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Contributors

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Borough



of Eccles.

*With the Compliments
of the Medical Officer of Health.*

*Town Hall,
Eccles*



By Order of the Admiralty
The Secretary

17/11/18



Borough of Eccles.

Annual Report

... OF THE ...

Medical Officer of Health

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

FOR THE YEAR

— 1905. —

Issued by Order of the Health Committee.

ECCLES :

BOGG & SONS, 167, CHURCH STREET & 30, ST. JAMES ST.

Journal of Ecology

Annual Report

Volume 10

1922

London

1922

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Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1905.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Annual Report for 1905, it is very gratifying to be able to record a very decided advance in public health matters in the Borough.

The death rate has fallen from 14·8 in 1904 and 16·5 in the quinquennium, to 13·4 and 15·0 respectively.

The zymotic rate is 1·1, compared with 1·7 for 1904.

It is very satisfactory to record that the progressive policy of the Committee in acquiring the Insanitary Area and demolishing the small and unhealthy houses contained therein with the unwholesome courts and back streets, has reduced the death rate in Irwell Ward from 25·2 (1901) to 13·8, and has also reduced the incidence of infectious diseases in that ward. No further justification of the policy of the Committee is required.

The dwellings to re-house the persons displaced from this area will shortly be fit for habitation.

The Infantile Mortality has fallen from 144 to 111 per 1,000 registered births. I have referred at length to this in my Report, but would like to emphasize the obligation we owe to the Ladies of Eccles, and especially to Mrs. Nanson and Mrs. Mellor for the loyal support given to the Committee in dealing with this most important problem. I do not think that we may hope ever to reduce the Infantile Mortality rate to below 100 per 1,000 registered births, but I feel confident that if the present policy of educating the mothers is pursued, we may in the near future be able to record this rate.

The conversion of privy middens into water-closets has gone on steadily during the year with—I feel confident—a marked effect on the death-rate.

In estimating the population I have been guided by the following facts. In November I had made a return of the empty houses in each street, and the number of lock-up shops. The number of inhabited houses in the Borough is 8,272. I therefore estimate the population at 38,000.

I should like once more to thank the Chairman and the members of the Health Committee for the uniform support and assistance they have accorded the Health Staff and myself during the year, and also the members of the Medical Profession for their assistance on many occasions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. HAMILTON

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Municipal Year Ended 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.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Municipal Year Ending 1906.

Chairman—Alderman N. PARR, J.P.

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

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN J. SCHOFIELD.)

Councillor R. EVANS.

„ C. N. HIGGIN.

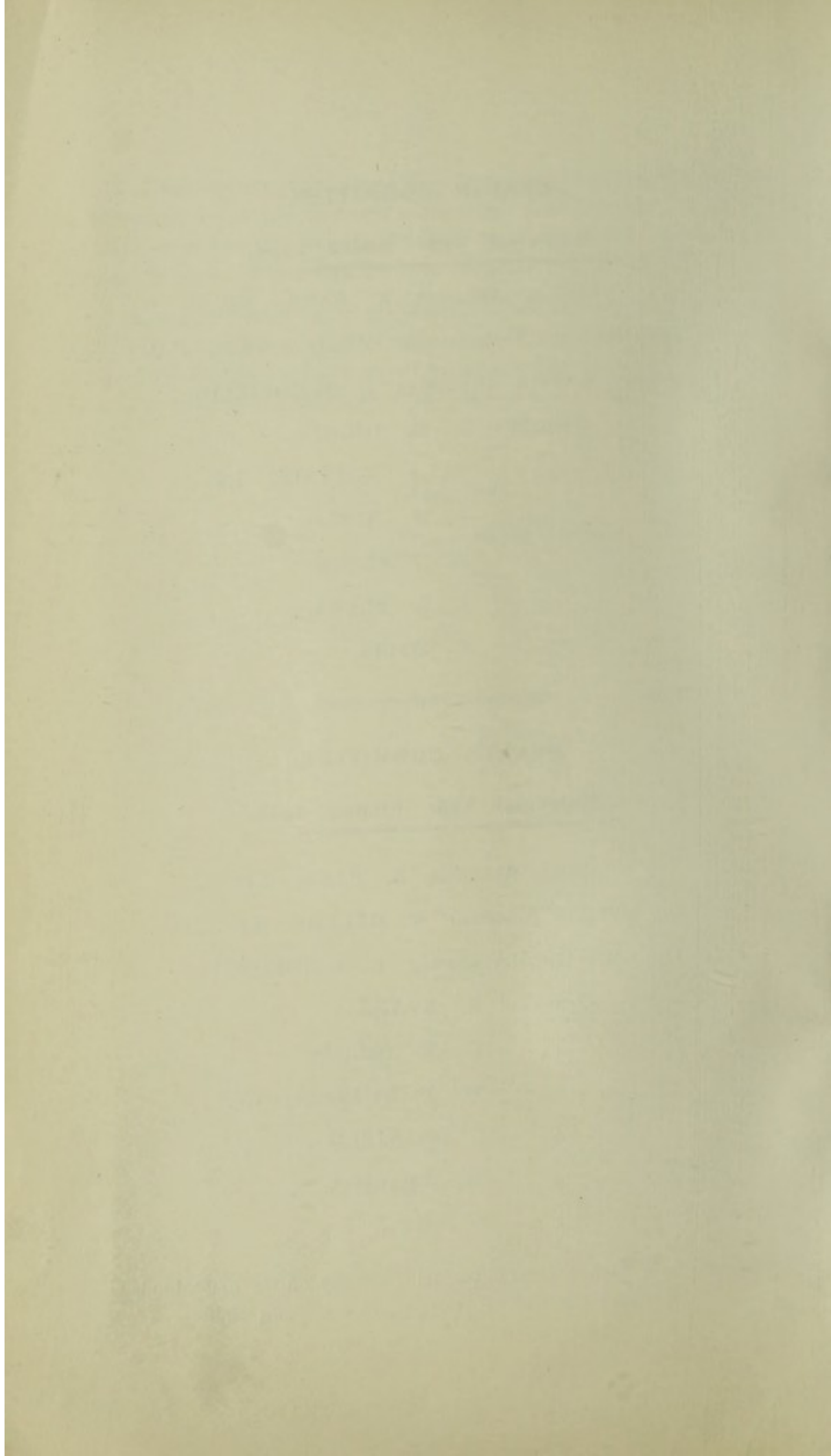
„ W. J. NUTTALL, J.P.

„ J. W. NIELD.

„ W. PEARSON.

„ E. POTTS.

Meetings of the Health Committee held monthly on the first Monday following the Council Meeting, in the Town Hall.



SECTION I.

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TRADE, Etc. of the DISTRICT.

SECTION I.

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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 38,000.

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.

SHIP CANAL.—Few complaints as to the state of the Ship Canal were received during the year.

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.—28323 persons used the Baths during the year. Of these 3768 availed themselves of the arrangements made by the Baths Committee for free bathing.

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. One new engineering works has been established. Three new cotton mills are in course of erection.

WATER SUPPLY.—This is from the Manchester Corporation, and is, as a rule, excellent.

SECTION II.

—o—

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1905.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1905.

SECTION II.

POPULATION estimated to the middle of the year ...	38,000
BIRTHS—Males, 533; Females, 432... ..	965
ANNUAL RATE of BIRTHS per 1,000 of population ...	25.3
DEATHS Registered in the Borough — Males, 304; Females, 267	571
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...	13.4
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	1.1
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births) ...	111
EXCESS of REGISTERED BIRTHS over DEATHS ...	394
DENSITY.—The Mean Density of the Borough per acre is equal to 18.9 Persons per acre:—In BARTON WARD 18.0; ECCLES WARD, 54.1; IRWELL WARD, 31.0; MONTON & PARK WARD, 11.5; PATRICROFT WARD, 39.5; WINTON WARD, 11.2.	
AREA :—The total Area of the Borough of Eccles ...	2,008
RATEABLE VALUE	£146,808
NETT VALUE of a PENNY RATE	£585

England and Wales, 1905.

BIRTH RATE	27.2
DEATH RATE	15.2
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	1.52
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births) ...	128

SECTION III.

—0—

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 38,000.

Table showing Acreage, Number of Houses, and Population of the various Wards at Census, and estimated at the end of June, 1905.

Ward.	Acreage.	Census 1901						Estimated June, 1905			Population.
		Dwelling-houses.			Population.			Dwelling-houses.			
		Inhabi- ted.	Unin- habit'd	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Inhabi- ted.	Unin- habit'd	Total	
BARTON	378	1162	45	1207	2662	2754	5416	1486	39	1525	6835
ECCLES	106	1075	32	1107	2311	2609	4920	1248	60	1308	5740
IRWELL	167	1128	54	1182	2475	2664	5139	1127	48	1175	5190
MONTON and PARK	528	1132	68	1200	2214	3226	5440	1321	94	1415	6076
PATRICROFT ...	170	1329	41	1370	3320	3448	6768	1461	53	1514	6720
WINTON	659	1450	43	1493	3212	3474	6686	1629	58	1687	7439
TOTALS FOR THE BOROUGH	2008	7276	283	7559	16194	18175	34369	8272	352	8624	38000

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 965, as against 1009 for 1904. Of these 533 were males, and 432 females; this gives a Birth rate of **25'3** per 1,000 of the population, as against 27'7 for 1904: 28'4 for 1903; and 27'1 for 1902. There were 38 illegitimate births, being 3'9 per cent of the total number of births.

DEATHS.—Of the 571 deaths registered as having occurred within the Borough, 304 were males, and 267 females; 125 deaths occurred at the Barton Union Workhouse, and of these 78 were of persons belonging to

outside districts. Eight other deaths of persons belonging to outside districts occurred in the Borough. (See table.) Eleven deaths belonging to this Borough occurred at the Ladywell Sanatorium, and 14 in Institutions in Manchester, Salford, and other places outside the Borough. After correcting for the above, the death-rate for the year was **13·4** per 1,000 of the population, as against 14·8 for 1904. The mean death rate for the five years ended 1905 was 15·0—a decrease of 1·5 as compared with the previous quinquennial period.

Table of Births and Deaths belonging to various Wards.

Ward.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Births.	Birth rate per 1,000.
BARTON	92	13·4	190	27·8
ECCLES	84	14·6	116	20·2
IRWELL	72	13·8	132	25·4
MONTON & PARK ...	46	7·5	106	17·4
PATRICROFT	113	16·8	209	31·1
WINTON	104	13·9	212	28·5
TOTALS for the BOROUGH	511	13·4	965	25·3

The death rate varies from 7·5 in the Monton and Park Ward to 16·8 in the Patricroft Ward.

The birth rate varies from 17·4 in the Monton and Park Ward to 31·1 in the Patricroft Ward.

I append the following table, showing the mortality rates for England and Wales, and in the 217 Towns.

1905	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	27·2	15·2	1·52	128
76 Great Towns	28·2	15·7	1·88	140
141 Smaller Towns	26·9	14·4	1·5	132
Eccles	25·3	13·4	1·1	111

The death-rate in the Irwell Ward has fallen from 18·3 for last year to 13·8 per 1,000. The following figures illustrate the great improvement which has been effected in this Ward by the adoption of the Insanitary Area Scheme, and consequent demolition of insanitary property, and the numerous privy conversions carried out.

Irwell Ward Death-rate	...	1904	...	18·3
Do.	...	1903	...	20·0
Do.	...	1902	...	20·7
Do.	...	1901	...	25·2
Do.	...	1900	...	22·0

The birth-rate was highest in the Patricroft Ward, 31·1 per 1000. The birth-rate for the Monton and Park Ward has fallen to the phenomenally small figure of 17·4. This rate is practically half what it should be.

As before stated, 86 deaths occurred in the Borough of persons from outside districts. I append a table showing the Localities from which they came, and to which districts they have been allotted. The Medical Officers of Health for the districts concerned have been supplied with information relating to these deaths.

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

Place of Residence.	Place of Death.	No. of Deaths.
Stretford	UNION WORKHOUSE	27
Swinton	Do.	20
Worsley	Do.	10
Urmston	Do.	7
Irlam	Do.	6
Flixton	Do.	3
Salford	Do.	3
Manchester	Do.	2
Clifton	Do.	1
Boothstown	Do.	1
Sale	Do.	1
Davyhulme	Do.	1
Manchester	Eccles and Patricroft Hospital ..	2
Do.	St. Joseph's Home ..	1
Cheltenham	Do.	1
	Total	86

MORTALITY IN AGE GROUPS :—

Deaths under one year	...	...	...	...	107
do. 1 year and under 5 years				...	70
do. 5 years and under 15 years				...	20
do. 15 years and under 25 years				...	9
do. 25 years and under 65 years				...	191
do. over 65 years	...	...	...	...	114
					511

INFANTILE MORTALITY :

The total number of deaths under one year was 107 ; this gives a rate of 111 per thousand births as compared with 144 for 1904 ; 121 for 1903 ; 112 for 1902 ; 164 for 1901 ; and 158 for 1900.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE :—

The number of deaths due to the “seven principal zymotic diseases”* usually classified under this heading was 42. This gives a zymotic death rate of 1·1 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1·7 for 1904 ; 1·6 for 1903 ; 2·2 for 1902 ; and 2·7 for 1901. The mean for the five years ended 1905 was 2·0, as compared with 3·0 for the previous quinquennial period.

Scarlet Fever. Seven deaths were due to this disease.

Measles. Fifteen deaths were due to this disease, 13 being children below the age of five years

Enteric or Typhoid Fever. Four deaths, of which one occurred in the Ladywell Sanatorium..

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

Whooping Cough.—There were 6 deaths, all being below five years of age.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—There were 4 deaths, two being below the age of five years.

The zymotic death rate is satisfactory, being 1·1 per 1000, as compared with 1·5 for the 141 smaller towns, of which Eccles is one, and 1·52 for the whole of England and Wales.

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

Influenza.—One death was attributed to this disease.

Erysipelas.—There was one death registered as being due to this disease. The death occurred in the Workhouse Hospital.

Puerperal Fever.—There were no deaths due to this disease.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.—The deaths from these diseases numbered 95. This gives a death-rate of 2·5 per 1,000, as compared with 2·3 for 1904, 2·6 for 1903, 2·5 for 1902, 2·7 for 1901. The mean of the five years ended 1905 was 2·5, as compared with 2·7 for the previous quinquennial period.

Phthisis.—Thirty-five deaths were registered as being due to this disease. This gives a rate of ·92 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1·07 for 1904, and 0·92 for 1903. The average rate for the five years ended 1905 was ·96, as compared with 1·3—the average for the five years ended 1900.

Inquests.—There were 26 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—1905.**

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
1905	511	13.4	42	1.1	177	32.6	35	.92	95	2.5
5 years average	540	15.0	67	2.0	193	35.3	35	.96	92	2.5

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1905 and previous years.

Names of localities	Whole District.				Barton Ward.				Eccles Ward.				Iwell Ward.				Monton Ward.				Patricroft Ward.				Winton Ward.			
	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.
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.
1895	31680	927	532	157	4963	183	87	32	4482	121	63	17	4681	137	75	29	5002	102	46	9	6118	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	50	8	6638	211	163	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	5110	114	89	14	5155	154	107	23	5545	90	64	6	6926	209	116	23	6828	234	89	26
1903	35600	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
1904	36420	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
Averages of Years 1895 to 1904	33863	951	564	144	5343	169	92	25	4839	125	71	16	4995	144	103	31	5359	97	57	8	6708	198	129	28	6616	212	106	34
1905	38000	965	511	107	6835	190	92	21	5740	116	84	12	5190	132	72	17	6076	106	46	6	6720	209	113	27	7439	212	104	24

Borough of Eccles.

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1905, and previous years.

Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the district.	Deaths of non-resi- dents 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 *	Number	Rate per 1 000 births registered.	Number	Rate *					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	31680	927	29.2	157	168	552	17.4	72	†	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
1904	36400	1009	27.7	146	144	588	16.1	104	67	21	542	14.8
Averages for Years 1895—1904	33863	951	28.0	144	152	588	17.3	90	46	22	564	16.6
1905	38000	965	25.3	107	111	571	15.0	139	86	25	511	13.4

* 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

Number of Inhabited Houses 7276

Average number of persons per house 4.7

At
Census,
1901

†Union Workhouse Hospital situate within the Borough.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1905.

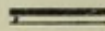
Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Deaths at all ages of "resi- dents" belonging to localities whether occurring in or beyond the district.						Total Deaths whether of "residents" or "non-resi- dents in Public Institu- tions 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	Barton Ward	Eccles Ward.	Irwell Ward	Monton Ward	Patricroft Ward	Winton Ward	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles. ...	15	1	12	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	5	...
Scarlet Fever ...	7	1	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough ...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fever. { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
{ Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cholera ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	1
Enteritis ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other septic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ..	35	...	1	1	4	28	1	4	8	7	...	5	11	13
Other tubercular diseases	19	4	7	6	...	2	...	7	2	1	...	4	5	1
Cancer, malignant do.	36	...	...	...	...	23	13	5	10	2	6	6	7	9
Bronchitis	55	11	8	2	...	8	26	12	10	6	2	14	11	15
Pneumonia ..	40	7	12	...	1	17	3	6	5	6	5	12	6	7
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the respiratory organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	1	2	1	4	2
Venereal diseases	6	3	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	3
Premature birth	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	6	1	5	7	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	3	2	1	1	2	...
Heart Diseases	40	...	...	1	...	29	10	6	7	6	4	7	10	11
Accidents	5	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	6
Suicides	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Found drowned	5	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	2
Peripheral Neuritis	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
All other causes	168	46	11	2	3	50	56	27	27	25	19	39	31	66
All causes	511	107	70	20	9	191	114	92	84	72	46	113	104	139

SECTION IV.

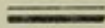
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RECORD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES,
AND MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THEIR SPREAD.

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 211, as compared with 202 for 1904, 411 for 1903, 404 for 1902, 294 for 1901, 441 for 1900, and 359 for 1899.

As will be seen by the Tables the majority of notifications were of Scarlet Fever. All the notifications were sent in by medical practitioners.

Diseases.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.	
	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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	186	11	91	3	100	6	207	10	254	12	143	10	191	11	139	3	113	3	134	7
Diphtheria	25	3	23	5	36	7	88	24	131	17	78	12	108	21	126	23	32	7	30	6
Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	66	9	20	3	66	10	46	10	29	6	54	9	33	4	16	3	36	8	17	4
Puerperal Fever	5	2	3	2	2	...	1	1	4	1	5	5	5	5	2	1	2	1	2	...
Measles ... ..	...	43	...	17	...	5	...	3	...	9	...	7	...	11	...	15	...	4	...	15
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	12	...	13	...	5	...	19	...	3	...	5	...	24	...	2	...	22	...	6
Diarrhea and Dysentery	...	26	...	51	...	79	...	61	...	44	...	51	...	8	...	11	...	18	...	4
Erysipelas	25	1	27	2	43	1	17	2	23	1	14	2	33	3	21	2	19	...	27	1
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	307	107	164	96	247	115	359	130	441	93	294	101	374	87	319	62	202	63	211	43

Borough of Eccles—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1905.

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 up- wards.	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	30	..	9	15	3	3	..	30	7	...	2	3	11	7	20	5	...	1	1	8	5
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	27	...	1	4	4	16	2	27	7	5	4	3	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	134	1	31	84	11	7	...	134	42	22	22	7	13	28	52	20	8	8	1	8	7
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	17	...	2	5	...	10	...	17	3	3	4	2	5	..	5	2	1	...	...	2	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Plague ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	211	1	43	108	20	37	2	211	60	30	32	15	33	41	80	27	9	9	2	21	12

Isolation Hospital—Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford.

Monthly Return of Notification of Infectious Diseases.

1905	Membranous Croup	Scarlet Fever	Continued Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal fever	Erysipelas	Totals.
January	4	...	6	1	...	4	15
February...	...	3	...	4	2	1	2	12
March	14	...	5	2	...	1	22
April	12	...	2	...	...	3	17
May	4	...	..	...	...	...	4
June	16	...	1	1	...	7	25
July	11	...	..	...	...	1	12
August	16	...	4	1	..	...	21
September.	...	10	...	...	1	...	3	14
October	10	1	3	3	...	1	18
November	20	...	3	5	...	3	31
December	14	..	2	1	1	2	20
Totals	134	1	30	17	2	27	211

Distribution of Infectious Diseases into Wards.

Diseases.	BARTON		ECCLES		IRWELL		MONTON and PARK		PATRI-CROFT		WINTON.		Total.	
	Total Notified	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Total Notified	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Cases Notified	Deaths
SMALL-POX ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCARLET FEVER	42	3	22	3	22	..	7	..	13	...	28	1	134	7
DIPHTHERIA and	7	2	...	...	2	1	3	...	11	2	7	1	30	6
MEMBRANOUS CROUP														
ENTERIC FEVER	3	1	3	...	4	..	2	1	5	2	...	...	17	4
PUERPERAL FEVER ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
MEASLES .. ... ..	...	3	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	15
WHOOPING COUGH ... ..	...	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6
DIARRHŒA and } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4
DYSENTERY. }														
ERYSIPELAS	7	...	5	...	4	...	3	...	3	1	5	...	27	1
CONTINUED FEVER	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	60	11	30	5	32	3	15	1	33	14	41	9	211	43

AMOUNT OF HOSPITAL ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There were 80 cases of infectious diseases removed to hospital, being 38·0 per cent of the total number of cases notified.

Scarlet Fever—cases notified	134,	removed	52,	per centage	39·0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	do. 30,	do.	20,	do.	66·0
Enteric fever	do. 17,	do.	5,	do.	29·4
Puerperal fever	do. 2,	do.	1,	do.	50·0
Erysipelas	do. 27,	do.	2,	do.	7·4

In 1904, 32·6 per cent of notified cases were removed; 40·1 per cent 1903, 48·7 per cent in 1902, 50·0 per cent in 1901.

SCARLET FEVER.

As will be seen from the following Table there was a slight increase in the number of cases of this disease over last year, and a larger per centage viz., 39 per cent (as compared with 32.6 per cent for 1904) removed to the Sanatorium.

It will be remembered that the policy of the Committee has been to restrict the removals of this disease to cases occurring in business premises, or in dwellings where isolation was impossible. The increase in the numbers removed was due to an outbreak in a small street in Barton Ward, where the disease was palpably being spread by the gossiping and visiting amongst the occupiers of these houses.

No reason can be seen why the present policy should not be continued.

The following tables show the notifications and removals of scarlet fever, for each month during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, :—

MONTH.	1903		1904		1905	
	No. of cases Notified.	No. removed	No. of cases Notified.	No. removed.	No. of cases Notified	No. Removed
January ...	17	1	11	4	4	...
February...	15	3	9	1	3	2
March ...	23	5	8	5	14	6
April ...	18	8	5	1	12	4
May ...	17	3	3	1	4	2
June ...	16	2	2	...	16	11
July ...	9	5	5	3	11	10
August ...	5	1	7	3	16	6
September	9	2	17	2	10	1
October ...	4	...	23	5	10	2
November	6	1	14	2	20	3
December	3	...	9	1	14	5
TOTAL ...	139	31	113	28	134	52

DIPHThERIA.

This disease was less prevalent during the year, 30 cases being notified as compared with 32 in 1904. The number of deaths was 6, which was equivalent to 20·0 per cent of the cases notified. The incidence of the disease according to age was :—

9 cases between 1—5 years.				
15	"	"	5—15	"
3	"	"	15—25	"
3	"	"	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 6 cases Diphtheria bacilli were found.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is provided free of charge to the Medical Practitioners and by the kindness of the Medical Superintendent of the Ladywell Sanatorium, supplies can be obtained there.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Seventeen cases of this disease were notified during the year, as compared with 36 for 1904, and 16 for 1903.

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

Twenty-one specimens of blood were forwarded to Professor Delèpine for bacteriological examination, and in 5 cases a positive re-action was obtained.

DIARRHŒA.

Four deaths only from this disease were registered during the year, as compared with 18 for 1904, 11 for 1903, and 8 for 1902. Two deaths were children under twelve months.

I do not think there is much doubt that the reduction in the deaths from this disease noticeable in the last few years is due to (1) to fewer privies, (2) more frequent scavenging of the ashpits, (3) better paved streets—e.g. substitution of granite pavement for macadam, and more frequent street watering; and (4) diffusion of information on infant feeding.

MEASLES.

This disease was very prevalent during the early part of the year. Four hundred and forty-three cases were notified from the schools and visited by your Inspectors. There were 15 deaths, 13 being of children below five years of age. After diphtheria this is the most fatal disease of childhood, and it is also a disease the prevalence and fatality of which have not been much affected by modern sanitary improvements.

The death-rate from measles per million persons living in England and Wales was for the ten years 1891 to 1900—414. The outstanding difficulty in the control of measles is that it is infectious at a very early stage before the rash has made its appearance. The mortality is very much greater in infancy and early childhood than at a later stage. According to the Report of the Registrar-General for 1903, 94 per cent. of the total deaths from measles were of children under 5 years of age. In the 10 years 1891 to 1900—the death-rate per million living of children under 5 years of age was 3,131, while among those of ages 5 to 10 it was only 271, and in the next age period—10 to 15—it fell to 23. Dr. Kerr, of the London Education Authority, points out that the ordinary history of measles in a school containing a number of children is as follows :—A child who has contracted measles elsewhere attends school in an infectious state, and a certain number of children in a susceptible state are thrown into contact with it and catch the disease. Dr. Kerr calls the first child the seed, and those infected the crop. These may bring about a second crop. Closure to be effective must take place before the first crop appears—that is to say, on the appearance of the first case in a susceptible class. If it, as is usual, be deferred until the first crop has appeared then all the children who are susceptible will have received the infection, and will form the second crop. This means that the epidemic is arrested, because the susceptible element has been exhausted. The logical conclusion from this theory is that on the appearance of a case of measles all the susceptible children—that is those who have not had measles—should be excluded. We must assume that all children who have not had measles are susceptible. Dr. Kerr finds that by the hearty co-operation of the teachers in some of the schools in recognising the early symptoms of measles, and a system whereby the life history of each child (as to whether it has had measles or not) is recorded when the child is first admitted to the school, that it is possible to institute a system of individual exclusion without closing the school altogether. He is convinced that in the exclusion of susceptible individuals, when measles

appears, the solution of the problem will be found. He states "that the exclusion of children from infected households is necessary only in Infant Departments," and that "school closure for measles can never take the place of teachers trained in school hygiene imbued with a 'sanitary conscience' and working in good hygienic surroundings."

WHOOPING-COUGH.

Thirty nine cases of this disease were notified from the schools, and there were six deaths, all being below five years of age.

ERYSIPELAS.

Twenty-seven cases were notified, and there was one death, one person being an inmate of the Union Workhouse Hospital.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two cases were reported, and both recovered.

PHTHISIS.

Fifty-four deaths from phthisis and other tubercular diseases were registered during the year. The death-rate from pulmonary phthisis was 0.92 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 1.07 for 1904.

Twenty-four specimens of sputum were sent to Professor Delépine for bacteriological examination. In six cases tubercle bacilli were found.

This disease is one of the leading causes of pauperism. Approximately 17,000 males between the ages of 20 and 50 years, die of this disease. In practically each case death was preceded by three years of illness and consequent inability to work. The Committee has tried voluntary notification with unsatisfactory results. Medical practitioners seem to be reluctant to notify cases in the early stage. Compulsory notification is necessary, and has worked well in Sheffield where it obtains. To get the best results in this disease reliance must be placed in sanatoriums and in improving the general conditions of life by general hygiene, provision of open spaces, absence of a smoke polluted atmosphere, prevention of overcrowding, the penalisation of spitting in public places, and the education in

preventive measures of each patient as he or she is notified. Different measures are necessary in different stages of this disease. In the early stage sanatorium treatment is curative. Afterwards, when the disease has largely invaded the lung, the sufferer whose every cough disseminates infection around him, should be strictly isolated. It is in the later stages that the influence of the Health Authority should be brought to bear—to prevent the spread of infection,—the great and primary duty placed on their shoulders. Unless information by notification is given then, it is quite impossible for them to carry out this—to the public—most important function. By frequent visiting—by insisting on the destruction of all sputum (for which spitting cups are provided free of charge by the Health Committee),—by constant instruction that not only by the sputum, but also by the aqueous vapour and the air exhaled in the act of coughing, is infection spread,—by securing frequent rubbing down of the walls of the bedroom and other rooms in which the patient lives, with dough, subsequently to be burnt,—by prohibiting dry sweeping of the sick rooms, and by thorough disinfection after death or removal,—this, the greatest scourge of modern Europe, can be to a large extent abated, and many lives which are now needlessly sacrificed, preserved.

Old prejudices die hard, and the knowledge that phthisis is an *absolutely preventible disease* has not yet been recognised by the public, nor by a certain proportion of the medical profession. Until the medical profession recognises that it is its duty to the public to notify every case of phthisis and so give an opportunity to the Health Authority of putting in practice the measures I have indicated, it is to be feared that but little progress will be made.

Although there were 35 deaths from this disease, only 26 cases were notified by the medical practitioners, and in only 13 cases was disinfection asked for. This is to be deplored.

A certain amount of the reluctance of the profession to notify the early occurrence of this disease is undoubtedly due to a benevolent and praiseworthy desire not to alarm the unfortunate patient. With this action we must have every sympathy. Still it should be recognised that the welfare of the general public far outweighs the comfort of a single individual. Pending, however, the inclusion of phthisis under the schedule of compulsory notifiable diseases, the Health Committee is willing to introduce a system whereby the medical practitioner may state on his notification form that he does not want the Inspector to visit. By this notice it is

understood that the practitioner notifying will explain the measures necessary to prevent infection, and the leaflet printed below will be delivered to him for explanation to the patient instead of the explanation being done by the Inspector, and will also arrange for the necessary periodic disinfections. In this connection I may state that many cases of direct infection from non-disinfected houses have come to my knowledge through the mortality returns furnished monthly to me by the Registrar.

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 :

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.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

DISINFECTION OF BEDDING.

The Salford Corporation having given notice of their intention to increase the charge for disinfection of bedding from £5 5s. to £12 12s. per

dozen lots, the Health Committee considered the advisability of providing a disinfecting plant of their own, and in conjunction with the Sewage Disposal Committee it was ultimately decided to have a disinfecting station erected at the Sewage Farm. Since the middle of July this has been at work, and all infected articles are removed there for disinfection.

The Health Committee contributed £342 towards the cost of the provision of the building and plant, this sum being the amount of their surplus on the working of the department for the year ended March 31st, 1905.

In all, 152 lots of bedding were disinfected during the year.

BIRTH-RATE.

In connection with the decline of the birth-rate, I may remark that some years ago a distinguished prelate connected with the Borough pointed out to me that the birth-rate in Winton, where we get an essentially working-class population, was nearly at the normal figure, while in Monton and Park Ward the rate was far below what it should be. He further instanced the figures of Ireland (a peasant population) and Belgium. In these countries the birth-rate is high.

There is no doubt that the cause is *not* to be found in industrial conditions, nor in centralisation in towns. In Roman Catholic countries, like Belgium and Austria, preventive measures against child-bearing are banned. The same result is found in Ireland, and among the French Canadians. The declining birth-rate in France and Italy may be associated with a diminution of religious restraints. On this question a most instructive paper has recently been published by Drs. Newsholme and Stevenson, from which I quote the following :—

“ Social Suicide.”

The decline of birth-rate is not due to increased poverty.

It is associated with a general raising of the standard of comfort, and is an expression of the determination of the people to secure this greater comfort.

It is not caused by the greater stress of modern life, but is a conse-

quence of the greater desire for luxury. Possibly the raising of the age for leaving school, and allied changes as to work, have aided in producing the result, by preventing children from being an early source of profit.

These and allied motives have made parents look round for the means of keeping their families within "prudent" limits. The gradual slackening of the religious restraints, which were formerly to a much greater extent associated with family life, have doubtless aided in making husbands and wives willing to utilize such preventive means as they have been able to discover. Increased education has helped in securing access to the necessary information, and the greater aggregation of populations in towns has supplied not only increased facilities for the communication of information on the subject, but also for the purchase of the necessary appliances. Many druggists make a large share of their income in this way.

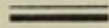
A marked impetus in this direction was given in England by certain notorious trials. The special experience of towns like Halifax, Huddersfield, and Northampton implies, and is known to be associated with, a special propaganda. What caused the earlier implication of France in this policy of short-sighted prudential selfishness can only be surmised.

The "gospel of comfort" has been widely adopted, and is becoming the practical ethical standard of a rapidly increasing number of civilised communities, both in this country and abroad. The rural counties in this country have now approximated to the urban counties. We have no hope that any nation—in the absence of strong and overwhelming moral influences to the contrary—will be permanently left behind in this race to decimate the race. We must look—failing the possibility indicated in the last sentence—for an increasing practice of the artificial prevention of child-bearing, which, whatever may be said for exceptional instances, is at least unjustified when used merely as a supposed means towards increased social comfort. And with this we must look for a lower standard of moral outlook, a lowering of the ideal of married life, and a consequent deterioration of the moral, if not also of the physical, nature of mankind. France has anticipated the rest of the world, and has thus come near the consummation of its social *felo-de-se*. But it is only a question of decades, in the absence of a great change in the moral standpoint of the majority of the people, before others follow in the same direction, possibly even at the same pace.

Although it is true that infantile mortality is usually highest in the districts having a very high birth-rate, this is probably due to the fact that

such high birth-rates occur in communities of low social position, and that the facts connoted by social position, and not the high birth-rate, are the cause of the high infantile mortality. With the decreasing birth-rate in England and Wales, there has been no reduction of infantile mortality.

It is pointed out that the contribution to the future population is not directly proportional to the birth-rate, but is the balance of the birth-rate, over the death-rate. When correction is made for this fact, the supposed excessive replenishment of the population from the lower strata of society in a higher proportion than formerly is much reduced."



INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The scope of Public Health embraces everything which bears on the nature and cause of disease; its task is to teach people how to live healthily under the conditions imposed on them by social and economic interests, and to point out practicable means by which adverse conditions may be modified.

The Public Health policy likely to yield the best results will be directed towards increasing the fitness of the individual to withstand the strain of environment. Sanitary improvements can do much to better the outward circumstances of the people, but cannot amend faulty habits of life. If ever the much-to-be-desired death-rate of 5 per 1000 is to be obtained, a standard of health and decent living must be adopted by each individual. Were a public conscience developed in sanitary matters the conditions surrounding the individual would be made unfavourable to disease causing organisms, protective measures would be intelligently applied, and the communicable diseases would gradually disappear. To a certain extent this has already been realised. Typhus fever has practically been exterminated. Small-pox in well vaccinated countries like Germany is unknown; the mortality from Scarlet Fever has fallen to near the vanishing point during the last thirty years, and the mortality from Enteric Fever has decreased by nearly 50 per cent, in the same period. On the other hand, Measles and Whooping Cough remain nearly as prevalent as before, but in this connection it must be remembered that the aggregation of children of a susceptible age in schools is especially favourable to their spread.

It is sometimes stated that the practice of sanitation tends to preserve the physically unfit, and that this is a disadvantage. Hygienic measures while raising above the line of viability, a few degenerates will raise the whole community to a corresponding degree of good health.

The Public Health administration has enormously improved the circumstances of the poorer classes, and has so greatly outweighed the evil effects of progressive urbanisation that the general death-rate is now 20 per cent. less than 50 years ago. In this decrease, however, the infantile mortality has not decreased. When this fact is considered in connection with the failing birth-rate—a fall greater than in any other country in Europe—the question becomes one of National importance. If the vitality of the nation is to be preserved the waste in infantile life must be reduced. Largely the excessive infantile mortality is confined to the poorer classes, and is the result of various causes. Of these the more important are:—
 (1.) The employment of those about to become mothers away from home; and others, those recently confined who should be nourishing their babies.
 (2.) The appalling ignorance among women of the proper feeding, clothing, and management of infants.

It is to be regretted that the proportion of hand fed children to those suckled is increasing. Even under the most favourable conditions the substitution of an artificial food for the mothers breast milk is bad, but under the circumstances continually reported to us by our Health Visitor the results are disastrous, not only as regards immediate mortality, but in respect of those who survive with permanently injured constitutions. The duty of sanitary authorities is to get in touch with the mothers after the baby has made its appearance, and to guide and help them and instruct them. The mothers of the future must be educated while their minds are plastic and receptive during attendance at school.

It is regrettable to have to say that our experience is that it is almost hopeless to attempt to educate the present race of mothers, and overcome the ignorant traditions of centuries. It is only by school instruction of the rising generation of parents that real progress will be made. Now that the education and health authorities are one and the same body, we may hope that the long desired day will shortly come when the unnecessary sacrifice of infant life will cease. I repeat, the teachers must first be educated in hygiene, and in connection with this I would beg to quote the following extract from a memorandum issued by the Local Government Board on the closing of Public Elementary Schools, etc. Section 7, Paragraph 3, is quoted:—

“ The attention of school attendance officers and of school masters should also be drawn to the following considerations :—Frequently they themselves will obtain the earliest information of the occurrence of infectious disease among scholars, and it is most desirable that such officer or master should without delay communicate the facts to the Medical Officer of Health. Absence of any child from school on the plea that it is suffering under one of the before-mentioned diseases, and absence of several children of one family from school at the same time, no matter what name may be given to the complaint that keeps them at home, should be reported to the Health Officer. In practice it has been found that this notification of absentees has materially aided the local health officer in taking measures for the suppression of infectious disease, to the advantage alike of the district and of the school.

Furthermore, schoolmasters may properly be asked to take note, especially when an epidemic threatens or is present, of symptoms occurring in any of their scholars that may indicate the commencement of disease, febrile in nature. Besides heat of skin, such symptoms as shivering, headache, and languor, especially if commencing suddenly, vomiting, rashes on the skin, and sore throat. When scarlet fever or diphtheria is about, every trace of sore throat should be looked upon as suspicious. In any case where such symptoms are observed the safest course will be to exclude the child from school until assurance can be had that it may attend school without harm to itself or danger to other scholars.”

I am pleased again to take this opportunity of thanking the Headmasters of the Elementary Schools for the most valuable support they continue to give the Health Department. The following statement will show the amount of work which has been done in connection with the notifications from the schools :—

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

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
MEASLES	443	217	831	389	638
CHICKEN-POX	88	100	140	161	59
WHOOPING COUGH	39	315	29	281	77
MUMPS	84	137	71	52	135
ECZEMA	104	160	63	35	9
RINGWORM	54	76	16	74	...
OTHER DISEASES (Ophthalmia, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. ..)	178	278	66	50	21
Totals...	990	1283	1216	1042	939

The number of deaths of infants belonging to the Borough under one year was 107. This gives a death-rate of 111 per 1,000 registered births, as compared with 144 per 1,000 for 1904. The death-rate was highest in Patricroft and Irwell Wards, as the following table will show :

Patricroft Ward .	129	per 1000 registered Births.
Irwell Ward ...	128	" "
Winton Ward ...	113	" "
Barton Ward ...	110	" "
Eccles Ward ...	103	" "
Monton Ward ...	56	" "

It will thus be seen that the rate varies from 129 to 56.

In the early part of the year the Health Committee realising the extreme importance of this question decided to endeavour to form a Ladies' Health Society. The various religious bodies in the Borough were asked to send delegates to a meeting in the Town Hall. Mr. Alderman Parr presided over a large gathering. Mrs. Redford, from the Manchester and Salford Ladies' Health Society, gave an interesting and instructive address on the work of that Society. A Society was formed with Mrs. Nansen as president, and Mrs. Mellor as secretary. Although it is too soon to make any definite forecast of the result of this effort, I have no doubt the Society is doing extremely useful work, and I have great pleasure in publishing the first report kindly furnished to me by Mrs. Mellor.

I should like to take this opportunity of conveying the thanks of the Health Department—and I believe I may add of the Borough at large—to the ladies of Eccles for their noble and generous assistance.

FIRST REPORT OF ECCLES LADIES' HEALTH SOCIETY, FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

The Ladies' Health Society has now been in existence for one year, which furnishes an opportunity of examining the work and recording the progress made.

The Society consists of a committee of about twenty members. It meets monthly for discussion, consideration and management of its affairs under the able presidency of Mrs. Hurrell. As a result of experience, the Committee have deemed it prudent to adopt the following method of procedure :—

A woman Health-visitor has been appointed at a salary of 16s. per week, who devotes the whole of her time, primarily, to visiting new born babies and imparting useful and general information upon nursing, feeding, and clothing of infants, as well as cleanliness and sanitation.

During the year 535 individual babies have been visited. Acting under the advice of the Committee each child is visited once per month, and in suspected cases of neglect twice. After twelve months the children are struck off the list. In cases of extreme poverty, owing to non-employment or death of the father, milk has been provided for the infant; or where the mother is nursing, to her, at the rate of one pint per day—an item which has cost the Society just under £2.

With a view to encouraging cleanliness the visitor is allowed to sell carbolic soap, of which 519lbs. have been sold. By the courteous consideration of the Health Committee this soap is bought at wholesale price and is re-sold at a small profit. The balance is added to the funds of the Society.

Lime-washing brushes are lent free to those who desire their use, and 37 have been lent.

Ninety-eight feeding-bottles have been sold at a cheap rate, a special kind recommended by the Medical Officer of Health.

As the Borough is a scattered one and the district so large, it has been found necessary to allow the Visitor to use the trams at her discretion

which has proved a saving of time and labour at the cost up to date of 13/-

The Society provided the Visitor with distinguishing cloak and bonnet for wear on duty, and are satisfied that the uniform gives her an official appearance, which is not without its influence on the people visited.

It was early recognised that the establishment of mother's meetings might be of considerable service, and on April 19th the first meeting was held and attended by six women. These meetings are held weekly at the Blue Ribbon Army Hall at a rental cost of 2s. 6d. per meeting, and so much have these gatherings grown in favour that now there are thirty members with a weekly average attendance of eighteen.

Each month one lady of the Committee provides a free tea, as well as suitable amusements, such as readings, recitations, and singing. At the meetings lectures have been delivered, two by Miss Dendy, viz., "Babies, Sick and Well." These were extremely interesting and practical, and were much appreciated by the score or so of hearers. Mrs. Spary has also lectured once on "Cookery" and another time on "What *not* to do in a Sick Room," both of which were listened to attentively; as was also the one delivered by Mrs. Clemence on "Temperance."

With a view of encouraging thrift and foresight, at Mrs. Worsley's suggestion (who has the management of the meetings) a Christmas Club was commenced on October 4th, and subsequently to encourage a larger membership Mrs. Bethel started a number of them by paying the first subscription. So highly was this club appreciated that £3 7s. 3d. was saved by twenty-four subscribers, which provided for them parcels of grocery, ranging in value from 2s. to 4s.

Further, in connection with these mother's meetings, materials for clothing are sold at a low price and paid for by weekly instalments, the money paid in up to date being £7 3s. 11d.

The Society is vigorous and strong, and the ladies are interested in their work, and they look forward to the future with the hope of increasing usefulness under the very wise, prudent, and competent superintendency of Mrs. Nansen.

GRACE MELLOR, HON. SECRETARY.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Infantile Mortality during the Year, 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes {	Certified ..	..	..	23	10	5	5	43	8	8	4	5	7	6	9	2	8	4	2	106
	Uncertified..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases {	Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria : Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases {	Whooping Cough..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diarrhoea, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Enteritis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
Wasting Diseases {	Premature Birth ..	..	18	4	1	1	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
	Congenital Defects ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
	Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast Milk ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Tuberculous Diseases {	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Tuberculous Peritonitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ..				..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Rickets ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (Not Tuberculous) ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions ..				..	1	2	2	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	12
Bronchitis ..				..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	4	1	..	11
Laryngitis ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia..				..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	7
Suffocation, overlaying ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes ..				..	3	1	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	9
				23	10	5	5	43	8	8	4	5	7	6	9	2	8	4	2	106

District or (sub-division) of Barton-upon-Irwell Union.

Births in the year { Legitimate, 927. Population estimated to middle
 Illegitimate, 38. of 1905, 38,000.

Death from all causes at all ages, 571

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Every one will admit that in these days it is culpable that teachers and scholars alike should be ignorant of the simplest laws of health, and will acknowledge that it is essential they should understand such questions as ventilation, lighting, good and bad postures, signs of good health, and so on. There are many other matters related to the health of the children in elementary schools which the teacher should understand. I do not think it is sufficiently realised how responsible is the position held by elementary teachers. The importance of the teaching of elementary hygiene and temperance has the support of a large proportion of the medical practitioners of this country. The Education Department has recognised it, though it is assigned a subsidiary place. Article 2, laying down the curriculum for scholars other than infants, contains the following paragraph (9):—

“ *Physical Exercises*, including exercises in proper breathing. As a rule, “the official syllabus of physical training should be followed. “Physical training should be accompanied by instruction in the “elementary rules of personal health in respect of food, drink, “cleanliness, and fresh air; and by careful cultivation of a correct “posture at writing and other lessons.”

It may seem to some an inversion of the natural order to make instruction in the elementary rules of personal health in respect of food, drink, cleanliness, and fresh air, a kind of appendage to physical training, but we are too glad to have the subject recognised officially to quarrel with the manner of its recognition. The code is of universal application though it may be modified “when the Board is satisfied that the needs of the scholars or the circumstances of the school require it.” It is difficult to imagine needs or circumstances which would render physical training unnecessary, and from this point of view it may even be a matter for satisfaction that hygiene is to be linked with physical training, since it ought to ensure that wherever the latter is given it will be accompanied by the former.

It follows, then, that in future all elementary school teachers will be expected to make themselves competent to give instruction in “the elemen-

tary rules of personal health in respect of food, drink, cleanliness, and fresh air." This will render necessary some modification of the ordinary curriculum of the training colleges, a point rather laboured by the President of the Board of Education in his reply to the medical deputation last year. But the Board has really gone beyond this, for in the *Suggestions for the Consideration of Teachers*, issued a few months ago, we find a very excellent chapter on the school and the health of the scholars. It shows very clearly that the Board expects teachers to do something more than give theoretical lessons in elementary hygiene; it expects that they will be guided in the conduct of their classes and the management of their class-rooms by a practical knowledge of the principles of healthy living. Teachers are told that it is their duty to have constant regard to the ventilation, lighting, and heating of the schoolroom, to the shape and position of the desks, and to the posture of the children as they sit at them; that they must learn the nature of the symptoms which should at least arouse a suspicion of infectious disease; and that they should insist on the personal cleanliness of the scholars.

The Education Committee should neglect nothing to improve and protect the health of the children entrusted to their care. In the schools we get a large proportion of the future inhabitants of the borough, and our first care should be to endeavour that the coming generation shall be not only healthy but equipped with such knowledge of the elementary laws of health as will enable them after leaving school and entering on the business of life to keep their bodies in a healthy condition. If the children of elementary schools acquire their education at the cost of anæmia, rickets, defective eyesight, narrow chests and impaired physical development, the education is gained at a cost which quite outweighs the education.

A Committee was appointed on March 14th, 1905, by the President of the Board of Education with the following reference:—

(1.) To ascertain and report on what is now being done, and with what results in respect of medical inspection of children in public elementary schools.

(2.) And, further, to inquire into the methods employed, the sums expended, and the relief given by various voluntary agencies for the provision of meals for children at public elementary schools, and to report whether relief of this character could be better organised, without any charge upon

public funds, both generally and with special regard to children who, though not defective, are from malnutrition below the normal standard.

The Committee consisted of :—

Mr. H. W. Simpkinson, C.B., Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education (Chairman).

Dr. H. Franklin Parsons, M.D., Assistant Medical Officer under the Local Government Board.

Mr. Cyril Jackson, Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools under the Board of Education.

The Hon. Maude Lawrence, Chief Woman Inspector of the Board of Education.

Mr. R. Walrond, Senior Examiner of the Board of Education.

Mr. E. H. Pelham, Junior Examiner of the Board of Education (Secretary).

The Committee took evidence from two witnesses as to both medical inspection and the feeding of children, from nine as to medical inspection only, and from thirty-three as to feeding of children. The Committee also obtained by correspondence information from all Local Education Authorities.

MEDICAL INSPECTION :—

The Committee has ascertained that medical officers for educational purposes have been appointed by six counties, thirty-five county boroughs, thirty-one boroughs, and thirteen urban districts. Only in Manchester and a few other areas does the medical officer devote his whole time to the duties of that office, he frequently also holds the post of medical officer of health and is very frequently in private practice.

No opinion is expressed in the report with regard to the question whether the office of school medical officer should be combined with that of medical officer of health, as the members of the Committee consider that they were confined by their reference to noting results, but they enumerate the advantages claimed for the arrangement. The main advantage mentioned is that it tends to prevent duplication of work with regard to the inspection of children for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease and to the sanitary inspection of premises. It is also claimed that the staff of the

sanitary department is more easily accessible for the disinfection of schools, for following up cases of dirty and verminous children, and for obtaining attention to conditions of the home as well as of the children.

Being, as they considered, precluded from making recommendations for improvement, the Committee merely summarise the result of their inquiries in the following paragraphs:—

(1.) There is no doubt that the establishment of proper organisations for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease has had marked results. Diphtheria especially, it is stated, is now in several areas under such complete control that it can be stopped in a few days. The knowledge now possessed by many teachers of the symptoms of infectious diseases enables them to act with the promptitude which is essential if effective measures are to be taken. The Education Act of 1902, by uniting to a large extent the sanitary and educational authorities, has undoubtedly facilitated prompt and effective action in dealing with epidemic sickness.

(2.) Much has been done to secure greater cleanliness and freedom from vermin, and to attack such troublesome diseases as ringworm. The results here have been further improved in certain areas by the prosecution of the parents in those cases of neglect. Apart from the general physical gain to the child resulting from greater cleanliness, there is also the consequent improvement in the *morale* of the school.

(3.) The establishment of medical inspection has caused more careful and widespread attention to be given to defective children. Minor physical defects have been remedied ; surgical apparatus has been obtained.

(4.) To nothing probably has more attention been paid than to eyesight, and in no direction have beneficial results more certainly been obtained. Defects have been discovered which would otherwise have passed unnoticed, and spectacles have been provided. Overstraining of the eyes has often been stopped, with the consequent disappearance of many headaches and much apparent stupidity.

(5.) Some steps have been taken towards dealing with the more difficult question of defective hearing.

(6.) Teachers have been led to take a more intelligent and more sympathetic interest in the physical welfare of the children placed under their care. Ventilation is better attended to, as its importance becomes more fully realised. The school medical officer gives teachers valuable support in any

effort they may make to arouse the better feelings of the apathetic or negligent parent.

(7). Generally we feel no doubt that the medical inspection has done much towards bringing to view defects, the treatment of which secures the child from unnecessary suffering and may save him from serious trouble in later life. Finally, we desire to point out how small is the expenditure which inspection involves; in no urban area does it require more than 1-10th of a penny rate, generally not so much.

To this summary the following observations are added:—

We are confined by our reference to noting results; we are not bidden to make recommendations for improvements. We may, however, be permitted to say that in our view the results leave something to be desired, and that there is much opening for improvement. It is to be remembered that the local authority does not attempt treatment of the children's defects; it merely points out to the parent their existence; and, except in very rare cases, it has no power to force him to have the defect remedied. We have not sufficient data upon which to base any estimate of the percentage of cases not receiving treatment; such percentage probably varies greatly from area to area, but we fear there is no doubt that it is a large one. The poverty of the parent, and more often his apathy and indifference, if not positive negligence, are formidable obstacles to the care of the child. Poverty may be partly met by charity; but the apathy and negligence will only decrease as the parent is slowly brought to see the material gain which results from giving due attention to his children's ailments. After all, medical inspection is but now making a beginning, and there is every reason to hope that as time goes on its value will become more widely recognised by the parents, and that the results it produces will thus become more completely satisfactory.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

One school was closed for a period of seven days on account of the drains having been cut off, with the result that the basement was flooded with sewage.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

* Particulars of Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in the Borough of Eccles during the year 1905.

No. of Samples taken.	Nature of Sample,	Genuine	Adulterated.	Amount of Fine			Remarks.
				£	s.	d.	
26	Milk	26	...	...	
4	Beer	4	...	...	
18	Butter	18	...	...	
6	Whiskey	6	...	...	
2	Rum	2	...	...	
3	Coffee	3	...	...	
2	Pepper	2	...	...	
1	Vinegar	1	...	...	
62		62	...	...	

* Kindly furnished by Mr. Superintendent KEYS

BARTON GRANGE FARM.

—o—

THE ECCLES CORPORATION SEWAGE WORKS.**MANAGER - MR. GEO. W. WILLIS.**

The pumping and treatment of the sewage of the Borough has been carried on without intermission the whole of the year.

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

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.

Destructors. The destructors have been in full working operation the whole of the year.

The whole of the steam required for pumping engines, etc., has been evaporated by the refuse destroyed in the destructors.

The working capacity of the destructors during the year averaged 29·79 tons per day of 24 hours. This consisted of the whole of the refuse collected in the Borough—ashpit refuse, dry ashes, greengrocers and fishmongers refuse, and garden refuse.

10,875 tons of refuse have been destroyed during the year at a cost for labour of one shilling per ton.

No repairs to brickwork have as yet been necessitated.

The tins, bottles, etc., picked out from the refuse weighed 250 tons. The tins are collected by the Central Hall Mission, Manchester. The bottles are sold to the Bottle Exchange, Manchester, at a penny per dozen.

The bye-product from the destructors as clinker equals 32·57 per cent. of the total refuse destroyed, and was disposed of as follows:—

2486 tons laid in bacteria beds.

868 tons used in building concrete walls to bacteria beds, settling tanks, etc.

110 tons laid on pipes in plot prepared for effluent from bacteria beds.

65 tons repairing roads, etc.

The amount realised by sale of clinker to Capital Works Account was £433 1s. 4d. for 3464 tons 12 cwts. 0 qrs. at 2s. 6d. per ton.

Sale of bottles, etc., realised £2 6s.

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.	
	Tns.	Cwts. Qrs.	Tns.	Cwts. Qrs.	Tns.	Cwts. Qrs.	Tns.	Cwts. Qrs.	Tns.	Cwts. Qrs.	£	s. d.
1905.												
January ...	569	17 1	344	5 1	15	10 3	13	10 3	943	4 0	45	4 7
February...	479	17 1	324	0 0	17	1 2	7	18 1	828	17 0	40	3 1
March ...	574	18 3	367	5 0	18	4 0	16	13 1	977	1 0	46	12 8
April ...	487	16 2	304	5 2	19	6 1	17	9 3	828	18 0	43	19 9
May ...	508	16 2	343	8 0	22	2 3	24	5 2	898	12 3	47	13 7
June ...	521	5 1	284	2 1	14	15 3	52	5 3	872	9 0	43	3 9
July ...	583	12 3	278	7 0	17	13 0	23	10 1	903	3 0	45	7 7
August ...	471	7 1	295	19 3	18	0 1	174	15 2	960	2 3	44	1 2
September	493	10 1	315	1 1	17	18 2	53	14 3	880	4 3	44	18 9
October ...	482	17 2	353	13 0	16	13 1	69	1 3	922	5 2	43	16 3
November.	411	1 3	385	17 2	14	3 3	33	4 0	844	17 0	43	7 1
December.	471	3 1	389	7 2	9	14 1	145	13 0	1015	18 0	47	12 7
TOTAL ...										10875 12 3	536	0 10

Average cost in labour of destroying the refuse, including cleaning out boiler flues, &c., is 11·83 pence per ton.

Disinfector.—The Health Committee at their January meeting, 1905, owing to the increased charges of the Salford Corporation for disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., from 8s. 4d. to £1 1s. per lot, requested the Sewage Disposal Committee to erect and maintain a steam disinfector, agreeing to pay part of the cost of building, machine, etc., and a fee of 10s. 6d. for each lot disinfected.

The Sewage Disposal Committee agreed to the proposals. Plans, quantities, and specifications for building, bedding removal van, etc., were prepared by the Works Manager. Contracts were entered with Mr. J. F. Moore, Eccles, for the building—£481 11s. 2d.—and Mr. J. Yarwood, Patricroft, for van £43.

The building adjoins the pumping station buildings, and is of the same character in design. It consists of two rooms (infected room and disinfected room). The interior is lined with glazed bricks laid in cement mortar with rounded internal angles, the ceiling is finished in Parian cement, the flooring is "Eubolith" with the angles rounded up under the glazed brickwork. The whole can be thoroughly washed down and disinfected in a few minutes.

The disinfecting machine is by Messrs. Manlove, Alliott and Co., of Nottingham, and is of the latest and most improved type. The process is as under:—The bedding, clothing, etc., is brought to the building in removal van, the van backed into the infected room, a galvanised wire cradle is run out of the disinfecting machine, the articles for disinfection are loosely lald in and hung upon the hooks attached to cradle, the cradle is then run into the machine, the door closed and tightly sealed by means of screw pressure on an india rubber ring. The steam is turned into the jacket of the machine and slowly heated up until a pressure of 30lbs. per square inch is attained. By a manipulation of valves and steam air ejector, the air is then exhausted from the interior of the machine to a vacuum of 20in. The steam is then turned into the interior of the machine until a pressure of 20lbs. per square inch, or 259 degrees Fahrenheit, is reached. This pressure is maintained for five to fifteen minutes as required by the articles to be disinfected. The steam is then exhausted from the interior of the machine, the air ejector brought into operation until a vacuum of 20 inches is again reached. By a further manipulation of valves, pure air drawn from the disinfected room is passed through heated copper coils into the interior of machine which exhausts all damping effects from the articles. The steam is then turned off and the door in machine communi-

cating with disinfected room opened, the cradle drawn out and the articles shook out and loosely placed upon the racks provided. This process occupies from 20 to 30 minutes, according to the articles requiring disinfection.

The removal van having been thoroughly disinfected by "Formalin," washing, etc., is brought round to the door of the disinfected room, and the bedding, etc., returned to their respective owners.

From May 31—the completion of the building, etc., to December 31—96 disinfections have been successfully carried out. No recurrence of fever, or complaint of damaged bedding or clothing has been reported.

Extensions of Purification Works.—The construction of bacteria bed No. 1 was completed on April 1, and has been in working operation since that date. The bed is now in excellent working condition and capable of purifying 360,000 gallons of sewage per day when filled three times in the 24 hours.

Bacteria bed No. 2 is now in course of construction; and it is hoped will be ready for the treatment of sewage by March 31st, 1906.

Settling Tanks.—The extensions to settling tanks have been carried out during the past year. The Sewage Disposal Committee instructed their Works Manager to carry out the works with labour employed direct by the Committee. The total capacity of settling tanks is now $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The extensions have a capacity of 851,410 gallons, and are being worked on a continuous flow principle. The filling of bacteria beds is intermittent. This is attained by the provision of a dosing tank with a capacity of 81,000 gallons. This tank, when full, is discharged on to bacteria beds through a floating outlet, together with the flow from the settling tanks during the period of emptying, the object being to charge bacteria beds as quickly as possible, this ensuring the life of the bed.

The settling tanks are built of Portland cement concrete composed of clinker from the destructors, ballast from the site, and cement in the proportion of six parts clinker and ballast to one of cement; walls faced with Staffordshire blue bricks, and finished with granite concrete coping; the floors are finished with granite sand and cement one to one by measure, angles curved up under brickwork.

The tanks are fitted up with all necessary penstocks, valves, etc., to enable each to be in working operation as desired, twice the flow having to be treated in the bacteria beds. An overflow penstock is fixed in discharge

conduit which can be raised or lowered at will, but at whatever point fixed will discharge any excess direct to the storm-water filters.

The settling tanks are so designed and constructed that the effluent discharged is brought to the outlet which was in operation from tanks originally constructed, the sludge drains connected to the original sludge carriers. This has saved any alterations in original carriers, and considerably lessened the cost of construction.

The tanks were completed and sewage turned in on the 13th of November, 1905.

Incandescent electric lights are fitted on pillars 14 feet high in six positions around the tanks, so that cleansing and other working operations can be carried out when required.

The actual cost of constructing the extensions to settling tanks was £2,321 7s. 7d.; Works Manager's Estimate, £2,500.

As a proof of the advisability of the settling tanks extensions, it may be mentioned that in 28 days working the sludge deposited in new tanks was 57 tons at 50 per cent. moisture.

Sludge Disposal.—The Sewage Disposal Committee visited the Leigh and Atherton Sewage Works to inspect a sludge pressing installation, but were not satisfied, from appearances and particulars of working charges obtained, that pressing was the best method of sludge disposal, and intimated to the Works Manager that he ought to find out some simpler and cheaper method of disposal.

At the December meeting the Works Manager submitted a scheme of sludge disposal as under:—To treat the sludge on the lower plots of the Farm, to dig trenches 6 feet wide 15 inches deep, run the sludge into these trenches by gravitation by extending the existing sludge carriers. When trenches are full mix the thrown out portion of soil from trenches with the sludge, and when dry plant with cabbage. Fifteen acres of land are available for this process. It is estimated that two acres will treat the sludge of one year, and in three years will be ready for trenching between the first trenches, so that the area is ample and should effectually deal with the sludge for several years.

The Committee approved of the scheme, and gave instructions for its immediate adoption at an estimated cost of £150.

Sewage Flow.—The flow of sewage to the Farm has not increased much during the year. Gaugings taken in February, 13 to 15 inclusive, gave an average flow of a little over 1,300,000 gallons per day.

It is estimated that 970 million gallons of sewage and storm-water have been pumped and treated during the year.

Sludge.—The whole of the sludge has been utilized as manure upon the farm.

Produce.—The produce grown on the farm consisted of cabbage, Italian rye-grass, and mangolds.

Dairy Cattle.—The head of dairy cattle kept upon the farm averaged 12. The cattle have done well.

Receipts.—The receipts from farm produce, &c., realized £827.

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 1905 upon the Eccles Corporation Sewage Farm has been as under.

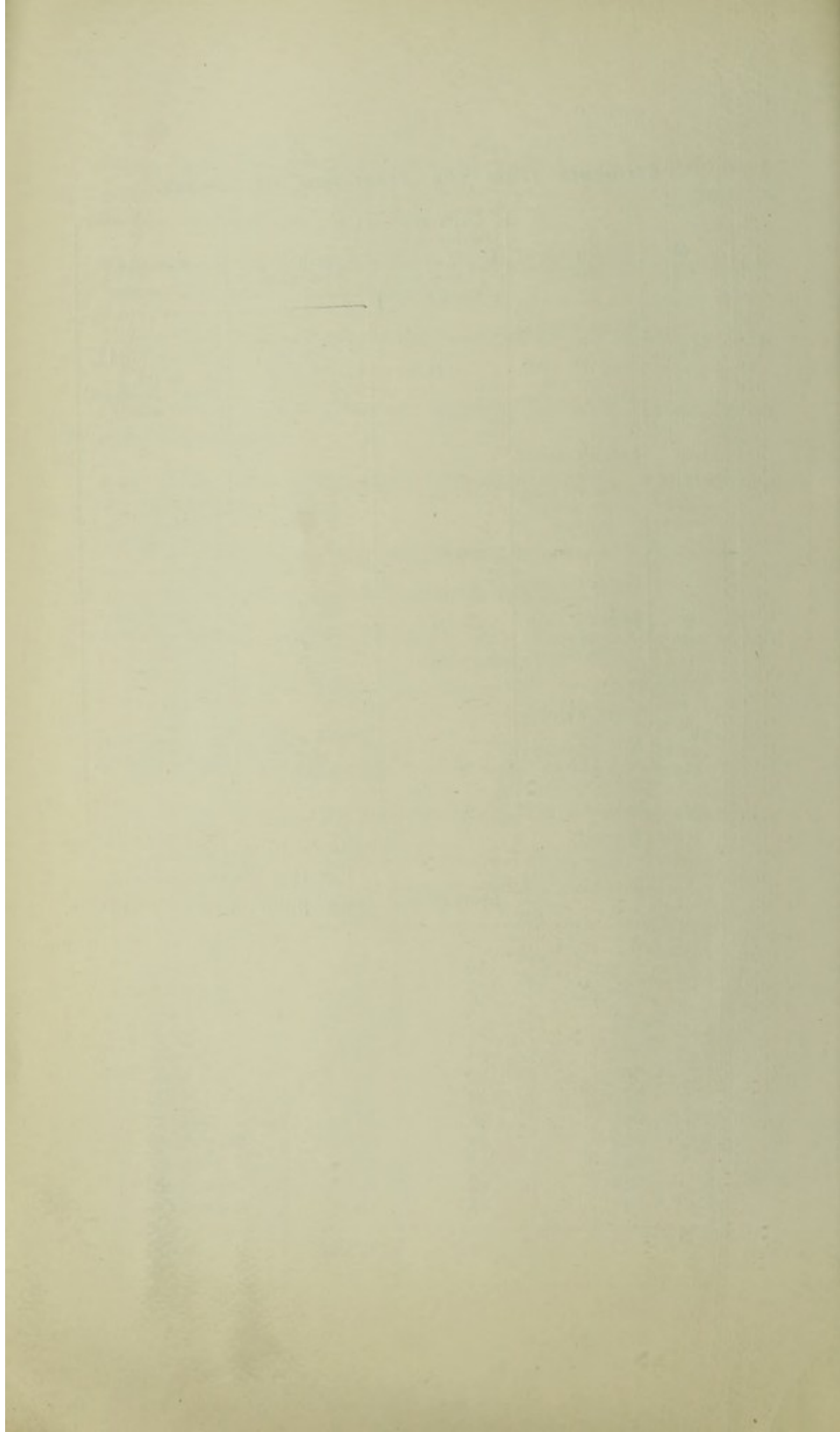
Month.	Rainfall per Month.	Days on which over or fell.	Greatest fall.
1905			
January ...	1·640	13	·240
February ...	1·510	16	·380
March ...	2·390	21	·560
April ...	2·470	18	·610
May ...	0·520	6	·300
June ...	2·130	12	·600
July ...	2·433	14	·550
August ...	4·525	18	1·180
September ...	1·980	14	·665
October ...	3·330	14	·750
November ...	3·445	20	·620
December ...	0·660	13	·155
Total ...	27·103	179	

Effluents from the Treatment of Sewage.

No.	Description of Sample	Oxidizable Organic matter	Method of Treatment.	Remarks.
		Oxygen absorbed 4 hours test. Grains per gallon.		
13	Eccles Corporation Feb. 28, 1905, 11-0 a.m. Frosty weather.	0'44	Tanks and land.	Brown turbid liquid. Brown sediment, no smell.
17	Eccles Corporation April 17, 1905. 12-0 noon. Showery.	0'64	do.	Brown turbid liquid Brown sediment. Faint smell.
22	Eccles Corporation. June 29, 1905, 11-45 a.m., Dry weather.	0'71	do.	Clear liquid, bulky light brown sediment. No smell.
19	Eccles Corporation. Nov. 16, 1905. 2-45 p.m. Fine weather.	0'51	Tanks, Filter, and Land.	Brown turbidity. Brown sediment. No smell.

(Signed),

FRANK SCUDDER, F.I.C.,
For SIR HENRY ROSCOE,
Mersey and Irwell Joint Rivers Committee.



SECTION V.

—o—

SANITARY WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SECTION V.

Sanitary Work of the Health Department.

STAFF.

CHIEF INSPECTOR	...	...	C. W. LASKEY.
ASSISTANT „	...	...	G. LAWS.
DISINFECTOR, &c.	...	...	W. CROMPTON.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—There were 4888 re-inspections of nuisances in course of abatement; 3487 inspections of dwelling-houses; 466 visits were paid to houses in which cases of infectious diseases occurred; and 2468 to houses infected with measles, &c.; 273 rooms and 7 schoolrooms 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.

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 privy conversion works. During the year 246 houses, not newly erected, have been provided with new drains, and 195 privy middens have been converted into 343 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
Bardsley Street

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
 Cleavelly Road
 Cross Street
 Dalton Street
 Dawson's Court
 Devonshire Road
 Dudley Street
 Duke's Buildings
 East Terrace
 Edison Road
 Ellesmere Road
 Evelyn Street
 Fletcher Avenue
 Fountain Street
 Francis Avenue
 Florence Street
 Garden Street
 Gladstone Road
 Golden Square
 Gorton Street
 Gower Street
 Grange Drive
 Grecian Street
 Hall Bank
 Hamilton Avenue
 Hampson's Buildings
 Harrison Street
 Hawthorn Avenue
 Henry Street
 Highfield Drive
 Hope Street

Holt Street
 Irlam Avenue
 Irwell Place
 James Terrace
 Kearsley Street
 Lansdowne Road
 Lawrence Street
 Lime Street
 Mather Avenue
 Mather Road
 Mirfield Drive
 Napier Road
 Oak Street
 Oxford Avenue
 Oxford Square
 Owen Street
 Paradise Street
 Pine Grove
 Pleasant Road
 Poplar Road
 Pollitt's Buildings
 Prospect Place
 Richardson Road
 Richmond Grove
 Rutland Street
 St. George's Street
 Scotta Road
 Snowdon Road
 Silk Street
 Spencer Street
 Stanley Grove
 Stanley Road
 Station Road
 Stelfox Street
 Talbot Street
 Tan Pit Lane
 The Avenue
 The Polygon
 Thomas Street, Eccles
 Thomas Street, Winton

Thorp Street
 Unicorn Street
 Vicarage Grove
 Watson Street
 Wesley Street

West Terrace
 Westminster Road
 Winifred Street
 Wood Street
 Wycliffe Street

DRAINAGE EXAMINATIONS.—The smoke test was applied to drains 769 times, and 178 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 72 occasions, and 152 visits of inspection were paid to milk shops. For some time past it had been noticed that additional cows were being added to the stocks without additional accommodation being provided for them. A thorough inspection was made, therefore, in September, and a report on the conditions found was submitted to the Health Committee. The subject is now receiving the attention of a Sub-Committee. There are 24 shippens in use, and in only 8 cases was the cubic capacity per cow sufficient to comply with the Regulations. In some cases the shippens were grossly overcrowded, as many as 9 cows having the use of space only sufficient for 3; and 4 and 5 cows having the use of shippens with accommodation for one and two only respectively.

Other matters requiring attention were also noted, and it is hoped that before long considerable improvements will be noticeable.

BAKEHOUSES.—The bakehouses were regularly inspected; 124 visits of inspection being paid to them.

SLAUGHTER - HOUSES. — Fifty-one visits of inspection were paid to these. In many instances there was an absence of covered receptacles for offal, but these have been provided.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—The two continue to be well kept; 70 visits of inspection were paid to them. No cases of infectious disease occurred in either during the year.

CANAL BOATS.—During the year ended Dec. 31st, 1905, 52 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 52 boats were registered for the accommodation of 172 persons, but the total number of persons found on the boats was only 76, viz. 55 male adults and 21 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. Notices were served in respect of these, and they have been complied with.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—Forty observations of mill and works chimneys were taken during the year. One prosecution for an excessive emission of black smoke is pending.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.—The public mortuary erected at the Town's Yard, Patricroft, has been used for the reception of five bodies during the year.

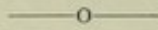
FRIED FISH SHOPS.—During the year a register of these establishments was prepared, and 31 were registered. The number of visits of inspection paid was 180, and many nuisances arising from this trade were discovered and remedied. In all cases covered receptacles for fish offal and garbage have been provided, and arrangements made for the speedy removal of such material to the refuse destructor. Frequent cases of dampness in house walls were found, consequent upon the splashing from the potato washing machines.

In 25 cases the frying was done at stoves properly provided with hoods, and the odour from the hot fat was carried into the flues. In 3 cases the hoods were imperfectly fixed, and in the remaining instances the frying was done at open fires.

The materials used for frying were as follows:—Lard was used at 23 shops, American "lardine" at 5, rendered dripping at 2, and in one case cotton seed oil and "lardine" was the material employed.

As the demand for fried fish and chipped potatoes is an increasing one, it is very important that rigorous supervision should be extended to the materials used, and to the method of their preparation.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.



Two cases of anthrax occurred in May. The beasts attacked were two in-calf cows which had been purchased, along with ten others, in Wakefield Market on May 24th. They arrived in Eccles on the 25th, and early on the 27th one was found dead. Unfortunately the cause of death was not suspected. The beast was bled on the field, and the carcass was taken to the Salford Cattle Market Slaughterhouse to be dressed and inspected. It was then found to have died of anthrax, and the case was notified to us. Stringent measures for the isolation of the remainder of the herd, and for the disinfection of the land, were immediately adopted. The beasts were placed in another field and locked in. All possibly infected dung was picked up and removed to the Destructor where it was burnt, and the land was dressed with "Chloros" and unslaked lime. The blood stained portions were dug out, and buried in quicklime.

On the night of the 29th another of these cows was found to be suffering from the same disease, and she died early on the 30th. The carcass was buried in a hole eight feet deep, in which was placed upwards of two tons of lime. The owners, fearing the possibility of further loss, expressed their desire that the remainder of the herd should be removed for slaughter. This was agreed to, and the other ten were taken to the Manchester Abattoir, where they were killed. The carcasses were carefully inspected by the Veterinary Inspectors there, and the blood and portions of the spleens were microscopically examined. All were found to be free from the disease, and passed for food.

The man who dressed the beast first referred to, subsequently developed anthrax, and was removed to the Salford Sanatorium for isolation. It was found necessary to amputate a finger, and he recovered.

Visits by the Inspectors of the Board of Agriculture have been paid during the year in connection with the above outbreak, and for the inspection of pig-breeding establishments in the Borough.

	1905	1904	1903	1902
House Drains—taken up, cleansed & re laid ..	481	372	504	423
„ slopstone waste pipes, disconnected from. ....	...	3	2	4
„ bath „ „ „ ..	...	...	...	...
„ lavatory „ „ „ ..	...	...	1	4
„ privy drains „ „ „ ..	210	170	121	160
„ downspouts „ „ ..	111	142	166	117
„ ventilated	27	17	34	35
„ want of	2	10	4	2
Gully Traps—defective	365	227	303	216
„ want of	4	6	12	12
„ filthy	2	10	7	4
Soil Pipes—defective	2	13	16	14
„ „ ventilation of	11	12	12	8
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes disconnected from .. ..	...	2	2	2
„ downspouts disconnected from	8	4	5	4
Water closets—defective ‘pan’	3	2	6	22
„ various defects in	33	13	45	21
„ inefficient flush to	6	5	1	8
„ insufficient in mills, &c. (No. of cases) ..	7	7	4	2
Slop-water closets—defective	25	28	12	5
Defective privy pits	296	195	148	203
„ ashpits	45	30	28	50
„ ashtubs	132	158	166	104
„ paving of yards and passages	144	205	166	202
„ „ cellar floors, &c	68	75	54	39
„ channelling	2	...	1	..
„ slopstone waste pipes	96	120	147	150
„ brickwork around slop waste pipes	53	100	116	110
„ eaves gutters and spouting	37	41	27	32
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes	3	11	7	6
„ roofs	17	19	6	19
„ manure middens	1	3	4	4
„ slopstones	4	5	1	7
„ urinals	1	1	3	2
Cesspools abolished	1	2	9	7
„ defective	6	...	...	...
Dirty houses cleansed	35	11	11	15
„ van dwellings cleansed .. ..	...	1	1	8
Yards, &c. cleansed	14	12	7	16
Closets, filthy, cleansed	4	16	8	10
House premises, damp	24	3	4	1
Houses overcrowded	4	1	3	14
Accumulations of manure and rubbish	21	23	57	155
Buildings—obstructive to light and air, removed ..	11	10	27	77
Keeping fowls, &c. so as to cause nuisance	10	10	12	82

	1905	1904	1903	1902
'Backing up' of sewage ... ..	...	...	1	...
Street gullies, defective	6	2	2	2
Manholes—foul smells from	1	5	...	1
Sewers Defective... ..	14	...	...	...
Waste of water	18	23	8	26
Want of manure middens	3	6	6	6
„ ashpit accommodation ... ..	...	...	19	7
Miscellaneous	82	88	57	41
Milkshops and cowsheds requiring limewashing	2	4	1	2
„ „ defects in ... ..	...	1	1	1
Bakehouses requiring limewashing	2	4	6	4
„ „ defects in	2	14	...	4
Workshops requiring cleansing & limewashing	10	...	6	18
„ „ defects in remedied	7	4	2	...
Slaughter-houses requiring limewashing	3	6	...	1
„ „ defects in remedied	6	32	3	...
Back to back houses converted into through dwellings 2	...	...	2	...
No. of privies converted into water closets	195	137	91	137
„ water closets provided in lieu of privies	343	233	152	226
„ latrines „ „ „ .. ..	...	...	7	23
„ houses not newly erected provided with new drains	246	126	125	120
No. of preliminary notices served	10	14	20	158
„ committee's „ „	18	67	72	89
„ complaints made under Sec. 41 P.H.A.	18	6	9	44
„ notices served under do.	66	12	28	58
„ notices under Sec. 5 of I.D.P. Act. 1890, requiring stripping and limewashing	3	4	21	30
„ reports made under Sec. 36 P.H.A.	32	17	43	38
„ notices served do. do.	32	17	43	38
„ cases before the Magistrates ... ..	...	9	6	2
„ letters written	1399	1405	1774	1601
„ letters received	889	850	925	1040
„ of visits in cases of zymotic diseases.. ..	388	308	1082	889
„ „ „ of phthisis	78	59	56	37
„ „ in other cases of sickness	2468	2594	1617	1047
„ rooms disinfected	273	250	481	444
„ schools do.	7	1	2	5
„ stables, &c. do. ... ..	...	...	9	1
„ Walls, &c. stripped and limewashed	149	181	298	425
„ Re-inspection of nuisances	4888	4082	4581	4714
„ Inspections of dwellings	3487	2879	2190	2391
„ „ slaughter houses	51	56	57	73
„ „ milkshops	152	134	135	80
„ „ cowsheds	72	16	46	59
„ „ common lodging houses	70	60	162	174
„ „ houses let in lodgings	48	30	53	29
„ „ bakehouses	124	198	192	144
„ „ workshops	212	133	168	208
„ „ outworkers' premises	18	24	27	16
„ „ stables & piggeries	34	70	30	11

		1905	1904	1903	1902
No. of inspections of van dwellings	...	205	171	232	117
" " canal boats	...	52	46	61	61
" " fried fish and other shops	...	180	41	..	...
" cottage water closets inspected	...	401	912	756	519
" schools inspected	...	2	12	13	5
" owners seen re nuisances	...	288	210	247	403
" Smoke observations	...	40	29	28	24
No. of 'tests' applied to drains	...	769	486	348	336
" drains opened up for examination	...	178	155	187	241
" typhoid pails removed, cleansed, &c.	..	82	168	100	157
" privy pits and drains disinfected	...	19	36	9	33
No. of Notices under Sec. 93 Eccles Corporation Act					
1901	...	33	37	5	83
" Certificates under Sec. 93, E.C.A., 1901	...	33	37	5	83

SECTION VI

—O—

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 85. The number of rooms used or occupied in connection with the 85 establishments is 112. The businesses carried on are as follows :—

Dressmaking	...	23	Cabinet Making and	
Bootmaking	...	20	Upholstering...	5
Millinery	...	12	Laundry Work	...
Tailoring	...	11		3
Cycle Repairing	...	1	Wheelwrights	...
Joiner Work	...	1		1
Picture Framing	...	1	Tin-plate Working	...
Laddermaking	...	1		1
Blacksmith	...	1	Gold-beating	...
				1
			Basket Making	...
				1
			Carriage Building	...
				1
			Watch Repairing	...
				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 327, classified as follows : 115 adult males, 106 adult females, 86 female young persons, 10 male young persons, and 10 children.

The number of visits paid to workshops was 212.

In 8 workshops defects in structural matters were discovered, and 15 were found to require limewashing. There was one case of overcrowding.

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

HOME-WORK.—Eighteen ‘outworkers’ premises have been placed on the Register kept for that purpose, and 54 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 provisions 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.

I—INSPECTION.

II—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	15	15		
Want of Ventilation .....	....	....
Overcrowding	1	1		
Want of drainage of floors .....	....	....
Other nuisances	8	8		
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient	5	5		
{ Unsuitable or defective.....	2	2		
{ Not separate for sexes .....	....	....
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (S. 101)..				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (SS. 97 to 100) ..				
Failure as regards list of outworkers (S. 107)				
Giving out work to be done on premises which are { Unwholesome (S. 108) .				
{ Infected (S. 110).....				
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (S. 109) ..				
Other offences				
Total	31	31	Nil.	Nil.

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.	3
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	3
Other		
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year.. .. .		None.
In use at the end of 1904		None.
		Number of
Homework :		
<i>Lists of Outworkers</i> (S. 107)		
Lists received		2 20
Addresses of outworkers		
{ forwarded to other authorities ..		.....
{ received from other authorities ..		25
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises .—</i>		
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)		.....
Cases of infectious diseases notified in homeworkers' premises ..		.....
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110) ..		1
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year ..		
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses	41
	Other workshops	85
	Outworkers Register	18
	Total Number of workshops on Register ..	144

BAKEHOUSES.

Forty-one bakehouses have now been placed upon the Register, and to these 124 visits of inspection have been paid.

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

There are no underground bakehouses in use in this borough.

* Houses certified in each Ward from January 1st, 1905, to December 31st, 1905.

* (Kindly furnished by the Borough Engineer.)

Barton Ward	142	1 Post Office.
Eccles Ward	54	
Irwell Ward	2	3 Lock-up Shops; 1 Hotel.
Monton and Park Ward...	40	
Patricroft Ward	15	
Winton Ward	70	2 Extensions to Buildings.
	—	
	323	
	—	

STREETS AND PASSAGES PAVED.

Bardsley Street
 Evelyn Street
 Lawrence Street
 Mayfield Road
 Richmond Grove
 Thomas Street
 Tomlinson Street (part of)
 Back Tomlinson Street
 do. Evelyn Street
 do. Bardsley Street
 do. Lawrence Street
 do. Thomas Street

No. 1	Passage,	Thomas Street
No. 1	„	Mayfield Road
No. 3	„	„ „
No. 2	„	Lansdowne Road

SEWERS RE-LAID.

Barton Street (from Corporation Road to Buxton Street)
 Back Aldred Street
 East and West Terrace ; off Green Lane
 Back Liverpool Road (between Bright Road and Devonshire Road)
 No. 1 Passage Mayfield Road
 No. 2 „ „ „
 No. 1 „ Thomas Street
 Back Park Street (rear of 67 to 89)
 „ Philip Street (Nos. 8 to 22)
 „ Princess Street
 „ Thomas Street

NEW SEWERS.

Bardsley Street
 Bentcliffe Street (extension)
 Elm Street
 Fletcher Avenue
 Florence Street
 Hart Street
 Highfield Drive
 Monton Fields Road (extension)
 Monton Green (surface water drain)
 Napier Road
 Renshaw Street
 Smith Street
 Thomas Street (extension)
 Willan Road
 Woolden Street
 Back Armitage Street, South
 „ Bentcliffe Street, North
 „ „ „ South
 „ Bright Road, West
 „ Florence Street, North

„ Francis Avenue
„ Green Lane (rear of 20 to 38)
Passage off Hart Street
Passage off Highfield Drive
Back Parrin Lane (rear of 115 to 121)
„ Renshaw Street, East
„ „ „ West
„ Richardson Road, North
„ Stanley Road
„ Station Road, West
„ Unicorn Street, South
Passage off Woolden Street

THE
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SECTION VII.

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ANNUAL REPORT

... OF —

C. W. LASKEY, CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,
Superintendent of the Town's Yard and Cleansing and Scavenging
Departments.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

SECTION VII

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**Twelfth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Town's Yard
and Cleansing and Scavenging Departments.
Year ended December 31st, 1905.**

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

I beg to submit the following Tables which record the amount and character of the work done, and the cost of manual and team labour employed.

TABLE I.

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 ash tub refuse removed.	Average Cost per Load.	No. of Complaints re Ashpits.
January ..	1968	3435	572	29	16368	327	3 9½	
February ..	1590	2580	470	29	16712	309	4 0	
March.....	1908	3083	544	28	21205	356	4 1½	
April	1500	2572	403	26	17176	321	4 1¾	
May	1424	2314	463	32	17560	358	4 3	
June	1245	2142	424	34	22405	328	3 9¾	5
July.....	1894	3114	566	29	8204	327	3 10½	
August ...	2104	3513	432	20	18416	335	4 2¾	
September	2214	3765	420	19	23265	329	3 10¾	
October ...	1902	3207	447	23	18940	353	3 10	
November	1562	2558	429	27	19084	373	4 1¾	
December	1321	2249	414	31	24175	387	3 11½	1
Total 1905 ...	20632	34532	5584	27†	233510	4103	4 0½	6
" 1904 ...	25108	41497	7312	29†	197344	3507	3 10½	1
" 1903 ...	21397	35561	7213	33†	174177	3072	4 1½	2
" 1902 ...	22724	37591	8015	37†	152841	2856	4 1	12
" 1901 ...	24003	39692	8208	34†	126658	2704	4 1	7

† Averages.

TABLE II.

Month.	1905		1904		1903	
	Manual Labour	Team Labour	Manual Labour	Team Labour.	Manual Labour	Team Labour
	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d
January	64 11 6	105 10 6	71 1 4	118 14 9	71 8 11	117 2 4
February ..	60 14 2	94 18 9	75 14 4	118 7 9	69 5 8	93 10 9
March	77 11 10	108 3 0	87 3 7	112 8 9	60 18 6	95 14 6
April	61 2 11	88 19 9	63 0 4	92 15 0	80 3 3	101 3 10
May	75 9 1	99 15 0	61 14 0	101 3 0	64 18 7	106 1 10
June	54 8 10	89 5 9	78 2 8	106 12 4	72 3 3	108 6 6
July	63 16 8	108 11 9	66 0 8	108 4 9	82 12 7	116 0 6
August	68 1 7	94 6 6	74 9 8	98 14 0	63 3 4	95 14 6
September...	53 10 2	92 8 0	58 0 0	98 5 3	79 14 10	102 18 10
October.....	54 19 4	98 10 6	60 9 10	102 7 6	65 19 3	108 4 9
November...	68 10 4	97 18 3	76 6 4	103 10 3	63 14 1	98 10 6
December...	57 1 0	100 19 6	63 5 2	109 9 3	86 5 5	113 11 6
TOTAL ...	759 17 5	1179 7 3	835 7 11	1270 12 7	858 7 8	1257 0 4
	£1939 4 8		£2106 0 6		£2115 8 0	

The number of privy pits and ashpits remaining in the Borough at December 31st, 1905, was 2487, a reduction of 240 as compared with the previous year. That they were cleansed frequently enough is indicated by the fact that only slightly over one quarter of a load of refuse was found in each pit per visit. This constitutes a record.

The number of ashbins and ashtubs in use increased from 4044 to 4835, and the number of loads of refuse removed from them amounted to 4103 as compared with 3507 during the previous year. I have frequently pointed out how much more economical is the ashbin system as compared with that of ashpits and privies, and the following are the amounts paid in wages and manual labour in respect of each:—

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS :

£961 9s. 2d.

ASHBINS :

£977 15s. 6d.

It must be remembered that the ashbins are emptied *weekly* as compared with once in every six or seven weeks in the case of the ashpits, and that owing to greater length of time required in loading ashtub carts, only 20 loads per cart are removed weekly as compared with 33 by those employed in ashpit work. With the more general adoption of the ashbin system the carts will be more speedily loaded, and the cost will diminish. The total cost of the carting and manual labour employed in the Cleansing Depart-

ment was £324 2s. 10s. *less* than in 1900, and £166 15s. 10d. *less* than in 1904.

The principle factor in this reduction, as compared with 1904, was the adoption in February, by the Committee, of a recommendation that in future the carters employed in ashpit cleansing should be required to remove a minimum weight of 22cwts. per load, and that bonus at the rate of 8d. per ton be paid on all weight above that amount up to 30cwts. per load. Stoppages at a similar rate were to be made if the average was not reached. The amount paid in bonus was £17 19s. 7d., while the total amount accruing from stoppages was 1s. 8d.

It will be noticed that the number of loads of ashpit refuse removed was only 5,584 as compared with 7,312 in the previous year, but I have no hesitation in stating that the *weight* was much in excess of that removed in 1904.

All the refuse was removed to the Destructor, with the exception of 99 loads of liquid which were taken to farmers.

The staff employed numbers nine, as compared with ten during the previous year.

SCAVENGING DEPARTMENT.

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

TABLE III.
Comparative Summary of Work done during five years ended Dec. 31st, 1905

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 Ashpits.	No. of loads of Ashpits refuse removed.	Average cost per load.	No. of complaints received.	Cost of Manual labour.	Cost of Team labour.	Total Cost.
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 1½	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
1905	20632	34532	5584	27	233510	4103	4 0½	6	£ 759 17 5	£ 1179 7 3	£ 1939 4 8

Cost of carting per day ...	1901. 10/-...	1902. 10/6...	1903. 10/6...	1904. 10/6...	1905. 10/6
Rate of wages per day ...	4/2...	4/2...	4/2 ...	4/4 ...	4/4

TABLE IV.

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 removed from streets.	No. of hand cart loads refuse removed from streets.
January ...	32	..	...	1123	706	181	110
February ...	...	...	23	1438	..	152	112
March ...	...	...	118	1750	...	143	138
April ...	...	...	266	1346	...	119	123
May ...	...	...	1046	1553	...	153	145
June ...	...	...	1128	1436	...	118	133
July ...	...	...	1042	1520	60	124	138
August ...	...	...	400	2312	623	134	145
September .	...	...	168	1545	..	131	136
October ...	...	..	33	1558	...	153	145
November .	...	18	...	1382	...	163	129
December .	...	2	...	1448	..	196	118
Total 1905	32	20	4224	18411	1389	1767	1572
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*

*Barrow loads.

TABLE V.

Month.	1905			1904			1903		
	Manual Labour.	Team Labour		Manual Labour	Team Labour.		Manual Labour.	Team Labour	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan.	57 8 10	62 4 3		54 10 5	44 7 3		44 10 11	38 9 2	
Feb.	54 13 4	42 15 9		47 2 3	41 4 3		45 13 1	37 16 0	
Mar.	61 1 0	43 19 5		59 15 11	44 13 10		45 14 4	36 1 11	
Apl.	50 12 10	43 16 9		48 14 0	49 16 8		57 17 0	48 0 4	
May	61 8 8	65 2 0		49 15 8	49 11 4		45 18 0	56 19 3	
June	49 7 9	62 1 8		62 5 10	66 17 5		47 18 4	67 1 0	
July.	50 8 7	64 8 0		49 5 6	68 10 3		60 2 6	57 12 4	
Aug.	67 9 0	50 10 8		62 13 11	51 17 9		45 18 0	49 4 4	
Sept.	49 19 7	43 6 3		49 0 10	43 19 5		57 13 0	50 11 11	
Oct.	49 17 6	48 0 9		49 4 1	44 2 0		46 8 2	45 0 5	
Nov.	64 8 2	45 18 9		66 17 0	49 17 6		50 14 10	41 6 10	
Dec.	52 4 7	45 3 0		56 14 8	47 15 6		64 0 4	42 7 0	
	668 19 10	617 7 3		656 0 1	602 13 2		612 8 6	570 10 6	
	£1286 7 1			£1258 13 3			£1182 19 0		

There was again a slight increase in the amount of refuse removed from street surfaces—1,767 cart loads and 1,572 handcart loads, as compared with 1,750 and 1515 respectively in the previous year.

There is a ready sale for the “orderly” manure collected by the handcart men.

The other refuse collected was taken to the following places:—

Ladywell Tip	...	...	...	444 loads.
Mrs. Hampson's Farm	...	...	...	134 ...
Mr. Broughton, Barton	...	...	...	131 ...
Mr. R. Moore's Farm	...	...	...	123 ...
Mr. Harrison's Farm	...	...	...	78 ...
Mr. Locke, Peel Green	...	...	...	66 ...
The Allotments	...	...	...	64 ...
Gee Lane Farm	...	...	...	41 ...
Monton Green	...	...	...	35 ...
Rocky Lane	...	...	...	33 ...
Snowdon Road	...	...	...	23 ..
Various other places	...	...	...	595 ...

The number of men employed in this Department is the same as in the previous year—viz., 10.

TOWN'S YARD.

This Department has not had quite so satisfactory a year as in 1904, but notwithstanding that sufficient will have been earned to balance accounts and leave enough for the usual depreciation of stock.

The number of horses belonging to the Department is 19. One horse died on July 29th, the cause of death being a ruptured kidney, and three horses were sold owing to lameness.

Two horses were bought in June.

The following are particulars of provender consumed during the half-years ended March 31st and Sept. 30th, 1905, at which dates stock was taken:—

Half-year ended March 31st, 1905 :

	£	s.	d.
OATS : 632 bushels, average $2\frac{1}{4}$ per bushel ...	74	19	4
BRAN : 1385 scores do. $1\frac{1}{8}$ per score ...	76	6	8
CLOVER : 4354 stones, average $5\frac{5}{16}$ d. per stone ...	96	17	6
STRAW : 2584 stones, average $2\frac{7}{8}$ d. per stone ...	31	10	5
SUNDRIES	7	19	0
507 weeks keep of horses, averaging $11\frac{1}{4}$ per week per horse.	£287	12	11

Half-year ended Sept. 30th, 1905 :

	£	s.	d.
OATS : 640 bushels, average $2\frac{3}{8}$ per bushel ..	83	15	0
BRAN.---1300 scores, average $1\frac{1}{8}$ per score. ...	65	17	11
CLOVER : 4172 stones do. $5\frac{13}{16}$ d. per stone. ...	100	14	9
STRAW : 1690 stones do. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. do. ...	26	14	5
GREEN CLOVER : 486 stones... ..	3	10	10
INDIAN CORN : 3 sacks	1	16	0
SUNDRIES	12	1	0
485 weeks keep of horses, averaging $12\frac{1}{4}$ per week per horse.	£294	9	11

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 (8)	-	26/- per week

SCAVENGING DEPARTMENT.

Foreman	-	30/- per week
Sweepers (9)	-	23/- per week

TOWN'S YARD DEPARTMENT.

Horsekeeper	-	32/- 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.

