1669	2686	622	·37	14304	290	4 1¾	
February .	2236	3834	735	·32	14448	278	3 10	
March.....	1842	3005	612	·33	18255	327	4 3	
April	1344	2263	501	·37	14724	282	3 11¾	
May	1436	2328	610	·42	14816	284	3 7¾	1
June	1683	2787	639	·37	18855	275	4 0½	
July.....	2222	3726	681	·30	15176	272	3 7¾	
August ...	2685	4317	595	·22	15348	272	4 0	
September	2551	4248	570	·22	19450	277	3 8	
October ...	2590	4289	585	·22	15800	294	3 8½	
November	2425	4005	582	·24	15948	307	4 0½	
December	2425	4009	580	·24	20220	349	3 8½	
Total 1904 ...	25108	41497	7312	·29†	197344	3507	3 10½	1
" 1903 ...	21397	35561	7213	·33†	174177	3072	4 1¼†	2
" 1902 ...	22724	37592	8015	·37†	152841	2856	4 1†	12
" 1901 ...	24003	39691	8208	·34†	126658	2704	4 1†	7
" 1900 ...	22197	36685	9335	·42†	102571	2193	3 11†	4

† Averages.

Month.	1904 Manual Labour			1904 Team Labour			1903 Manual Labour			1903 Team Labour			1902 Manual Labour			1902 Team Labour		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s.	d
January	71	1	4	118	14	9	71	8	11	117	2	4	75	3	6	101	17	6
February ...	75	14	4	118	7	9	69	5	8	93	10	9	58	2	1	85	11	8
March	87	3	7	112	8	9	60	18	6	95	14	6	73	7	2	114	11	0
April	63	0	4	92	15	0	80	3	3	101	3	10	97	13	10	127	15	0
May	61	14	0	101	3	0	64	18	7	106	1	10	75	7	0	116	12	9
June	78	2	8	106	12	4	72	8	3	108	6	6	73	16	10	115	13	6
July	66	0	8	108	4	9	82	12	7	116	0	6	96	17	3	132	13	0
August	74	9	8	98	14	0	63	3	4	95	14	6	69	4	7	111	14	9
September ...	58	0	0	98	5	3	79	14	10	102	18	10	67	13	7	98	8	9
October.....	60	9	10	102	7	6	63	19	3	108	4	9	77	16	9	105	5	3
November ...	76	6	4	103	10	3	63	14	1	98	10	6	63	5	2	95	1	5
December ...	63	5	2	109	9	3	86	5	5	113	11	6	88	4	1	106	5	11
TOTAL ...	835	7	11	1270	12	7	858	7	8	1257	0	4	916	11	10	1311	10	6
	£2106	0	6				£2115	8	0				£2282	2	4			

Upon examination the above tables will show the great amount of extra work which has been done as compared with previous years. Compared with 1903 the number of cleansings of ashpits had increased by 3711, ; the number of ashbins cleansed increased from 174,177 to 197,344; and 534 more loads of refuse were removed.

The cost of team and manual labour employed in this department was £9 *less* than in the previous year, and the average cost per load was reduced from 4/1¼ to 3/10½.

The establishment of the Destructor, to which all refuse has been carted since the beginning of April, 1904, has enabled us to do our carting at less cost than previously, and has in a large measure contributed to the above satisfactory results. The gradual extinction of privy pits is another important factor in the improvement of the working results of this department.

The number of privy pits now in existence (Dec. 31st, 1904) is 2409, 137 having been converted into water closets, and 9 entirely abolished during the year. The number of ashpits was reduced from 337 to 312. The total number of privies and ashpits is therefore 2721. The total number of cleansings was 25108, and the number of visits paid to each pit for cleansing purposes was over 9. The result was that the amount of refuse per pit per visit was very little over one quarter of a load.

What is the actual result of such frequent removal, so far as the public health is concerned, cannot well be estimated. It must, however, be beneficial.

The number of ashtubs and ashbins in use has increased from 3555 to 4044 (Dec. 31st, 1904) and these are cleansed weekly. I have on many occasions shown how economical is this system, as compared with the privy ashpit, and further proof is afforded by the fact that the cost of the cleansing work has steadily decreased during the past four years, notwithstanding the continued increase in the number of new dwellings erected in the borough.

The following table gives the results of the past five years working of the Cleansing Department. It will be seen that the cost of Manual and Team Labour has decreased from *£2263 7s. 6d. to £2106 0s. 6d. This is the more gratifying when it is noted that the labourers' wages have been increased 2/- per week, and remembering that 1088 houses have been erected during those years.* In 1894 the cost was £2013 9s. 7d., although only 7/6 per day was paid for team labour and 3/8 per day for labourers.

Comparative Summary of Work done during five years ended Dec. 31st, 1904

Year.	No. of Privies and Ashpits cleansed.	No. of Houses to which they belong	No. of loads removed.	Average contents of Ashpits.	No. of Emptyings of Ashtubs.	No. of loads of Ashtub refuse removed.	Average cost per load.	No. of complaints received.	Cost of Manual labour.	Cost of Team labour	Total Cost.
				Loads.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1900	22197	36685	9335	·42	102571	2193	3 11	4	937 5 7	1326 1 11	2263 7 6
1901	24003	39691	8208	·34	126658	2704	4 1	7	933 12 7	1296 19 2	2230 16 9
1902	22724	37592	8015	·37	152841	2856	4 1	2	916 11 10	1311 10 6	2228 2 4
1903	21397	35561	7213	·33	174177	3072	4 1¼	2	858 7 8	1257 0 4	2115 8 0
1904	**25108**	**41497**	**7312**	**·29**	**197344**	**3507**	**3 10½**	**1**	**835 7 11**	**1270 12 7**	**2106 0 6**

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Cost of carting per day ...	10/-...	10/-...	10/6...	10/6...	10/6
Rate of wages per day ...	4/-...	4/2...	4/2...	4/2 ...	4/4

The total number of loads of refuse removed was 10819, and since April 1st, 1904, all refuse has been taken to the destructor, where it is used for the production of steam for sewage pumping requirements. The establishment of the destructor enabled us to close the tip, thus making it unnecessary to further employ the two tip men. The wages saved to this department are, however, handed over to the Sewage Disposal Committee in the form of a subsidy of £100 per annum.

The staff employed numbers ten, but it has been found necessary occasionally to employ an extra labourer in the work of cleansing the ash-bins.

SCAVENGING DEPARTMENT.

The following tables show the amount and variety of the work done by this department, together with the cost of mauual and team labour employed.

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 cart loads refuse removedfrom streets.	No. of hand-cart loads refuse removed fr. streets.
January ...	...	...	...	1424	...	193	131
February ...	...	22	...	1323	...	139	110
March ...	...	...	56	1713	...	159	127
April ...	...	...	524	1698	...	130	127
May ...	...	...	639	1614	...	122	122
June ...	...	...	1472	1671	440	139	124
July ...	...	...	1352	1689	226	128	135
August ...	...	6	510	1664	...	130	132
September .	...	4	...	1687	..	148	134
October ...	...	6	...	1574	...	124	144
November .	...	55	...	1180	...	156	122
December .	...	5	...	1301	..	182	107
Total 1904	...	98	4553	18538	666	1750	1515
Total 1903	...	29	4822	19726	1210	1611	1463
Total 1902	459	85	2277	18074	1249	1760	2055*
Total 1901	15	204	3778	17252	1011	1663	2397*
Total 1900	2513	44	3170	20250	1064	1628	3063*

*Barrow loads.

Month.	1904 Manual Labour			1904 Team Labour.			1903 Manual Labour.			1903 Team Labour			1902 Manual Labour.			1902 Team Labour		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s,	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan.	54	10	5	44	7	3	44	10	11	38	9	2	70	7	11	43	0	0
Feb.	47	2	3	41	4	3	45	13	1	37	16	0	80	6	9	71	2	6
Mar.	59	15	11	44	13	10	45	14	4	36	1	11	46	4	11	36	7	6
Apl.	48	14	0	49	16	8	57	17	0	48	0	4	57	2	10	45	9	2
May	49	15	8	49	11	4	45	18	0	56	19	3	44	4	8	42	18	4
June	62	5	10	66	17	5	47	18	4	67	1	0	42	0	11	49	14	0
July.	49	5	6	68	10	3	60	2	6	57	12	4	56	3	11	52	17	5
Aug.	62	13	11	51	17	9	45	18	0	49	4	4	48	9	4	46	9	3
Sept.	49	0	10	43	19	5	57	13	0	50	11	11	45	1	8	44	9	10
Oct.	49	4	1	44	2	0	46	8	2	45	0	5	57	5	8	45	1	3
Nov.	66	17	0	49	17	6	50	14	10	41	6	10	51	16	9	42	5	3
Dec.	56	14	8	47	15	6	64	0	4	42	7	0	55	16	4	40	8	6
	656	0	1	602	13	2	612	8	6	570	10	6	655	1	8	560	3	0
	£1258 13 3						£1182 19 0						£1215 4 8					

During the year 198 yards of new streets were added to those for the scavenging of which this department is responsible.

The staff employed remains the same as in the previous year, but two additional men are employed on Sunday mornings, in order to cope with the extra scavenging required at the Market Place. The payment for this extra work, and the increase of 1/- per week in the Scavengers' wages accounts for the increased cost of manual labour.

There was an increase in the number of cartloads of refuse removed from the streets. The total number being 1,750 as compared with 1611 in the previous year.

They were disposed of as follows :

Ladywell Tip	...	...	400 loads.
Mrs. Syratt, Green Lane		...	248 ...
Mr. Moore, Peel Green ...		...	99 ...
The Allotments ..		...	91 ...
Gee Lane ...	...	...	83 ...
Off Peel Green Road	...	...	82 ...
Off Canal Bank	...	...	71 ...
Rocky Lane	...	...	54 ...

Mr. Locke, Peel Green ...	...	44	...
Mr. Harrison, Peel Green	...	42	..
Mr. Aldred, Snowdon Road ...	..	40	..
Monton Green ...	...	38	...
Various other places	...	458	...

Owing to the drought, the Manchester Corporation required us to discontinue street watering in August, and after the 13th of that month, no water was used on the streets.

Salt was tried with a view of "binding" the dust, but the result was not very successful, as the atmosphere was too dry, and as it appeared to render the surfaces of the granite setts more slippery, its use was discontinued.

TOWN'S YARD.

The horses in this department were fully employed, and there was practically no sickness amongst them. We commenced the year with 18, but owing to the exceptionally heavy demands made by the Highways Department three additional horses were purchased in June.

The income of the department has met all expenditure, after allowing a sufficient sum for depreciation on horses and implements, and there is a balance which will be transferred to the overspent Capital Account.

The wages of the carters were increased by 1/- per week per man.

The following are particulars of the provender consumed during the half-years ended March 31st and Sept. 30th, 1904, at which dates stock was taken.

Half-year ended March 31st, 1904 :

OATS : 684 bushels, average 2/7¾ per bushel	£90	7	8
BRAN : 1320 scores do. 1/0¾ per score	70	11	6
CLOVER : 3384 stones, at 6d. per stone	84	12	0
STRAW : 1992 stones, average 2¾d. per stone	23	2	8
BEANS : 1 sack		17	0
INDIAN CORN : 3 sacks at 11/6	1	14	6
SUNDRIES	11	3	0
472 weeks keep of horses, average 11/11¾ per week per horse.	£282	8	4

Half-year ended Sept. 30th, 1904 :

OATS : 764 bushels, average 2/7¼ per bushel	£99	10	10
BRAN.---1400 scores, average 1/1 per score. ...	75	11	3
CLOVER : 4896 stones do. 5 5/16d. per stone. ...	121	3	11
STRAW : 2154 stones do. 3¼d. do. ...	29	13	0
GREEN CLOVER		18	0
SUNDRIES	7	10	0
516 weeks keep of horses, average 12/11½ per week per horse.	£334	7	0

The following particulars of wages paid, and other information relating to the employes of the Cleansing and Scavenging Committee may be of interest.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

Foreman	-	30/- per week
Labourers	-	26/- per week

SCAVENGING DEPARTMENT.

Foreman	-	30/- per week
Sweepers	-	23/- per week

TOWN'S YARD DEPARTMENT.

Horsekeeper	-	31/- per week with house, coal, and light.
Highway Carters	-	25/- per week
Carters employed in Scavenging and Cleansing Work	-	26/- per week

All overtime worked is paid for.

HOLIDAYS

New Year's Day, Good Friday, Friday and Saturday in Whit-Week, one Saturday in August for annual Pic-Nic, and Christmas Day.

CLOTHING.

The scavengers are provided with over coats, every alternate year, and with trousers, hats, and leggings annually.

All other employes have sleeved vests every alternate year, and trousers, hats, and leggings annually.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

C. W. LASKEY.

EGREMONT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of whole District during 1904 and previous years.

Year.	Population Estimated to middle of each year	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of non-residents registered in public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.						
		Number	Rate *	Number	Rate per 1000 Births register'd	Number	Rate *				Number	Rate *
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	6300	208	35.01	21	100	68	10.79					
1895	6300	202	32.06	34	168	97	15.35					
1896	6300	204	32.38	41	200	100	15.87					
1897	6300	168	26.66	14	83.3	62	9.84					
1898	6300	174	27.61	22	126	98	15.58					
1899	6300	155	24. 6	14	90.3	63	10.0					
1900	6300	165	26.19	26	145	107	16.9					
1901	5800	171	29.48	16	93.5	68	11.72					
1902	5800	179	29. 5	8	44.6	86	14.82					
1903	6100	178	29. 5	25	140.4	97	15.9					
Averages for years 1894-1903		1834	30.0	21.9	118.7	84.6	13.8					
1904	6100	177	29 02	27	152.6	87	14.26					

* Rates in Columns 4. 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

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

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

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

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water). 2770.

Total Population at all ages	6100	At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	1220	
Average number of persons per house ...	5	

EGREMONT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1904.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.							No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages ¥—Years.						Egremont	Moor Row and Scalegill.	Bigrigg											
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up'rds	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Small-pox ...																					
Cholera																					
Diphtheria																					
Membranous croup	1			1				1													
Erysipelas	8		1	2		5		6	1	1											
Scarlet fever ...	3		1	2				3													
Typhus fever ..																					
Enteric fever .	1			1				1													
Relapsing fever .																					
Continued fever ..																					
Puerperal fever ...																					
Plague																					
*																					
Totals	13		2	6		5		11	1	1											

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

State in space below the name of the Isolation Hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district.

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

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

Isolation Hospital—Galemire Hospital, near Moor Row.

EGREMONT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of whole District during 1904 and previous years.

Year.	Population Estimated to middle of each year	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of non-residents registered in public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.						
		Number	Rate *	Number	Rate per 1000 Births register'd	Number	Rate *				Number	Rate *
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	6300	208	35.01	21	100	68	10.79					
1895	6300	202	32.06	34	168	97	15.35					
1896	6300	204	32.38	41	200	100	15.87					
1897	6300	168	26.66	14	83.3	62	9.84					
1898	6300	174	27.61	22	126	98	15.58					
1899	6300	155	24. 6	14	90.3	63	10.0					
1900	6300	165	26.19	26	145	107	16.9					
1901	5800	171	29.48	16	93.5	68	11.72					
1902	5800	179	29. 5	8	44.6	86	14.82					
1903	6100	178	29. 5	25	140.4	97	15.9					
Averages for years 1894-1903		1834	30.0	21.9	118.7	84.6	13.8					
1904	6100	177	29 02	27	152.6	87	14.26					

* Rates in Columns 4. 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

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

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

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

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 2770.

Total Population at all ages 6100
Number of inhabited houses 1220
Average number of persons per house ... 5
} At Census of 1901.

EGREMONT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year, 1904.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all Ages).							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Egremont	Moor Row and Scalegill.	Bigrigg.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Small-pox															
Measles															
Scarlet fever															
Whooping-cough ..															
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...															
Croup															
Fever { Thypus... ...															
Fever { Enteric	1			1				1							
Fever { Other continued															
Epidemic influenza ...	7	2				1	4	6		1					
Cholera															
Plague															
Diarrhœa (*See* notes) ...	1	1						1							
Enteritis (*See* notes) ...															
Puerperal fever (*See* notes)															
Erysipelas															
Other septic diseases ..															
Phthisis (*See* notes) ..	7				2	5		4	2	1					
Other tubercular diseases	1			1				1							
Cancer, malingnant disease (*See* notes) ...	3					1	2	1	1	1					
Bronchitis...	7	5	1				1	3	2	2					
Pneumonia	5		2	1		2		4		1					
Pleurisy															
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...															
Alchoism }															
Cirrhosis of Liver } ...															
Venereal diseases ...															
Premature birth ...															
Diseases and accidents ... of parturition ...															
Heart diseases	11					8	3	6	4	1					
Accidents	2	1	1					2							
Suicides	1					1		1							
All other causes	41	18	4		1	11	7	26	10	5					
All causes	87	27	8	3	3	29	17	56	19	12					

NOTES.—(*a*) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.

(*b*) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(*c*) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to be dealt with as in note (*a*), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(*d*) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns *c*. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(*e*) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths as certified from

Epidemic enteritis;
Zymotic enteritis;
Epidemic diarrhœa. Summer diarrhœa;
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa
Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras, (in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Under the headings of "Cancer," "Phthisis," and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

EGREMONT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1904 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	1.—Egremont.				2.—Moor Row & Scalegill				3.—Bigrigg.				4.....				5.....				6.....				7.....			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births Registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births Registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births Registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births Registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births Registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births Registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year.
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
1894 ...	4200		42	10	1460		16	8	640		10	3																
1895 ...	4200		55	21	1460		26	6	640		16	7																
1896 ...	4200		54	22	1460		32	13	640		14	6																
1897 ...	4200		39	7	1460		18	6	640		5	1																
1898 ...	4200		69	17	1460		21	4	640		8	1																
1899 ...	4200		43	10	1460		14	3	640		6	1																
1900 ...	4200		69	15	1460		25	5	640		13	3																
1901 ...	3800		52	10	1460		11	4	640		5	2																
1902 ...	3800		59	5	1460		17	3	640		10	0																
1903 ...	4000		63	17	1460		26	5	640		8	3																
Averages of Years 1894 to 1903.			54.5	13.4			20.6	5.7			9.5	2.7																
1904 ...	4000		56	16	1460		19	5	640		12	6																

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

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

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

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