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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND
School Medical Officer,

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

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Issued by Order of the HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Eccles :

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED DECEMBER 10, 1954

PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS

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50	Chapter XLIX. The Omnipotence of the Subject
51	Chapter L. The Omnibenevolence of the Subject

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1908.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1908. It is pleasing to again record substantial progress in Sanitary Work. The death rate has fallen from 15·0 per 1000 for last year to 13·9 for this year. This rate compares very favourably with that for the 76 great towns, the rate being (15·8), and the 142 lesser towns (14·7) of which Eccles is one. The Infantile Mortality rate is the same as last year viz., 119. This rate, although not all that could be wished for, is lower by two per 1000 registered births, than the rate for the rest of the country. It shows a very distinct advance on the year 1906, when the rate was 139 per 1000. Much credit is due to the voluntary assistance rendered by the Ladies' Health Society.

The organisation of the Health Department has continued to work well, and the manifold duties devolving on it have been thoroughly and conscientiously carried out. I have again to record my thanks to my colleagues, Mr. Laskey and Mr. Laws, for their valuable assistance.

The most important work in which the Committee is engaged—the conversion of the filthy privy pit into cleanly water closets—is still making good progress. Since 1895 no new privy has been built. Last year 363 privies were converted into 651 closets. Your Committee contributes twenty-five shillings towards the conversion of privies which have not been condemned by your Medical Officer. Already in addition to the saving of life and the improvement of health, the contribution has proved a good investment in the decreased incidence of the zymotic diseases which can be directly traced to food infection by dust from the midden and by flies generated in it, viz.:—Enteric Fever and Diarrhœa. Ten years ago the notified cases of Enteric Fever were 66, this year they were 13. The deaths from Diarrhœa in 1898 were 79, this year they were 12.

The Dairies and Cowsheds have been thoroughly inspected during the year. It is to be hoped that the Bill dealing with pure milk supply promised by the President of the Local Government Board will during next Session be placed on the Statute Book.

The administration of the Factories and Workshops Act has been thoroughly carried out.

The Common Lodging Houses have been inspected at frequent intervals, as also have been the Houses Let in Lodgings. Many cases of overcrowding have been dealt with.

School Medical Inspection is dealt with in a special section.

The demolition of the remaining portion of the Insanitary Area is being proceeded with, and plans for the remaining houses have been passed.

I have again to tender my thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Alderman Parr, J.P., and the members of the Committee, for their hearty support during the year. The paramount desire of the Committee has been the improvement of the surroundings and health of the people. It is gratifying to record that every sanitary recommendation of the Committee has received the cordial support of the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. HAMILTON.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Municipal year ended 1909.

Chairman—Alderman N. PARR, J.P.
 Vice-Chairman—Councillor DR. G. SIDLEY
 THE MAYOR (Alderman W. J. NUTTALL, J.P.)
 Alderman W. PEARSON.
 Councillor R. EVANS
 „ W. SCOTT FORBES
 „ T. H. GARDNER
 „ J. K. McMYN
 „ DR. J. ORR

Municipal year ended 1908.

Chairman—Alderman N. PARR, J.P.
 Vice-Chairman—Alderman S. MELLOR, J.P., C.C.
 THE MAYOR (Alderman W. J. NUTTALL, J.P.)
 Alderman W. PEARSON
 Councillor R. EVANS
 „ W. SCOTT FORBES
 „ T. H. GARDNER
 „ DR. J. ORR
 „ „ G. SIDLEY

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

SECTION I.

TRADE, etc., of the DISTRICT.

The boundary of the District is defined by the following description:—The boundary of the District is defined by the following description:—The boundary of the District is defined by the following description:—

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SECTION I.

TRADE, Etc., of the DISTRICT.

The Borough of Eccles is situate four miles West of 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 40,000.

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 and Slack Lane coal is found six feet from the surface, being overlaid by the boulder clay.

Ship Canal.—No complaints as to the state of the Ship Canal were received during the year.

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.—36,694 persons used the Baths during the year. Of these 10,396 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.

Water Supply.—This is from the Manchester Corporation, and is excellent.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1908.

SECTION II.

40,000	Population of the United Kingdom in 1908
1081	Population of the United Kingdom in 1901
270	Population of the United Kingdom in 1900
498	Population of the United Kingdom in 1891
137	Population of the United Kingdom in 1881

SECTION II.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1908.

2008	Population of the United Kingdom in 1908
2100,170	Population of the United Kingdom in 1901
2088	Population of the United Kingdom in 1900

England and Wales 1908.

222	Birth rate
147	Death rate
120	Net rate
101	Rate of increase

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1908.

SECTION II.

POPULATION estimated to the middle of the year	...	40,000
BIRTHS—Males, 566 ; Females, 515	... ..	1081
ANNUAL RATE of BIRTHS per 1000 of population	...	27.0
DEATHS Registered in the Borough — Males, 306 ; Females, 290	... ..	596
ANNUAL DEATH RATE per 1000 of the population, after deducting the Deaths belonging to out-districts, and adding Deaths of residents occurring outside district	... ..	13.9
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	... ..	1.5
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1000 Births)	... ..	119
EXCESS of REGISTERED BIRTHS over DEATHS...		485
DENSITY.—The Mean Density of the Borough per acre is equal to		19.9
Persons per acre :—In BARTON WARD, 20.2 ; ECCLES WARD, 58.7 ; IRWELL WARD, 29.8 ; MONTON AND PARK WARD 12.0 ; PATRICROFT WARD, 40.3 ; WINTON WARD, 12.0.		
AREA :—The total Area of the Borough of Eccles...	...	2008
RATEABLE VALUE for District Rate purposes at April 1st, 1908	... ..	£160,179
ESTIMATED NETT VALUE of a PENNY RATE	...	£625

England and Wales 1908.

BIRTH RATE	... ..	26.5
DEATH RATE	... ..	14.7
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	... ..	1.29
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1000 Births)	... ..	121

SECTION III.

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 year); and I now estimate the population at 40,000.

Table showing Acreage, Number of Houses, and Population of the various Wards at Census, and estimated at the end of June, 1908.

Ward.	Acreage	Census 1901.						Estimated June 1908.			Population.
		Dwelling-houses.			Population,			Dwelling-houses.			
		Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total.	Males.	Fe. males.	Total.	Inhabited	Uninhabited & lockup shops.	Total	
BARTON.....	378	1162	45	1207	2662	2754	5416	1747	55	1802	7663
ECCLES	106	1075	32	1107	2311	2609	4920	1451	92	1543	6222
IRWELL	167	1128	54	1182	2475	2664	5139	1179	29	1208	4992
MONTON and PARK	528	1132	68	1200	2214	3226	5440	1422	120	1542	6365
PATRICROFT ...	170	1329	41	1370	3320	3448	6768	1546	50	1596	6852
WINTON	659	1450	43	1493	3212	3474	6686	1819	40	1859	7906
TOTALS FOR THE BOROUGH	2008	7276	283	7559	16194	18175	34369	9164	386	9550	40000

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 1081 as against 1019 for 1907. Of these 566 were males, and 515 females; this gives a Birth rate of **27·0** per 1000 of the population, as against 26·1 for 1907; 26·2 for 1906; and 25·3 for 1905. There were 30 illegitimate births, being 2·7 per cent. of the total number of births.

DEATHS.—Of the 596 deaths registered as having occurred within the Borough, 306 were males, and 290 females; of these 65 were of persons belonging to outside districts. (*See table.*) Twelve deaths belonging to this Borough occurred at the Ladywell Sanatorium, and

15 in institutions in, Manchester, Salford, and other places outside the Borough. After correcting for the above, the death rate for the year was **13·9** per 1000 of the population, as against 15·0 for 1907.

Table of Births and Deaths belonging to various Wards

Ward.	Total Deaths	Death rate per 1000	Births.	Birth rate per 1000
BARTON	118	15·4	240	31·3
ECCLES	76	12·2	136	21·8
IRWELL	81	16·2	155	31·0
MONTON & PARK ...	53	8·3	100	15·7
PATRICROFT	106	15·4	193	28·1
WINTON'	124	15·6	257	32·5
TOTALS for the BOROUGH	558	13·9	1081	27·0

I append the following table showing the mortality rates for England and Wales, and in the 218 towns, as compared with those of this Borough.

1908.	Annual rate per 1000 living			Deaths under one year to 1000 Births.
	Births	Deaths.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	
England and Wales	26·5	14·7	1·29	121
76 Great Towns.....	27·0	14·9	1·59	128
142 Smaller Towns	26·0	14·0	1·26	124
England and Wales, less the 218 Towns	26·2	14·7	0·99	110
Eccles	27·0	13·9	1·5	119

As before stated, 65 deaths of persons from outside districts occurred within the Borough. The following table indicates the localities to which they belong, and to which they have been allocated. The Medical Officer's of Health of those districts have been supplied with the particulars of those deaths.

Place of Residence.				Place of Death.			No. of deaths
Stretford	...	...	...	Union Workhouse	...	...	21
Swinton	...	...	...	do	...	...	17
Worsley	...	...	...	do	...	...	6
Urmston	...	...	...	do	...	...	6
Manchester	...	...	...	do	...	...	3
Irlam and Cadishead	...	...	...	do	...	...	2
Barton Rural S.A.	...	...	...	do	...	...	3
Padiham	...	...	...	St. Joseph's Home	...	...	1
Liverpool	...	...	...	do	...	...	1
Oldham	...	...	...	do	...	...	1
Colne	...	...	...	do	...	...	1
Salford	...	...	...	do	...	...	1
Burnley	...	...	...	do	...	...	1
Salford	...	...	...	Eccles & Patricroft Hospital	...	...	1
				Total	...	...	65

MORTALITY IN AGE GROUPS:—

Deaths under one year	...	...	...	129
„ over 1 year and under 5 years	...	...	...	67
„ „ 5 years and under 15 years	...	...	...	17
„ „ 15 years and under 25 years	...	...	...	21
„ „ 25 years and under 65 years	...	...	...	196
„ „ 65 years	...	...	...	128
Total	...	...	...	558

INFANTILE MORTALITY:—

The total number of deaths under one year belonging to the Borough was 129. This gives an infantile rate of 119 per 1000 births, as compared with 119 for 1907, and 139 for 1906.

*ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE:—

The total number of deaths due to the principal zymotic diseases was 59. This gives a rate of 1.5 per 1000 of population, as compared with 1.5 for 1907, and 1.29 for England and Wales.

Scarlet Fever.—Seven deaths were due to this disease.

Measles.—Eighteen deaths were due to this disease.

Enteric Fever.—Four deaths.

Diphtheria.—Five deaths, as compared with eight for 1907.

* Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (Typhus, Enteric and Continued) and Diarrhoea.

Diarrhœa.—There were 12 deaths from this disease. All these deaths were under five years of age.

Whooping Cough.—There were 15 deaths from this disease.

Acute Lung Diseases.—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.—The deaths from these diseases numbered 117; giving a death rate of 2·9 per 1000, as compared with 2·9 for 1907.

Influenza.—There were four deaths from this disease.

Phthisis.—Thirty deaths were attributed to this disease, the death rate from which was equal to ·75 per 1000, as compared with 1·0 in 1907.

Total Deaths and Death Rates from all causes. Children under
5 years of Age. Zymotic and Pulmonary Diseases.
For the years 1876—1908

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	93	2.7
1900	619	17.0	91	2.5	220	35.5	38	1.0	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	1.0	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
1906	534	13.8	47	1.2	189	35.3	43	1.1	94	2.4
1907	585	15.0	59	1.5	193	30.3	39	1.0	115	2.9
1908	558	13.9	62	1.5	196	35.1	30	.75	117	2.9

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous years.

Year	Population esti- mated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Instntions 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 agesbelong ing to the district	
		Number	Rate	Under 1 year of Age		At all ages.					Number	Rate.
				Number	Rate per 1000births registered	Number	Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	68	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	512	14.8
1905 ...	38000	965	25.3	107	111	571	15.0	139	86	25	511	13.4
1906 ...	38500	1010	26.2	141	139	597	15.5	127	86	23	534	13.8
1907 ...	39000	1019	26.1	121	119	653	16.7	145	91	23	585	15.0
Averages for Years 1898-1907	35768	966	27.0	134	139	600	16.7	111	66	28	562	15.7
1908 ...	40000	1081	27.0	129	119	596	14.9	123	65	27	558	13.9

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 2,008
 Total population at all ages 34,369
 Number of Inhabited Houses 7,276
 Average number of persons per house 4.7
 The Union Workhouse is situate within the Borough.

At
Census of
1901

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

Names of Localities	Whole District.				Barton Ward.				Eccles Ward.				Irwell Ward.				Monton Ward.				Patricroft Ward.				Winton Ward.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898	33090	933	581	164	4716	152	79	23	4915	139	89	32	5236	92	49	6	5236	92	49	6	6558	209	152	31	6468	192	124	45
1899	33560	918	600	139	4794	121	85	18	4993	134	115	31	5314	86	56	8	6638	211	163	32	6638	211	163	32	6546	195	96	31
1900	34030	913	619	145	4872	128	72	17	5071	165	135	39	5392	81	50	5	6718	194	109	23	6718	194	109	23	6624	182	136	38
1901	34500	931	575	153	4950	134	78	19	5149	147	130	35	5470	106	50	10	6798	199	104	27	6798	199	104	27	6702	214	116	33
1902	35000	950	553	107	5010	114	89	14	5155	154	107	23	5545	90	64	6	6926	209	116	23	6926	209	116	23	6828	234	89	26
1903	35600	1014	527	123	5140	114	70	12	5155	168	103	39	5665	119	57	5	7046	200	107	20	7046	200	107	20	6928	217	90	22
1904	36400	1009	542	146	5237	117	74	19	5235	163	96	28	5737	112	76	11	7205	210	114	31	7205	210	114	31	7134	225	100	34
1905	38000	965	511	107	5740	116	84	12	5190	132	72	17	6076	106	46	6	6720	209	113	27	6720	209	113	27	7439	212	104	24
1906	38500	1010	534	141	5890	136	78	14	5190	145	87	23	6126	95	59	7	6770	197	88	28	6770	197	88	28	7539	237	113	38
1907	39000	1019	585	121	6146	131	95	24	4902	143	90	17	6149	92	65	3	6149	92	65	3	6751	191	109	18	7825	237	119	24
Averages of years 1898-1907	35768	966	562	134	5249	126	80	17	5095	149	102	28	5671	98	57	6	5671	98	57	6	6813	203	117	26	7003	214	108	31
1908	40000	1081	558	129	6222	136	76	17	4992	155	81	22	6365	100	53	3	6365	100	53	3	6852	193	106	27	7906	257	124	27

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year, 1908.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.						Deaths at all ages of "residents" belonging to localities, whether occurring in or beyond the district.						Total Deaths whether of "residents" or "non-resi- dents" in Public Institutions in the district.	
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Barton Ward	Eccles Ward	Irwell Ward	Monton Ward	Patriarch Ward		Winton Ward
Small-pox														
Measles	18	9	8	1				4		7		5	2	
Scarlet Fever.....	7		2	3	2			2	1				4	
Whooping-cough	15	9	6					3	2	4		2	4	
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup ...	5		2	2	1			3					2	
Croup														1
Fever. { Typhus														
{ Enteric	4				1	3		1	2			1		
{ Other continued	1					1						1		
Epidemic Influenza	4					3	1		1	2			1	1
Cholera														
Plague														
Diarrhoea	12	8	4					1	3	4	1	2	1	
Enteritis	26	17	6			2	1	6	3	5	1	6	5	1
Puerperal Fever.....														
Erysipelas														
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	30		1	1	4	24		4	8	3	3	6	6	9
Other tubercular diseases	9	2	5		1	1		4		1	3	1		4
Cancer, malignant do.	22					10	12	4	2		7	2	7	5
Bronchitis	62	16	5	1		19	21	18	10	6	3	7	18	14
Pneumonia	53	10	14		3	21	5	9	7	8	6	10	13	5
Pleurisy	2					1	1	1				1		
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	1				2			1			1	1	1
Alcoholism														
Cirrhosis of Liver	6					5	1	2	1		2	1		2
Venereal diseases	1	1										1		
Premature birth	22	22						7	3	2		2	8	
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	4				1	3		2			1		1	
Heart disease	51			1	1	35	14	8	9	7	8	12	7	5
Accidents	13	5	1		1	6		4	1	3		1	4	3
Suicides	5			1		4		2	2				1	
Other Septic diseases	2			1	1				1				1	1
Peripheral Neuritis	1					1							1	
All other causes	180	29	13	6	5	55	72	33	19	29	18	44	37	71
All causes	558	129	67	17	21	196	128	118	76	81	53	106	124	123

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 231, as compared with 254 for 1907.

Diseases,	1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908	
	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 ...	207	10	254	12	143	10	191	11	139	3	113	3	134	6	208	5	186	5	180	7
Diphtheria ...	88	24	131	17	78	12	108	21	126	23	32	7	30	6	28	5	23	8	30	3
Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Enteric Fever ...	46	10	29	6	54	9	33	4	16	3	36	8	17	4	22	4	13	3	13	4
Puerperal Fever	1	1	4	1	5	5	5	5	2	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	3	...	9	...	7	...	11	...	15	...	4	...	16	...	3	...	5	...	18
Whooping Cough	...	19	...	3	...	5	...	24	...	2	...	22	...	6	...	...	...	24	...	15
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	...	61	...	44	...	51	...	8	...	11	...	18	...	4	...	30	...	14	...	12
Erysipelas ...	17	2	23	1	14	2	33	3	21	2	19	...	27	1	9	2	20	1	7	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
CerebroSpinal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	359	130	441	93	294	101	374	87	319	62	202	63	211	43	269	49	254	60	231	62

Monthly Return of Notification of Infectious Diseases.

1908	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Totals.
January	15	1	...	...	1	...	17
February	6	5	2	...	1	...	14
March	11	2	...	...	2	...	15
April	28	2	1	...	...	...	31
May	9	1	2	...	1	...	13
June	18	...	...	...	1	...	19
July	14	6	...	...	...	...	20
August	8	2	...	...	...	...	10
September	7	5	1	...	...	...	13
October	8	1	1	...	...	...	10
November	20	...	3	...	1	...	24
December	36	6	3	...	...	...	45
Totals... ..	180	31	13	...	7	..	231

Borough of Eccles—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

Notifiable Disease	Cases Notified in Whole District.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.						No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.								
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.					Whole district.	Barton Ward	Eccles Ward	Irwell Ward	Monoton Ward	Patricroft Ward	Winton Ward	Whole district.	Barton Ward	Eccles Ward	Irwell Ward	Monoton Ward	Patricroft Ward	Winton Ward	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65															65 and upwards
Small pox
Cholera
Diphtheria including Membranous croup	81	...	6	19	8	3	31	8	4	1	3	2	13	24	6	4	1	1	2	10	
Erysipelas	7	1	...	1	...	5	7	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	180	1	44	120	12	3	180	37	16	23	17	25	62	54	8	5	10	3	10	18	
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	18	...	...	...	3	10	13	4	3	1	...	4	1	9	4	2	1	...	2	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	281	2	50	140	18	21	231	51	25	28	20	31	76	88	19	11	12	4	14	28	

Isolation Hospital—Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford.

Total available beds 26.

Distribution of Infectious Diseases into Wards.

Diseases.	Barton.		Eccles.		Irwell.		Monton and Park		Patricroft		Winton.		Total.	
	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.
Small-Pox														
Scarlet Fever.....	37	2	17	1	23		17		25		61	4	180	7
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	8	3	4		1		3		2		13	2	31	5
Enteric Fever.....	4	1	3	2	1				4	1	1		13	4
Puerperal Fever.....														
Measles		4				7				5		2		18
Whooping Cough.....		3		2		4				2		4		15
Diarrhœa and Dysentery		1		3		4		1		2		1		12
Erysipelas	2		2		3								7	
Continued Fever									1					1
Total	51	14	26	8	28	15	20	1	31	11	75	13	231	62

AMOUNT OF HOSPITAL ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There were 88 cases of infectious diseases removed to hospital, being 38·0 per cent. of the total number of cases notified.

Scarlet Fever—cases notified—180,		removed	54,	per centage	30·0	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	} do.	31,	do.	24,	do.	77·0
Enteric fever		do.	13,	do.	9,	do.	69·0
Puerperal fever	do.	Nil	do.	Nil	do.	Nil.
Erysipelas	do.	7,	do.	1,	do.	14·2
Continued Fever	do.	Nil	do.	Nil	do.	Nil.

In 1907, 30·3 per cent. of notified cases were removed ; 27·5 per cent. 1906 ; and 38·0 per cent. in 1905.

MEASLES.

During the early part of the year this disease was very prevalent 777 cases being reported from the schools. The mortality was very high, viz : 18 deaths during the months of April, May and June.

The means for dealing with this disease present very great difficulties. Measles spread mainly in the catarrhal stage which precedes the rash before it has been recognised. The child is ill with running at the nose and eyes for four days before the characteristic rash appears. It is thus apparent that any steps which only deal with recognised cases, must be, more or less, futile in arresting an outbreak. No symptoms have yet been found which would justify an early diagnosis, consequently the epidemic has spread and the infection been disseminated before the Health Authority can deal with it. We dealt with the epidemic on the following lines.

(a) All affected children were excluded, and all contacts *i.e.* children from houses affected. The contacts who had had Measles need not be excluded. Here one of the great benefits of the Medical Inspection comes in. We shall soon be in the possession of the life history of each child, and will know whether it is necessary to exclude it or not. If the child has had Measles, Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, on the outbreak of any of these diseases, it will not be necessary to exclude that child. In these circumstances the education of the child will not be interfered with.

(b) Every case of Measles was visited by one of the Inspectors ; advice given as to isolation and disinfectants provided. A copy of the Measles leaflet was also left and explained.

(c) Each school affected was frequently visited by the Medical Officer ; the teachers were instructed in the prodromal symptoms of the disease, and asked to exclude every child with headache, running at the nose or eyes or cough.

(d) Frequent disinfection of the class-rooms and cloak-rooms was carried out. I did not consider it necessary to ask for the closure of any school as the epidemic was not confined to any particular school but was distributed all over the Borough. Closure to be effectual must occur within ten days of the first attendance of the initial case in an infectious state. Still it seems to me that when closure is effectual in keeping Measles out of a school for some time, when again

introduced the disease will spread more rapidly, so that the outbreak is only postponed. Still if this procedure raises the age incidence, the mortality will be reduced. Though preventive measures have largely failed to reduce the prevalence of Measles. Education of parents by leaflets, their instruction by Inspectors, health visitors, and other means, will largely reduce the mortality from this disease. There is an unfortunate legacy of contempt for this disease, handed down from mothers and grand mothers which renders the mothers of the present day careless of this disease. One often hears the expression "its only Measles," yet the mortality from this disease is greater than that of Scarlet Fever and Enteric added together.

NOTIFICATION FROM SCHOOLS.

Great assistance is given to the Health Department by the teachers in the Borough who have loyally supported us by giving early information of the presence of disease. The following notifications were received from Schools.

	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
MEASLES	777	276	196	443	217
CHICKEN-POX	74	45	20	88	100
WHOOPING COUGH	36	405	...	39	315
MUMPS	2	3	20	84	137
ECZEMA	20	25	11	104	160
RINGWORM	14	21	11	54	76
OTHER DISEASES (Ophthalmia, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc.) ...	24	3	14	178	278
Totals ...	947	778	272	990	1283

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

During the year a great advance in the administration of what may be described as the "Children Charter" the practical outcome of Sec, 13, Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, has been made. It is very gratifying that this borough should have been the first in the country to obtain Parliamentary powers for the Medical Inspection of school children (Eccles Corporation Act, 1901), and it is also to be recorded that the Medical Inspection is thoroughly carried out. Out of the 930 defective children found on admission and on General Inspection the great majority have been treated either by the family doctor or at the Hospital. A detailed list of the cases examined, and the defects found, is given below,

In only one detail has the scheme formulated by the Board of Education in the circular 596, Aug. 17, 1908, been deviated from. The Committee decided that taking into consideration (1) That the inhabitants of Eccles are mainly a good class population (2) That the Medical Officer had reported that there were very few cases of Malnutrition, or Under-Feeding, and, (3) That the Civic Guild (a local Charitable Institution) was prepared to deal with any cases of insufficient feeding which might come to the notice of the Medical Officer; it would not be necessary to weigh and measure every child. A weighing machine has been provided in the Medical Officer's room at the Town Hall, and any children found underweight are sent there and weighed and measured at frequent intervals.

It is absolutely essential that in poor localities where parental neglect is present and puny dwarfed children are found, that anthropometric figures should be kept. But in a district like Eccles, where the sanitary conditions are as nearly perfect as an energetic Health Committee and healthy surroundings can make them it seems to me that the recording of heights and weights would simply lead to an accumulation of piles of statistics of absolutely no value.

The schools are in a sanitary condition; as a rule the closets are good and clean; the lighting and ventilation are good except in the Holy Cross school, one room at St. Mary's, and Barton Wesleyan School.

Sanitary Conditions, etc., at the Schools.

All Saints.—This School has an average attendance of 309. The surroundings are good, the ventilation of the class rooms is good, the lighting, warming and equipment are good. The closet accommodation is satisfactory. The cloakrooms are good. The lavatory accommodation might with advantage be increased. This School is comparatively new having been built by the Ship Canal Company to replace the former one demolished during the construction of the canal. The chief defect is that the yard is unflagged, with the consequence that it is very wet in winter and dusty in Summer. The results of the visits to this school are set out in the return for the year.

Barton Wesleyan.—This School has an average attendance of 156, and accommodation for 180. The surroundings are not good, the School being situated in a churchyard. The lighting and warming are not good. I had to complain of the want of cleanliness in the floors and passages, but there has lately been an improvement in this respect. The lavatory accommodation is almost negligible, the closets are clean but the urinal for the Infants is too small. The standard of cleanliness is fair.

Clarendon Road.—This School will be closed shortly and a new School will take its place.

Eccles Parish.—This School has accommodation for 790 in the two departments, and an attendance of 422 in the Mixed, and 147 in the Infant Department. The surroundings are good, and there is free circulation of air on three sides of the School. The closets are frequently flushed and are clean. The School is well lighted and kept in a cleanly condition. The yard is partly flagged. The standard of cleanliness has very much improved. The head teachers in both departments have shewn the very greatest interest in the work of Medical Inspection. The cloakrooms are fair.

Godfrey Ermen Memorial.—This School is quite new and is admirably equipped in every sanitary and educational respect. A striking feature in connection with this School is the admirable instruction given in gardening. The surplus land has been utilised for this purpose, and in the Summer presents a most interesting spectacle. This is one of the few Schools where arrangements have been made for drying the children's clothes in the cloakrooms. The surroundings of this school are admirable; there is a free circulation of air on all four sides. The average attendance in the two departments is 477. Some of the seats in the closets are beginning to show signs of wear.

Holy Cross School.—This is an old School, situated in a poor locality. The surroundings are not good. The lighting is very moderate, the ventilation leaving much to be desired. The yard is flagged and clean; the closets are comparatively new and are kept in a cleanly state. The standard of cleanliness is improving, but is still below the average. The cloakroom accommodation is ample. The average attendance is 266.

Lewis Street Council.—This is a new School and is equipped with every sanitary convenience. The closets and lavatories are perfect; the cloakrooms are excellent and are provided with apparatus for drying the clothing. The lighting and ventilation are beyond reproach. The play grounds and yards have been concreted, with the result that the staircases and floors are much cleaner than when I reported last year. The standard of cleanliness is improving. No effort is spared on the part of the principals to assist in the work of Medical Inspection, and to help to have the recommendations of the Inspector carried out. The number of scholars on the books is 955.

Green Lane.—This School after being closed for some time was re-opened on July 1st. It only includes scholars of Standard VI and upwards. The School premises have been thoroughly overhauled, fresh closets provided,

and the School is now in a thoroughly sanitary condition. The average attendance is 175, these being children whose parents desire them to have further education without going to a Secondary School. It is gratifying to report that every defective child found in this School has been treated.

Monton Memorial.—This School continues to be highly satisfactory from a sanitary standpoint. The surroundings are excellent; there is free ventilation all round, the yards and play grounds are flagged and dry. The cloak-room accommodation is excellent; there is ample provision of water for washing and drinking. The standard of cleanliness is very high. *Every defect we discovered at the various examinations has been treated.* The average attendance in the two departments is 412.

Patricroft National.—This School has an average attendance in both departments of 631. The surroundings are not good; the ventilation is fair, the lighting is bad, there is a very small play ground, the children have to play in the street. The school is clean, and the closets are in good working order. The steps of the main staircase are very worn. There is a great risk of disaster should a fire occur. The door at the foot of the main staircase opens in, and would be impossible to open were a panic to occur. Some of the class rooms are rather overcrowded. Taking into consideration the district from which the children are drawn the health is good, and the standard of cleanliness has improved during the past year. Much of the credit for this improvement is due to the principals who are most energetic in insisting on my orders being carried out. In fact I do not think there is any school in the Borough in which greater improvement in cleanliness has been made. Considering the large number of children in attendance this school is very free from epidemic disease.

Peel Green Council.—As plans for the replacing of this school by a new school in Beech Street are under consideration, it is unnecessary to comment in detail on its sanitary condition. The Infant department in Beech Street is well lighted and ventilated, and is in every way commodious. Of course this is only a temporary school, but it would be beneficial if all the other schools were as well lighted and ventilated.

St. Andrew's, Eccles.—This school has an average attendance of 723. The premises are excellent in every way. The ventilation and lighting are good, the playgrounds are large, well asphalted and dry. During the Summer months much use is made of the adjacent Recreation Ground especially by the Infant Department. The closets are ample, clean and well looked after. The floors and staircases are clean. The cloakroom accommodation in the

Infant Department was re-arranged in the early part of the year and is now all right. Facilities for drinking water are provided. The standard of cleanliness has shown great improvement. The general cleanliness is now good.

St. Andrew's, Monton.—The average attendance in the two departments at this school is 238. This school suffered from a severe epidemic of Measles in the early part of the year. The lighting and ventilation are good. The surroundings are good, the school is clean. The play ground is small but dry. The cloakrooms are fair. There has been very great improvement in the cleanliness of the children during the year. The closets and urinals are quite satisfactory.

St. Mark's.—This is an Infant School. The surroundings are excellent, there is free ventilation all round, the lighting is good, the closets are in good order, the premises are kept clean. The children are clean, well-nourished, and healthy. There is no over-crowding. The cloak-room is good and has plenty of air space. The average attendance is 147. The standard of cleanliness is very high, and the attendance of parents at the monthly examinations is very satisfactory.

St. Mary's.—The average attendance in both departments at this school is 367. The premises are well situated, there is a free circulation of air all round the buildings. Most of the class-rooms are well lighted and ventilated. One class-room is quite unfit for teaching purposes, as it is only lighted and ventilated from the cloak room. The play ground at this school is small but well flagged and dry. Still it has the advantage of the proximity of the Eccles Recreation Ground which can be utilised for recreation purposes. In this school I have to report a very marked improvement in cleanliness and personal Hygiene on the part of the scholars. The children are much better turned out than they were in previous years, and the majority of the defective children have been treated and ameliorated. To this result the Principals have largely contributed. They have loyally supported the Medical Officer all through the year.

St. Michael's.—The surroundings of this school are good; there is free circulation of air all round the building; the play ground is large and the premises are clean. The average attendance in the two departments is approximately 200. The cloak-rooms are fair; the lighting is good. The cleanliness has improved but still leaves room for improvement. The visits paid to this school are set out on the schedule with the other schools. Many cases in this school still require amelioration, the Head Teacher is doing all in her power to assist in the improvement.

I should like again to put on record that the Head Teachers, one and all have given me every assistance and help. They have shewn the keenest interest in the little folk committed to their charge and used every endeavour to have the pathological conditions pointed out at the inspections removed through their influence with the parents. I think the accompanying schedule speaks for itself, it shows a very great amount of improvement in health conditions in children in a very short time, and holds out hope that the future will show further improvement.

I do not think that any disturbance of school work has resulted from the inspections, at all events no Principal has made any complaint.

During the year many improvements have been made. The yards and play grounds at Lewis Street Council School have been asphalted with the result that the stairs and floors are now clean.

A new school has been built to replace the condemned school in Clarendon Road. This new school is perfect in every respect. The closets at Peel Green Council School are not what they should be, but as this school will shortly be replaced by a new building, it is unnecessary to find fault with it.

The number of visits paid to the schools is shewn below. At each visit children discovered by the teachers as being defective in any way have been examined and advice given.

The method of dealing with the defective children found at the examinations is set out below. The results have been, on the whole, very gratifying. The great majority of the defective children have received treatment either from their own family doctor or at the Hospital. The few outstanding cases are being dealt with. On many occasions the wisdom of the Board in the circular has been apparent to me. The circular stated:—
 “The mere fact that the services of a specially skilled officer and staff are devoted by the Local Education Authority to the oversight of all matters affecting the health of the children in their Public Elementary Schools gives to the whole question of school hygiene a dignity and importance which cannot but produce a considerable effect on the minds of teachers, parents, and children alike. From this point of view the School Medical Officer should be not merely a functionary charged with specific duties, but a pervading influence making, in the long run, for better hygienic conditions in the school and in the home.”

“Medical inspection will indicate the necessity of having recourse to the Blind and Deaf Children Act, 1893, and the Defective and Epileptic Children

Act, 1899, in the case of a considerable number of children who are at present educated in ordinary Public Elementary Schools. It will emphasise the desirability of taking advantage of the wide scope of the last-mentioned Act by establishing or contributing to the establishment of special schools or classes for physically, as distinguished from mentally defective children. It will also furnish the Local Education Authority with valuable information as to the necessity of exercising their powers under the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, and as to the best methods and effects of such exercise. It is extremely desirable that the School Medical Officer should be closely associated with this last-mentioned work wherever it is undertaken, though it is of hardly less importance that the methods adopted should be such as will secure the greatest educational effect in respect of the manners and conduct of the children concerned, as well as the best physical results."

It is gratifying to note the interest taken by the parents in the examinations. In the Infant Departments 444 parents were present at the examinations and greatly facilitated the work. It was thus possible to (1) learn the child's previous history in regard to infectious diseases, and (2) to point out any existing defect to the parents and give advice at first hand as to amelioration.

The following extract from an address delivered by Dr. Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, is of interest as shewing the present attitude taken up by the Central Authority on the question of Medical Inspection. He said "There are three broad principles which you and I need to remember in the statutory initiation of this extremely difficult and delicate, but highly important, national movement of school hygiene. First, our work must of necessity, for some years to come, grow in a very gradual, and perhaps you will think slow, way. From step to step we must let it grow rather than attempt to impose upon it our own cast-iron views, whatever they may be, as to what the future will bring. Let us remember the gradual growth of the public health service in this country since 1847. We have seen in fifty years how widely and deeply the public health influence has been felt in the State. But it has only come gradually. We are now at the beginning of another great national movement, and we must not be disturbed or discontented if we do not possess exactly all those rights and powers that we think we should like, even at the very beginning. We are bound to go step by step. Much depends upon law. No doubt certain Acts of Parliament which we could think of would be all the better if they were amended in certain directions. But it is not our business at the moment to work under an amended Act or under an ideal system. It is our

business to work with what we have. Much depends also upon an educated public opinion, and much depends upon each stage in the evolution of preventive medicine. The first broad principle, then, is one of gradual and slow growth. The second principle is that medical inspection is only part of the whole work of school hygiene, and school hygiene, in its turn, is but part of the whole work of the health of the State. Medical inspection is not the be-all and end-all. It is the earnest and necessary beginning of school hygiene, of what it is, and of what it may become. When medicine comes into relation with the State we must remember that medical science is, after all, only a joint-worker with other national powers and interests. We are only joint-workers under the law with school teachers, managers, members of local authorities, and all sorts of servants and officials in the Local Authority and in the State. Therefore, we must be prepared to do a great deal of giving and taking, remembering that due place must be given to contending claims and issues and to various circumstances besides medical questions. The third principle is that we must aim, not at the best but *at the best that is practicable*. We cannot secure the best in medical inspection or school hygiene at the present moment. We must aim to get, and work to get, what is practically the best under all the circumstances. I am anxious that we should so do our work as to commend it to the opinion and judgment of the English people. If we act wisely and sympathetically, I think we shall do so in the long run. So I hope that this course may assist both in efficiency and uniformity of medical inspection, and that it will at least have the advantage of bringing us together in useful co-operation and good understanding."

SCHEME OF INSPECTION.

The Medical Inspector of Schools is assisted by a Clerk whose work is organised and supervised by the Secretary of the Education Committee.

Every school department is visited once a month when all children newly admitted to school life and the children about to leave school life are examined. Prior to each school inspection the clerk invites the parent or guardian of every newly admitted child to be present at the examination by the Medical Inspector (See Form 1.)

The clerk records on the card the particulars revealed by inspection. If a child is found to be defective and the parent is present the Medical Inspector gives the necessary advice. If the parent is not present one of the forms numbered 3 to 13 enclosed is sent immediately to the parent. A general register of all the defectives is kept and a list of the defectives (Form 2) is

sent to the Principal Teacher of the school prior to the next monthly visit of the Medical Inspector with a request that all the defectives named shall be submitted to him for re-examination.

If the parent has failed to carry out the Medical Inspector's advice a Medical Inspection Sub-Committee instructs the Secretary to deal with the case. The following are ways in which such cases are dealt with :—

- (a) Secretary warns parents with further proceedings in case of continued neglect. (This is generally effective).
- (b) Cases referred to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
- (c) Cases of poverty are supplied with recommendation to the local hospital.

The Medical Inspector also makes a general inspection of all scholars every three months.

The clerk keeps a diary of visits paid to the school by the Medical Inspector and records number examined, defectives discovered, time occupied, etc.

Mixed.	New admissions		General Insp.	Ill clothed.	Malnutrition or underfed.	Dirty head.	Dirty body.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Enlarged Glands.	External eye disease.	Bad teeth.	Defective sight.	Ear disease.	Hearing or speech.	Mentally defective circulation.	Rickets.	Delicate.	Other Defects.	Parents written to.	Parents interviewed.	
	Normal	Defective																				
ALL SAINTS' ...	15	13	32	...	...	10	1	11	7	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	5	21	1
BARTON WESLEYAN ...	7	9	20	1	...	6	...	5	4	...	3	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	14	...
CLARENDON ROAD ...	36	14	5	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...
ECCLES PARISH...	46	58	10	1	3	6	2	21	7	1	3	19	15	...	2	1	1	2	3	29	...	
GODFREY ERMEN MEM.	17	20	46	...	2	16	1	17	9	2	2	5	12	...	4	...	1	...	8	31	...	
GREEN LANE ...	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
HOLY CROSS ...	13	20	1	...	2	1	2	7	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	...
LEWIS STREET (SEN)...	43	48	26	2	...	14	4	19	8	...	...	7	17	...	4	...	...	3	3	28	...
LEWIS STREET (JUN.)...	24	38	12	3	1	4	3	13	3	...	...	12	11	...	1	...	...	1	1	33	...
MONTON ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
PATRICROFT (C. of E.) ...	56	36	10	...	...	8	2	17	...	1	2	4	9	...	2	...	2	2	3	19	...
PEEL GREEN ...	18	23	40	...	3	9	5	12	5	1	...	8	13	2	2	1	...	...	2	34	...
ST. ANDREW'S (E.) ...	19	5	77	1	...	10	3	15	10	2	3	2	35	1	11	...	...	...	2	39	...
ST. ANDREW'S (M.) ...	24	37	15	...	...	4	3	17	...	1	3	15	10	...	1	...	1	...	5	19	3
ST. MARY'S ...	19	16	17	...	1	2	1	8	1	...	2	6	14	...	1	...	...	...	1	15	...
ST. MICHAEL'S ...	7	19	22	...	1	8	2	4	3	2	1	5	14	1	1	...	...	1	2	14	...
Totals ...	358	358	336	8	13	99	29	176	62	11	21	96	171	4	30	2	1	8	10	41	313	4

INFANTS.	New admissions		General Insp.	Defectives.	Malnutrition or underfed.	Dirty head.	Dirty body.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	External eye disease.	Bad teeth.	Defective sight.	Ear disease.	Mentally defective.	Heart and circulation.	Rickets.	Delicate.	Other defects	Parents written to	Parents interviewed.
	Normal	Defective																		
ALL SAINTS' ...	40	29	4	4	.....	4	7	10	.....	3	6	.....	2	.....	1	3	1	3	14	21
BARTON WESLEYAN ...	12	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	10
BEECH STREET ...	55	42	18	1	.....	9	2	10	.....	3	13	4	2	2	.....	2	2	15	24	39
CLARENDON ROAD ...	49	35	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	1	15	6	1	2	.....	.....	1	7	7	42
ECCLES PARISH ...	63	50	1	2	.....	5	3	15	2	.....	18	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	10	17	32
GODFREY ERMEN MEM.	55	54	18	.....	.....	4	2	27	7	1	11	5	.....	.....	.....	5	4	13	17	31
HOLY CROSS ...	33	12	3	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	7
LEWIS STREET ...	93	87	27	2	.....	23	3	32	4	7	26	17	2	.....	.....	4	3	19	29	63
MONTON ...	41	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	2	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	9	33
PATRICROFT (C. of E.) ...	59	47	7	.....	.....	1	1	17	1	6	15	4	1	.....	.....	1	4	9	14	39
ST. ANDREW'S, (E.) ...	63	61	7	.....	.....	10	1	24	5	2	14	2	1	1	.....	2	3	17	17	41
ST. ANDREW'S (M.) ...	19	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	22
ST. MARK'S ...	24	25	7	.....	.....	1	1	14	1	5	5	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	5	8	24
ST. MARY'S... ..	48	54	8	2	.....	3	10	18	8	6	11	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	5	21	22
ST. MICHAEL'S ...	25	32	3	2	.....	2	2	14	7	1	10	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	10	18
Totals	679	572	112	10	66	34	202	37	37	162	53	12	7	2	22	26	123	195	444	

No. of new admissions examined...	...	...	...	1967
Normal on admission	...	...	...	1037
Defective on admission	...	...	...	930
Other defectives found at General Inspection (126 depts.)				448
Total number of defectives found	...	...	...	1378
Notices of defects sent to parents	...	...	...	508
No. of scholars leaving School examined	...	...	...	148

Treatment of Stammerers.

During the year this most important work was taken seriously in hand by the Committee. One of the teachers (Miss Pollitt) was trained by Professor Berquand and a series of classes was arranged. In all 51 children—39 boys and 12 girls—were treated. The classes lasted 4 weeks and were most successful. No case of relapse has been brought to my notice, and many grateful letters have been received from the parents of the children instructed. The selection of instructor was most fortunate; all that skill, ability, and industry could do was done by her.

The first-class was visited by Professor Berquand and Dr. Eicholz (Medical Inspector for defective children to the Board of Education), both these experts expressed their satisfaction with the method of instruction.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

For many years I have called attention to what has been aptly described as the "black stain" on our modern civilization. While the general death-rate has been steadily falling the death-rate of Infant-deaths under twelve months has shown no similar decline. For the year the Infantile death-rate was 119, as compared with 119 for the previous year, and 121 for England and Wales,

The Health Committee has devoted a large amount of time and thought to this problem, and I think it will be admitted everything possible from an administrative standpoint to mitigate the evil has been done. The Ladies' Health Society, under the guidance of Mrs. Nanson (President) and Mrs. Mellor (Secretary) is doing good work in supervising the work of the two lady Health Visitors, holding meetings of mothers for instruction in infant feeding and nurture at frequent intervals, giving allowances of milk and clothing when reported by the Visitors to be necessary, and in every way encouraging and educating the mothers in their duties to their offspring. The list given below will demonstrate that this Borough is doing all that is possible at the present time in comparison with towns of the same size. Still there are many causes of this high mortality which it will require many years to deal with. The principal of these are early marriage and the habits and occupations of the parents. It will be of interest to consider briefly the *parental* causes of Infantile Mortality.

For England and Wales during the five years 1876-1880 the Infant Mortality rate was 145. During the period 1896-1900 it was 156. Since 1899, when it stood at 163, it has dropped till for the year 1906 it stood at 116—the lowest figure on record for this country. The Registrar General accounts for this low figure by the wet and cool summer which checked the rate of Infantile Mortality from diarrhoea which usually occurs about this period.

When we consider Infantile Mortality in relation to nationality we find that the incidence is as follows, starting with the highest first:—Russia, Hungary, Prussia, Italy, France, Japan, England and Wales, Switzerland, Denmark, Scotland, Australia, Ireland, Sweden,

Norway, and New Zealand. In the latter country the death-rate for 1906 was 80 as compared with 116 for England and Wales and 272 for Russia. If various races living together in the crowded areas of large towns be compared, it is found that Jews, Italians and Scotch have a lower mortality than the English. Dr. Niven, of Manchester, has repeatedly pointed out the low death-rate among infants, among the Jewish population of Cheetham, who live in poor surroundings. This low death-rate is undoubtedly due to breast feeding, which is the sovereign cure for the evil. Unfortunately, the number of artificially fed children is annually increasing. It has often been inferred, that, the employment of mothers is responsible for birth immaturity and prematurity. The Report of the Registrar General for 1906 gives the following figures :—

Lancashire (many women employed)	...	rate 171
Glamorganshire (few „ „)	...	rate 167
Durham (few „ „)	...	rate 164

In Preston and Blackburn where the employment of women is declining the Infant Mortality is rising, while in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where women are much employed, the rate is falling.

It would thus appear that employment of women is not the cause of a high Infantile Mortality-rate. The probable cause is the crowding of dense masses of population without adequate means of support, with the consequence of poor food, insufficient clothing, and bad housing. The experience of this Borough in the case of the Irwell Ward—dealt with elsewhere—would appear to support this opinion. Dr. Newman states that, “All diseases of infancy are heavier in the towns than the counties, but immaturity is twice as fatal, and epidemic diarrhoea seven times as fatal, in the towns.” As I pointed out last year a large amount of the fatality from diarrhoea is due to impure milk; to milk impregnated with bacilli of a pathogenic nature, bred on accumulations of refuse and manure allowed to remain near the shippens. During the past summer we have devoted a large amount of care to these refuse heaps, and have insisted on their frequent removal. Personally I am convinced that the common house fly is largely to blame for epidemics of Diarrhoea, and in many cases of Enteric Fever. The remedy for the plague of house flies is strict cleanliness in and around our dwellings.

(2) *Age of Parents.*—The Mortality of Infants is lowest when the mothers are between 30-35 years of age ; greatest when under 20.

(3) *Alcoholism in the Parents.*—This is a frequent cause of the many premature births we have to record. It leads to physical deterioration of the child before birth, acting through the mother, as well as after birth, through the environment and neglect, caused by the vice.

(4) *Illegitimacy.*—The death-rate in Illegitimate children is very high, (in 1906, 261 per 1000 as compared with 129 in legitimate children).

The two principal causes of Infantile Mortality are wasting diseases due to malnutrition and Diarrhœa and allied diseases. Wasting diseases occur principally in the first three months of life, while Diarrhœa disease occurs principally after the third month.

During the early part of the year, the Council, on the advice of the Health Committee, adopted the Notification of Births Act. For many years the Chairman and your Medical Officer have pointed out how impossible it was to deal with the question of Infantile Mortality when we did not receive information of the child's birth until six weeks after it was born. This Act provides in the case of every child born within an area in which the Act is in force, it will be the duty of the father of the child, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Authority who are acting in execution of the Act in the area in which the child is born.

The enactment will apply to any child born after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead.

The notice is to be given by posting a prepaid letter or post card addressed to the Medical Officer of Health at his office or residence, giving the necessary information of the birth within thirty-six hours after the birth, or by delivering a written notice of the birth at the office or residence of the Medical Officer within the same time. The Local Authority are required to supply without charge addressed and stamped postcards containing the form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practicing in their area who applies for them.

A person who fails to give the requisite notice of a birth will be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding 20s. but he will not be liable to a penalty if he satisfies the Court that he had reasonable grounds to believe that notice had been duly given by some other person.

The notification is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the requirements of any Act relating to the registration of births; and any Registrar of births and deaths whose sub-district or any part thereof is situate within any area in which the Act is in force is at all reasonable times to have access to the notices of births received by the Medical Officer of Health, or to any book in which those notices may be recorded, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning births which may have occurred in his sub-district.

Sub-section (3) of Sec. 2 makes it the duty of any Local Authority by whom the Act is adopted, as soon as the consent of the Local Government Board is given to the resolution of adoption, to bring the provisions of the Act to the attention of all medical practitioners and midwives practicing in their area.

It is hoped that in this way the Health Visitors will be able to get in touch with the mothers in the first week after the birth of the child. This is the most important period of a child's life. Great judgment is exercised in selecting the cases to which the visitor is sent; the desire of the Committee being not to interfere in any way with cases under the direct charge of a Medical Practitioner. It is a matter for regret that some of the Medical Practitioners have not seen fit to conform to the Act, and have refrained from giving the department the desired information on which we can work. It is recognised that a great injustice was done to the Medical Profession in compelling them to notify the births *under penalty* without fee. Still, until the law is amended it is to be hoped that the support given by the profession to every procedure initiated for the public good will be continued.

The information received by the notification of the birth and the subsequent visitations is most valuable.

It is impossible to expect an immediate improvement in a condition which has been going on for generations. There is no doubt the Committee are acting on the most enlightened lines in combating the existing evil of a high Infantile Mortality. What remains to be done is to make Education in Infant Nurture and Hygiene a compulsory subject in all Elementary Schools, to prohibit the employment of female children under the age of 15 in factories, and to enforce the absence of all mothers from work six months after confinement.

Deaths from all causes at all Ages. 558

THE ECCLES LADIES' HEALTH SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1908.

The Eccles Ladies' Health Society in presenting their Fourth Annual Report, desire to say that the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, on March 28th, 1908, necessitated the appointment of an additional health visitor, the Society with two health visitors has been enabled to cope with the extra work more effectually.

The health visitors during the year 1908 made 12,841 visits (Mrs. Irlam, 7,194 visits from January to December, Mrs. Morris, 5,647 visits from April to December,) to the 1081 babies registered in that period.

Owing to distress in the neighbourhood arising from lack of employment, more help than in previous years has necessarily been given in the form of daily allowances of milk for infants or nursing mothers. All cases are carefully investigated, and if it should appear that the best use will not be made of what is supplied then the help is denied, or if given in the first instance is withdrawn at once. Sixty-four families have had a grant of milk for terms varying from one to ten weeks according to the circumstances, in most cases it was given through the father being out of employment or on account of illness; in four cases it was supplied where twin babies were born, in one of which the help was continued for many weeks out of consideration to the mother, her husband having been fined by the Magistrates for violence to her and imprisoned for a month at the instance of the N.S.P.C.C. for neglect of his children; in several cases the milk was provided where the need was great, owing to the very low wages earned by the father and the consequent impossibility of providing the right food for a young infant.

The compulsory Notification of Births Act being adopted in the Borough will doubtless be carried out satisfactorily in time, but so far there have been many cases in which its provisions have been disregarded; in four or five of the most striking instances of this neglect, the president (Mrs. Nanson) by the desire of the Committee, has

written to the parents calling attention to the non-compliance with the law and enclosing a typed copy of the Act. The committee feel that the enforcing of this Act will very much strengthen their hands as it enables the visitor to see the infant so soon after birth; this brings the "Visitors" in much closer contact with the "Nurses in charge" than previously, the President desiring that they should work harmoniously together, took the opportunity of inviting all the twenty-three midwives, certified for practising in the Borough, to a friendly conference and tea in the Monton Memorial Schools, on the afternoon of July 22nd, when the new regulations were discussed, the work of the Health Society explained, and a cordial promise of co-operation agreed upon by all present. The friendly relations thus established have proved a source of satisfaction to the Committee.

It is a great disappointment to all, that the death rate in certain wards continues so high, also that the Borough Infantile Mortality remains the same as the previous year, viz :—119 per 1000, while it is sad to contemplate that in spite of visits paid to homes in which are young babies, there should be so little appreciable improvement in their condition. Nevertheless the Committee are convinced of the importance of the work in which they are engaged, and have not the slightest doubt that the intimate intercourse established between the visitors and the visited, the advice given and sympathy shown, must be a power of good in the long run. The knowledge that the community regard the preservation of infant life as highly important, will in time have its due effect upon thoughtless, negligent parents, and the Committee would fain hope also, that in the natural course of events Coroners and Juries may have to take a more serious view of the deaths of infants on which they hold inquests. In two or three such cases which have occurred in the Borough during the last few months the verdict of "Found dead from suffocation" without a word of censure for the culpably careless mother was markedly inadequate. In one case of over-laying there was absolute proof that the mother had retired to bed in an intoxicated state with the infant, which was found dead in the morning; whilst in another, the dead body of a newly-born illegitimate baby was found in the copper by the land-lady with whom the mother was lodging.

The Committee rejoice that when the new "Children's Act" comes into operation next April, the over-laying of infants by drunken mothers, or injury from burning arising from neglect to safe-guard them from danger by fire, will both be penal offences.

The members of the Society are indebted to Dr. Orr for a present of two "Spring Balances" which the visitors have found extremely useful in the weighing of babies and particularly so in the case of weakly ones.

The attendance at the Mothers' Meetings is slightly on the increase, there now being a weekly average of 25. There has been keen distress among the poor people and that "our mothers" have felt the pinch is evident from the comparatively small sale of materials during the year, goods have been sold to the amount of £6 6s. 5d. against £13 8s. 3d. last year. The Savings Clubs have again helped the members although they have not managed to save as much as in previous years. Several afternoons have been devoted to practical lessons in cutting-out, others have been spent in hearing useful books read aloud, whilst lectures have been given on (1) Care of Mother previous to birth, (2) Care of Infants during first month, (3) Consumption, (4) Home nursing, (5) What to eat and why to eat it, (6) Economical and nourishing foods, (7) Self-control as regards punishment of children, (8) Flies and (9) Toys.

Tea has been given once each month by some member of the Ladies' Committee, on which afternoon recreation in the form of singing, the reading of a story or by means of a Gramophone has been afforded. In the Summer, the meetings were held several times in the gardens of different ladies, by way of a pleasant variation from the ordinary rule.

Prizes have been allotted to the members of the Mothers' Meetings for the ablest papers sent in showing how to spend 1s. 6d. upon a family dinner for six persons, also for the best method of laying out a maximum wage of £1 for the weekly expenses of father, mother and four young children. The Committee regret that Mrs. Worsley who has superintended these meetings since their commencement, has found it necessary to resign, and they are deeply grateful to her for past services.

The Visitors advocate the use of boat-shaped bottles, where artificial feeding is required, and these are sold to mothers at a cheap rate, in this manner 87 have been disposed of; 96 lbs. of Carbolic Soap has been sold, and 159 lime brushes loaned.

The Society still continue to be represented on the Central Board of Management of the Civic Guild, and its representative (Mrs. Nanson) often reports to this association cases of extreme poverty or sickness which come under the notice of the Health Visitors.

The experiment inaugurated through the generous offer of Edward Potts, Esq., J.P., to ascertain how far an increased interest through the Ladies' Health Society in the early life of infants would diminish the Infantile Mortality in the Eccles Central Ward is now completed, and the time has arrived for examining the results. In the twelve months 135 infants were born of these 117 have lived to receive their birthday gifts of a sovereign. The scheme practically covered two years, during the first half the death rate was very high, in fact it was twice as great as the second half; on examination the high death rate of the former was found to be mostly due to prematurity and Whooping Cough, with its attendant complaints it will be remembered at this time that a terrible epidemic of Whooping Cough was prevailing in the Borough, while in the second year only six died; from these figures no definite conclusions can be drawn as the result of the experiment, the first year seeming to indicate no diminution in the death rate, whereas, the second half shows a decided improvement. Possibly if the scheme could have been tried for a longer period the results would have been more gratifying.

GRACE MELLOR,

Hon. Secretary.

VACCINATION.

During the year there have been 738 successful Vaccinations, as compared with 802 for last year. I dwelt with this subject fully last year.

PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

During the last year the question of the prevention of Phthisis, especially in Ireland where it is very prevalent, has occupied much time in the House of Commons. The deaths from these diseases in this Borough during the year were 39. In 1902 the Health Committee from the report of the Chairman and Medical Officer on the Tuberculosis Congress, recognised that Pulmonary Phthisis is an infectious and therefore *preventible* disease, and introduced a system of voluntary notification. The medical practitioners in the Borough were invited to notify the cases of this disease occurring in their practices, a schedule of instructions for particulars (given below) was prepared. Spitting cups were provided for the use of the sufferers. Outfits for bacteriological examinations were provided, and arrangements made for frequent disinfection. The result of this voluntary scheme of notification has been very disappointing, in many cases the notifications has only been given when the patient was *in extremis*; in fact in many cases the notification was only received when the patient was dead, and consequently all the opportunity of checking the infection at an end. No subject causes more anxiety to public health administrators than this disease which has been aptly called the great white plague. It may well be so called, for, upwards of 40,000 deaths are annually due to it in this Country—*i.e.* England and Wales. To put these figures more correctly, practically human beings to the number of the whole population of this Borough are carried off by an absolutely preventible disease, and a disease curable if properly treated in its early stages. When we realise this and further consider the years of untold misery for its victims, and those dependent on them during the time of sickness, the great draw on the rates for the relief of those affected, and for the support of the widows and orphans, it is apparent that no effort should be spared to wipe out this devastating scourge.

In order that any progress may be made in the campaign against this dread and awful disease, it is absolutely necessary that the

Health Authority should be made acquainted with its existence in the earliest stage, the stage in which it is absolutely curable. Voluntary notification has proved a failure in this Borough, though the Health Committee has given the medical practitioners the privilege of stating on the notification form whether they wish the case to be visited or not. If they state that they do not wish the case to be visited the precautionary leaflet is sent to them for them to give to the patient, and they are asked to use their endeavours to get permission for the Health Department to carry out disinfection, if possible during the course of the illness, but without fail after death. It is apparent that an no effective progress will be made in combating this disease until *compulsory notification* is made general. This system has been in force in Sheffield for several years with the very best results, it has caused no hardship to the medical men but on the contrary a marked diminution of the incidence of the disease has followed. It is to be hoped that in the near future under the enlightened administration of Dr. Newsholme, the Local Government Board will introduce compulsory notification of this disease. In fact the Board may be said to have taken the first steps in the direction already. On December 18th the following regulations were issued for the prevention of Tuberculosis, providing for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions, or persons under the care of District Medical Officers, and for the taking of certain measures in such cases. These regulations, which are most important, may be briefly summarised.

Article IV. of the Order directs that the Medical Officer of a Poor Law Institution, as defined by Article I., shall within 48 hours after his first recognition of the symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis in the case of a poor person who is an inmate of the institution, post to the Medical Officer of Health of the sanitary district in which the person resided immediately before he became an inmate of the Poor Law Institution a notification of the case.

The notification must be made on a printed form as set out in the Schedule to the Order.

Article V. directs that a similar notification shall be posted to the Medical Officer of Health by the District Medical Officer in the case of any poor person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis on whom he

is in medical attendance according to his agreement with a Board of Guardians.

The notification must be sent within 48 hours after the District Medical Officer has first recognised the symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis, and must be addressed to the Medical Officer of Health acting for the sanitary district in which the residence of the poor person is situate.

Under Article VI. it will be the duty of the Superintending Officer of a Poor Law Institution to post to the Medical Officer of Health on a printed form as set out in the Schedule to the Order a notification of the actual or intended place of destination and address at that place of any person leaving the institution in respect of whom a notification has been made by the Medical Officer of the institution under Article IV.

The notification must be posted within forty-eight hours after the departure of the person to whom it relates, and must be sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the sanitary district in which the intended destination of the person is situate. The term "Superintending Officer" is defined in Article I. (h).

Article VII. provides that a Relieving Officer shall notify any change of address (other than by admission to a Poor Law Institution) of a person in respect of whom a notification has been made under Article V. by a District Medical Officer.

The notification must be made on a printed form as set out in the Schedule to the Order, and must be sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the sanitary district in which the address to which the person moves is situate.

The notification must be posted within forty-eight hours after the Relieving Officer has obtained accurate information respecting the change of residence.

Provision is made by Article VIII. for the remuneration of the Officers who have to make notifications under the Order. In the case of the Medical Officer of a Poor Law Institution or a District Medical Officer, the remuneration will be at the rate of one shilling for every notification, but where in relation to any one case two or more notifications have been posted by the Medical Officer to the same Medical Officer of Health, his remuneration shall be at the rate of sixpence for every such notification after the first.

In the case of a Superintending Officer of a Poor Law Institution or a Relieving Officer, the remuneration will be at the rate of three-pence for every notification.

The remuneration will be payable by the Council of the sanitary district for which the Medical Officer of Health acts, it will be deemed to cover the cost of postage, and it will be payable in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Article.

Under Article III. of the Order, it will be the duty of the Guardians to provide a sufficient supply of printed copies of each of the Forms A, B, C, D, and E, set forth in the Schedule to the order, and to furnish to each of the officers who are required to use them a book containing a sufficient number of those copies for the requirements of the officer. The book must be so arranged that every notification can be readily detached from the counterfoil. They must also keep a record of the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health appointed by each Council, and of such other particulars as are necessary to facilitate the prompt delivery of a notification to any such Medical Officer of Health in the ordinary course of post.

Joint Committees constituted under Section 8 of the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Managers of Asylum Districts and School Districts must keep a like record, and must also provide and furnish their officers with books similar to those above referred to, but containing only Forms A, C, and E.

Article X. provides that all expenses incurred by a Board of Guardians, a Joint Committee, or a Board of Managers under the Order shall be defrayed as part of their establishment expenses.

Article XI. will enable the Board to determine any question or difference in relation to anything done under the Order on the application of any of the parties affected.

Article XII. deals with those cases in which powers have been obtained with respect to pulmonary tuberculosis by a Local Act.

Nothing in the Regulations will have effect in derogation of any power or obligation under any such Act, but subject to this the Regulations will apply to any district in which a Local Act containing provisions with respect to pulmonary tuberculosis is in force.

The Board may, however, direct that so much of the Regulations as relates to a notification by a Medical Officer of a Poor Law Institution or a District Medical Officer shall not have effect in relation to that district.

The Order took effect on and after January 1st, 1909.

These regulations indicate distinct progress and inspire hope that compulsory Notification of Phthisis will shortly be placed on the Statute Book. That it may be soon is the earnest hope of every Sanitarian, and of every one who has the welfare of his fellow creatures at heart. Since the remarkable pronouncement of Koch at the Tuberculosis Congress, reported on by the Chairman and myself, a vast amount of research work as to the etiology of this disease has been recorded a Royal Commission has reported in it. The theories as to the cause of the disease are briefly (1) The bacilli are due to dried sputum inhaled in the form of dust; this is the view of Cornet; (2) Flugge holds that the infection is due to the spray which issues from the mouth of consumptives when spitting or coughing, this means *direct* infection. (3) The latest theory is that the bacilli gain entrance by way of the alimentary canal—that is to say, that all cases are due to eating meat infected with the Bacilli Tuberculosis or drinking milk similarly affected. This view is held by Calmette and Professor Whitla.

The evidence in favour of the two first theories seems to be overwhelming. According to Flugge, feeding animals with tubercule bacilli, although carried on for a long time, and with large quantities, seldom resulted in the spores being found in the lungs. Still it is established beyond controversy that the flesh of animals affected with Tubercle, and the milk drawn from the udders of cattle affected with the disease *can* set up the disease in human beings. That the disease is of frequent occurrence in children, and frequently cured is well known.

The Health Committee is doing everything in its power to combat this great scourge. What is still necessary is (1) *Compulsory Notification* of the incidence of the disease, and (2) *The provision of Sanatoria* for the treatment of cases in the early stages when curable. This should be a National charge. Much has been done by private generosity; our King has lead the way; and many Sanatoria have been provided for the well-to-do, those able to pay for care and treat-

ment, but hitherto nothing approaching National system for dealing with a National scourge has been attempted. (3) Houses for the segregation of the incurable cases; the cases in such an advanced stage that they are a burden to themselves and a danger to all with whom they come in contact.

**Return of Samples Purchased under the Food and Drugs Acts
by the Police in the Borough of Eccles, 1908.**

No. Purchased.	Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulter- ated.	Amount of Penalty, &c.			Remarks.
				£	s.	d.	
22	Butter	22	...	...	
16	Milk	16	...	...	
1	Bottle Peas ... ..	...	1	0	2	6	
1	French Peas ... ..	...	1	0	2	6	
3	Mustard	3	...	...	
2	Whiskey	2	...	...	
5	Pepper	5	...	...	
1	Ginger	1	...	...	
1	Tea	1	...	...	
3	Coffee	3	...	...	
1	Marmalade	1	...	...	
1	Calfs Foot Jelly	1	...	...	
1	Flour... ..	1	...	...	
1	Lard	1	...	...	
59		57	2	0	5	0	

Kindly furnished by Mr. Superintendent Keys.

[illegible]

SECTION V.

Sanitary Work of the Health Department.

STAFF:

CHIEF INSPECTOR	...	...	C. W. LASKEY.
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR	...	...	G. LAWS.
CLERK	...	...	S. MYLES.
JUNIOR CLERK	...	...	T. HARDMAN.
DISINFECTOR	...	...	W. CROMPTON.

District Inspection.—Much more attention was paid to this work, notwithstanding the large number of important sanitary works which were supervised during the year. Visits were frequently paid to known dirty houses, and a proper measure of cleanliness was insisted upon. There were 5041 inspections of dwelling houses, and 348 visits were paid to fried fish, greengrocers, and other shops.

The number of visits paid in connection with works in progress for the abatement of nuisances totalled 6553. Particulars relating to other visits will be found in the table at the end of this section.

House Premises.—Many improvements were effected—notably 461 privies and ashpits were abolished, and 651 privy midden houses were provided with fresh water closets, 563 not newly erected houses were provided with entirely new drains and shallow “self cleansing” gullies, and 128 systems of drains were provided with up-cast ventilating shafts. In these works we have surpassed all previous records.

In this connection it is pleasing to record the assistance rendered by the Sewers Department in dealing with such sewers as required amendment, and in providing and fixing in suitable positions up-cast ventilating shafts for the ventilation of such sewers.

Much overcrowding of dwellings was discovered, and 32 notices of abatement were served. In one case proceedings were taken before the Magistrates, and the defendant was fined the costs. It is

regrettable to have to report that dirty house premises are more common than formerly ; 69 houses, 32 yards, and 35 closets were found so filthy as to necessitate the service of notices. In one case of a dirty house, the occupiers were summoned and fined 10s. and costs.

Zymotic and other Diseases.—371 visits of inquiry were paid in connection with the notification of cases of infectious diseases, and 26 to cases of Phthisis notified by medical men. In the case of those complaints classified “school diseases,” 1051 visits were paid. One school building and 326 dwelling-house rooms were disinfected. There were 58 removals of “Typhoid” pails and 3 disinfections of possibly infected privy pits. The walls of 183 infected rooms were stripped and limewashed by occupiers, and only in 13 cases was it found necessary to serve notices requiring this to be done.

The lots of bedding removed for steam disinfection numbered 196.

Drainage Examinations.—The number of drains uncovered for examination was 105, and the “test” (smoke or water) was applied on 1,024 occasions.

Privy Conversions.—The number of water closets (651) provided in lieu of privies beat all previous records. The number of privies and ashpits still remaining is as follows:—

Ward.				Privy pits.	Ashpits.
BARTON	...	...	...	234	28
ECCLES	...	...	...	133	17
IRWELL	...	...	...	141	39
MONTON	...	...	...	185	103
PATRICROFT	...	...	...	245	16
WINTON	...	...	...	268	16
TOTALS				1206	219

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—The 13 cowkeepers' premises were inspected 71 times, and 237 visits were paid to dairies and milkshops, which number 77. Two cowkeepers have ceased business during the year, but there are 16 more registered milkshops. Five milkshops were found to require limewashing and in fourteen cases various defects were noted and remedied.

In one case, a cowkeeper who erected an unsatisfactory shippon, has been required to pull it down and to erect a proper building.

Bakehouses.—There are 49 bakehouses on our register, and to them 151 visits of inspection were paid. In 12 cases limewashing was found necessary, and in 15 others various sanitary defects were noted and dealt with.

Slaughter-Houses.—The use of one slaughter-house as such was discontinued during the year, and the number now existing in the Borough is 15. They were all kept in very good condition and only 3 defects were noted. These had reference to defects in drainage.

Common Lodging-Houses.—Two only. These continue to be well kept.

Houses Let in Lodgings.—11 new premises were registered and one was given up during the year. The total number registered is now 18, and 71 visits of inspection were paid to them. In 17 other cases registration was refused as the accommodation was insufficient. There were infringements of the Byelaws in four instances.

Smoke Observations.—There were 28 “timed” observations of works chimneys, and proceedings were taken in the cases of two works.

The first, taken in respect of the emission of black smoke on two successive days, after an order had been made by magistrates, was fined 10s. and the costs—total 19s. 6d.

In the second case, where there were three users of the same chimney, orders were made and each defendant was fined the costs 9s.

Canal Boats Inspection.—Forty-eight boats were inspected and in four cases infringements of the regulations were noted. These all had reference to the want of renewal of the painting of cabins. Notices requiring the necessary works to be done have been served, and have been complied with.

The boats inspected had accommodation for 146 persons, but only 59 persons—49 males and 10 females were found on board. No children were found on any of the boats. The sanitary condition of the boats

was good, and they were all found in a cleanly condition. There was abundant provision of fresh water. No cases of sickness were found.

All the boats were engaged in coal traffic, and the whole of the inspections were made at the Patricroft Coal Wharf.

Fried Fish Shops.—There are 36 such premises now registered, an increase of one over the figures for 1907. The visits to these and greengrocers and fishmongers premises numbered 241. At the fried fish shops 11 sanitary defects were discovered and remedied, and notices were served requiring the prompt removal of offal and garbage in five other cases.

Workshops.—The total number now on the register is 111, a reduction of 6 as compared with the previous year. The visits of inspection numbered 270.

Diseases of Animals Acts.—There have been no cases of contagious diseases reported during the year. The few "piggeries" existing have been kept under supervision. In five cases limewashing had been neglected, and in 12 others sanitary defects were noted and remedied.

Proceedings taken before the Magistrates.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result of proceedings.</i>	<i>Amount of Penalty.</i>
Non-compliance with order to abate nuisance arising from the emission of black smoke.	Fined 10s. and costs	<div>£ s. d.</div> <div>0 19 6</div>
Non-compliance with notice requiring the abatement of a nuisance caused by the emission of black smoke. 3 cases of firms using the same chimney.	Orders granted and each firm fined costs. Total amount	<div>1 7 0</div>
Non-compliance with notice requiring the abatement of a nuisance arising from an overcrowded dwelling-house.	Fined costs (Notice complied with after the issue of the summons.)	<div>0 9 0</div>
Dirty condition of a dwelling-house.	Fined 10s. and costs ...	<div>1 0 6</div>
Non-compliance with notice requiring the abatement of a nuisance caused by keeping fowls in a dwelling-house.	Notice complied with after service of summons Fined costs	<div>0 9 0</div>
Non-compliance with notice requiring the provision of water closets in lieu of privies. (4 cases.) Eccles Corporation Act, 1901. Sec. 93.	Fined £2 0s. 0d., and costs in each case. ...	<div>9 18 0</div>
Do. do. do. (2 cases.)	Fined £2 10s. and costs in each case	<div>5 19 0</div>

**Tabulated particulars of Nuisances dealt with, and of other
Work done by the Staff in the Sanitary Department,
during the Year ended December 31st, 1908.**

	1908	1907	1906	1905
House Drains—taken up, cleansed & re-laid	955	662	552	481
" slopstone waste pipes, disconnected from	2	3	1	...
" bath " " "	3	2	1	...
" lavatory " " "	...	1	...	...
" privy drains " "	363	295	240	210
" downspouts " "	135	125	73	111
" ventilated 	128	81	47	27
" want of 	8	7	2	2
Gully Traps—defective ...	816	515	445	365
" want of 	9	4	4	4
" filthy 	30	17	8	2
Soil Pipes—defective 	15	9	5	2
" " ventilation of ...	10	8	4	11
" bath and lavatory waste pipes disconnected from ...	1	...	1	..
" downspouts disconnected from ...	5	4	1	8
Water closets—defective 'pan' ...	17	1	15	3
" various defects in 	55	93	41	33
" inefficient flush to 	14	1	...	6
" insufficient in mills, etc. (No. of cases)...	1	6	1	7
Slop-water closets—defective ...	48	37	51	25
Defective privy pits 	378	311	255	296
" ashpits 	102	32	37	45
" paving of yards and passages ...	272	139	184	144
" " cellar floors, etc. ...	26	25	41	68
" channelling 	2	2	6	2
" slopstone waste pipes ...	233	152	192	96
" brickwork around slop waste pipes ...	186	101	109	53
" eaves gutters and spouting ...	104	98	48	37
" bath and lavatory waste pipes ...	11	...	...	3
" roofs 	20	41	17	17
" manure middens 	5	...	4	1
" slopstones 	6	2	10	4
" urinals 	1	4	3	1
Cesspools abolished 	6	4	8	1
Dirty houses cleansed 	69	52	30	35
" van dwellings cleansed 	5	1	3	...
Yards, etc., cleansed 	32	65	20	14
Closets, filthy, cleansed 	35	18	12	4
House premises, damp... 	41	22	10	24
House premises, want of ventilation ...	14	...	..	...
Houses overcrowded 	32	7	5	4
Accumulations of manure and rubbish ...	73	67	53	21

	1908	1907	1906	1905
Buildings—obstructive to light and air, removed	14	55	9	11
Keeping fowls, etc., so as to cause nuisance	18	28	10	10
'Backing up' of sewage	9	2	2	...
Street gullies, defective... ..	1	19	3	6
Manholes—foul smells from	5	...	7	1
Sewers—defective	25	19	16	14
Waste of water	63	58	15	18
Want of manure middens	8	8	7	3
„ ashbin accommodation	89	132	158	132
Miscellaneous	56	41	40	82
Milkshops and cowsheds requiring lime- washing... ..	5	9	4	2
„ „ defects in remedied	14	7	2	...
Bakehouses requiring limewashing	12	18	17	2
„ defects in remedied	15	1	4	2
Workshops requiring cleansing and lime- washing... ..	17	15	16	10
„ defects in remedied	17	22	19	7
Slaughter-houses requiring limewashing ... ..	..	7	4	3
„ „ defects in remedied	3	7	3	6
Houses let-in-lodgings				
Keeping Lodgers, in unregistered premises	17	5	...	...
Houses let-in-lodgings—Breach of Byelaws	4	6	...	...
Stables requiring limewashing ... ..	..	2	...	...
Fried fish shops requiring limewashing ... ..	...	2	12	...
„ „ „ defects in remedied	11	5	10	...
„ „ „ accumulations of offal	5	1	4	...
Common lodging houses requiring lime- washing ... ..	...	...	1	...
Pigstyes requiring limewashing	5	5	8	...
„ defects in remedied	12	2	12	...
Back to back houses converted into through dwellings ... ..	...	..	...	2
No. of privies converted into water closets...	363	287	240	195
„ water closets provided in lieu of privies	651	489	407	343
„ houses not newly erected provided with new drains	563	358	321	246
„ preliminary notices served	25	87	10	10
„ committee's „ „	129	141	82	18
„ complaints made under Sec 41 P.H.A.	10	23	14	18
„ notices served under do.	4	5	4	66
„ notices under Sec 5 of L.D.P. Act, 1890, requiring stripping and limewashing	13	12	26	3
„ reports made under Sec 36 P.H.A.	50	52	39	32
„ notices served do do	35	28	39	32
„ cases before the magistrates	11	3	4	...
„ letters written	2060	1660	1885	1399
„ letters received	1005	1083	1118	889
„ visits in cases of zymotic diseases	371	514	555	388

		1908	1907	1906	1905
No. of visits in cases of phthisis...	...	26	48	76	78
„ „ other cases of sickness	...	1051	1057	603	2468
„ rooms disinfected	...	326	384	335	273
„ schools do	...	1	6	4	7
„ books do	...	20	49	56	...
„ stables, etc. do	...	...	...	5	...
„ walls, etc., stripped and limewashed...	...	183	220	200	149
„ re-inspection of nuisances...	...	6553	5793	5257	4888
„ inspections of dwellings	...	5041	4288	3804	3487
„ „ slaughter houses	...	123	87	71	51
„ „ milkshops	...	237	164	145	152
„ „ cowsheds	...	71	62	79	72
„ „ common lodging houses	...	68	66	65	70
„ „ houses let in lodgings	...	71	48	51	48
„ „ bakehouses	...	151	170	161	124
„ „ workshops	...	270	289	259	212
„ „ outworkers' premises	...	42	47	43	18
„ „ stables and piggeries	...	107	102	89	34
„ „ van dwellings	...	94	99	110	205
„ „ canal boats	...	48	45	51	52
„ „ fried fish & other shops	...	241	182	124	180
„ „ factory premises	...	12	...	...	...
„ „ marine stores	...	8	...	...	...
„ cottage water closets inspected	...	1588	1273	944	401
„ schools inspected...	...	...	6	8	2
„ owners seen re nuisances	...	395	349	303	288
„ smoke observations	...	28	41	40	40
„ 'tests' applied to drains	...	1024	660	612	769
„ drains opened up for examination	...	105	69	102	178
„ typhoid pails removed, cleansed, etc.	...	58	48	68	82
„ privy pits disinfected	...	3	21	56	19
„ Notices under Sec 93 Eccles Corpora-	...	...	...	...	...
„ tion Act 1901	...	24	28	23	33
„ Certificates under Sec 93 E.C.A. 1901	...	24	28	23	33

SECTION VI.

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

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Workshops and Workplaces.—The total number of workshops now registered is 111, and the rooms in use number 134. The trades for which they are used are as follows:—

Bookmaking	...	26	Blacksmiths	...	...	2
Dressmaking	...	25	Wheelwrights	...	...	2
Millinery	...	15	Laundries	...	...	2
Tailoring	...	15	Hosiers	...	...	1
Cabinet making	...	4	Goldbeating	...	...	1
Tin-plate works	...	3	Basket making	...	...	1
Saddlery	...	3	Carriage building	...	...	1
Joiners' shops	...	2	Dry soap making	...	...	1
Cycle repairing	...	2	Herb beer brewing	...	...	1
Watch repairing	...	2	Picture framing	...	...	1
Rope making			...	...	...	1

All these premises have been regularly inspected, and those newly registered have been measured up in order that the number of occupants may be properly regulated. The visits paid numbered 270.

There were employed 159 adult males, 150 adult females, 89 female young persons and 12 male young persons, a total of 410.

In 17 instances the workrooms were found to require whitewashing, and 17 sanitary defects were noted and remedied. There were 42 other infringements of the Act.

Out-workers.—Lists of out-workers were received from Manchester (3), Salford (1), Darwen (1), and private firms (2). The premises referred to were all inspected, 42 visits being paid to them.

Those registered number 18, and in every case the conditions under which employment was being carried on were found to be good.

Factories.—Three notices, having reference to insanitary conditions, were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, and all received attention--the matters complained of being remedied.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES & HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	12		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	270	3	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises including in part 3 of this Report) ...			
Total ...	282	3	

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	17	17		
Want of ventilation	1	1		
Overcrowding	2	2		
Want of drainage of floors	1	1		
Other nuisances	4	4		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient				
{ unsuitable or defective	6	6		
{ not separate for sexes	2	2		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses (s. 101				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	12	12		
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report)				
Total	45	45		

III.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107,					Inspection of Outworkers' Premises
	List received from employers. Sending twice in the year			Addresses of Outworkers		
	Lists	Outworkers		Received from other Councils,	Forwarded to other Councils	
		Con- tractors	Work- men,			
Wearing Apparel—						
(1) Making, &c. ...	2		2	5	Nil	42
(2) Cleaning & washing						
Total ...	2		2	5	Nil	42

IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of year.	Number
Bakehouses... ..	49
Dressmakers	25
Bootmakers... ..	26
Milliners	15
Tailors	15
Other Workshops	30
Total number of workshops on Register	160

V.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	3
Notified by H.M. Inspector	3
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	3
Other	11
Underground bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil
In use at the end of the year	Nil

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Annual Report of the Sewage Works Engineer and Manager
for the year 1908.

GENTLEMEN,

Sewage Flow.—There has been a slight increase in the flow of sewage to the Works; gaugings taken from February 16th to 22nd inclusive, giving an average flow of 1,450,000 gallons per day, as compared with 1,400,000 gallons last year. Fully 25 per cent of this flow is trade effluent which is turned into the sewers without any preliminary treatment whatever.

Pumping and Treatment.—The pumping and treatment of the sewage have been carried on without intermission during the whole of the year.

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

Destructors.—The Destructors have been in full working operation the whole of the year. All the steam required for pumping engines, etc., has been evaporated by the refuse destroyed, although its average calorific value as fuel this year has been low, evaporating 1·1 lb of water per lb of refuse, giving 157 I.H.P. at 20 lbs of steam per H.P. per hour. Taking coal at 8s. 10d. per ton, with a calorific value of 7lbs per pound, this is equivalent to a saving of over £706 in fuel.

The working capacity of the Destructors during the year averaged 30·70 tons per day of 24 hours. The whole of the ashpit refuse, dry ashes and trade refuse collected in the Borough have been destroyed, and 815 tons have been carted from the tip, towards the cost of the latter the Cleansing Committee kindly allowed 30s. per week for twelve weeks.

11,205 tons of refuse have been delivered during the year, and this has all been destroyed at a cost of one shilling per ton for labour with the exception of the tins, bricks, bottles, etc., picked out. (See Table 1.)

The tins are collected by the Central Hall Mission, Manchester, and the broken glass (pale green cullet) is sold to the Withington Street Glass Works, Pendleton, at 10s. per ton.

The cost of alterations and structural repairs to the Destructors for the last financial year was £5 16s.

The bye-product from the destructors as clinker equals 33 per cent of the total refuse destroyed, and was disposed of as follows:

2891 tons laid in contact beds and storm water filters
812 ton sold to contractors, etc.

The amount realised by sale of clinker to Capital Works Account was £216 17s. 5d. for 2891 tons at 1s. 6d. per ton. Fine cinders sold to contractors and the Highways Committee realised £18 10s. 10d., and broken glass, etc., £3 11s. 10d., the total receipts being £239 0s. 1d.

The water evaporated was 2,764,000 gallons.

Disinfecter.—196 disinfections have been successfully carried out during the year. The income was £102 18s. 0d., the profit being over £49.

Settling Tanks.—The settling tanks have been in working operation the whole of the year. The detritus tanks were cleaned out every fortnight, the first two settling tanks every six weeks, and the two new settling tanks every three months.

The average depth of sludge at these times was:—Detritus tanks, six feet; first two settling tanks, two feet six inches; the two new settling tanks two feet.

The weight of sludge deposited during the year was estimated at 3,500 tons.

Contact Beds.—The four half-acre contact beds in working operation are giving satisfactory results.

Farm.—The effluent from the contact beds, after being allowed to aerate and settle on the plot reserved for that purpose, is further treated by irrigation on the land.

For cabbage and mangold growing the land is widely ridged, and the crops grown upon the ridges, the effluent flowing down the furrows. The land is opened up when required with a horse hoe, the ridges stroked up, and irrigated as before.

The area of land is, however, too small to treat the whole of the contact bed effluent in this manner, and certain plots are therefore laid out as filtration areas, the effluent being run on from six to eight hours at a time with intervals for rest and aeration. The plots are worked for about six months in turn, then deeply ploughed and allowed a resting period.

Storm-Water.—Treating the storm-water is still a cause of great difficulty as pending the completion of storm-water filters, it has to be run on to a plot specially reserved for that purpose.

Sludge.—Part of the sludge has been utilised as manure upon the farm, and the remainder run into trenches three feet wide, fifteen inches deep, and four feet apart. When full and partly dried these are covered over with soil, ploughed, worked and cropped in the ordinary way.

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

Farming Stock.—There are five horses working on the farm, one cob for disinfecting van, etc., and one untrained colt aged three years.

The receipts from farm produce, etc., realised £326.

Wages paid on the Sewage and Destructor Works.—

1 Engine Driver, Fitter, 32/6 per week, with overtime paid for at the									
								same rate	
2 Enginemen 27s. per week each	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7 Destructor Firemen, 30s. per week each	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3 Tankmen, 24s.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3 Teamsmen, 25s. and 26s.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4 Farm Labourers (average) 24s.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 Clerk and Disinfectant Attendant, 26s. per week.									

Men employed on Capital Account are paid 5½d. to 6d. per hour, according to the nature of the work.

Extension of Works.—The extensions and alterations to the Sewage Disposal Works carried out during the year have been as follows :

The storm-water filters are in course of construction. Beds Nos. 1 and 3 are completed, and Bed No. 2 will be completed in March

next. The clinkers used in making these beds are obtained from the Destructors, roughly broken, and all under quarter-inch mesh rejected. When completed these filters will consist of four half-acre beds with a filtering capacity of 500 gallons per yard per day.

The Committee have decided to construct two half-acre area percolating filters, with an average depth of six feet, to be fed by fixed sprays, these filters will be constructed of the clinkers from the destructors, broken, screened and graded. The under-drainage will be formed by Naylor's Patent Filter Tiles laid on a concrete floor.

TABLE I.

MONTHLY RECORD OF REFUSE DESTROYED AND
COST OF DESTRUCTION.

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.
1908.							
January ...	328 18 0	443 7 0	11 3 0	21 10 0	804 18 0	47	8 3
February ...	350 4 2	511 5 0	12 7 2	25 6 1	899 3 1	42	0 11
March ...	353 15 2	548 3 3	12 5 1	9 17 0	924 1 2	45	11 4
April ...	411 14 2	502 11 2	13 7 0	... ..	927 13 0	47	5 3
May ...	508 14 3	478 18 1	16 2 2	23 14 1	1027 9 3	49	6 11
June ...	426 15 3	427 19 3	11 11 0	80 2 2	946 9 0	50	8 1
July ...	315 8 2	456 2 1	15 7 2	186 11 0	973 9 1	49	8 8
August ...	311 1 3	434 5 1	14 16 1	170 19 2	931 2 3	48	15 0
September .	354 5 2	453 3 1	18 7 1	87 17 1	918 13 1	47	15 3
October ...	338 15 0	496 4 3	23 9 3	115 9 3	973 19 1	45	13 7
November .	287 10 2	518 9 0	17 4 3	58 16 2	882 0 3	44	2 10
December .	337 4 3	617 1 0	11 12 3	35 12 0	1001 10 2	45	18 2
TOTAL.....					11205 10 1	£563	14 3

Annual cost in labour of destroying the refuse, including cleaning out boiler flues, &c., is 1s. per ton.

TABLE II.

The rainfall during 1908 upon the Eccles Corporation Sewage Farm, as registered by the rain gauge on the Settling Tanks, which is fixed at an altitude of 72 feet above sea level, has been as under :

MONTH. 1908	Rainfall per month.	Days on which over ·01 fell.	Greatest fall.
January ..	2·010	12	·355
February ...	2·880	22	·445
March	2·370	16	·500
April	2·185	15	·730
May	2·404	16	·682
June	1·645	10	·470
July	4·350	15	·960
August	2·790	14	·685
September ...	3·020	17	·570
October... ..	1·785	9	·550
November ...	2·470	16	·550
December ..	2·405	17	·510
Total .	30·314	179	

The following table gives the annual rainfall for the last ten years.

Year	Rainfall.	Year	Rainfall.
1898	26·927	1903	41·138
1899	31·899	1904	26·450
1900	38·167	1905	27·103
1901	30·909	1906	32·425
1902	25·903	1907	31·798

TABLE III.

Effluents from the Treatment of Sewage.

	Description of Sample.	Oxidizable organic matter.	Method of Treatment.	Remarks
		Oxygen absorbed 4 hours test Grains per gallon.		
	Eccles Corporation. Mar. 17, 1908 1-30 p.m. Fine weather	0.29	Tanks, filter and land	Clear and colourless Light brown flocculent sediment. No smell.
	Eccles Corporation June 2, 1908 3 p.m. Heavy rain during previous 24 hours	0.77	do.	Turbid brown liquid. Brown ochrey sediment. No smell.
	Eccles Corporation, Aug. 20, 1908 11-40 a.m. Fine weather.	0.75	do.	Slightly turbid brown liquid. Brown ochrey sediment. No smell.
	Eccles Corporation, Nov. 17, 1908 2-15 p.m. Showery weather.	0.59	do.	Turbid brown liquid. Light brown ochrey sediment No smell

(Signed)

FRANK SCUDDER, F.I.C.,

For SIR HENRY ROSCOE,

Mersey and Irwell Joint Rivers Committee.

* Number of Houses Certified in the Wards, during the year
ending December 31st, 1908

Barton	...	...	...	...	...	97
Eccles	...	...	...	...	...	17
Irwell...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Monton	...	...	...	...	...	48
Patricroft	...	...	...	...	...	2
Winton	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total						<u>202</u>

List of Streets and Passages Paved during the year ending
December 31st, 1908.

Algernon street, (flagging only)	...	...	...	...	182 $\frac{1}{3}$	Lin. yards
Bentcliffe street	...	...	...	...	92	"
Bright road (part of)	...	...	...	...	107	"
Chadwick road (part of)	...	...	...	...	286 $\frac{2}{3}$	"
Elizabeth street...	...	...	...	...	61	"
Fletcher avenue (part of)	...	...	...	...	22	"
Garden street	...	...	...	...	200 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
Kearsley street	...	...	...	...	77 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
Mirfield drive	...	...	...	...	127	"
Watson street	...	...	...	...	157	"
Wesley street	...	...	...	...	41	"
Wycliffe street	...	...	...	...	35	"
Total						<u>1,388$\frac{2}{3}$</u>
Back Albion grove	...	...	...	...	40 $\frac{2}{3}$	"
„ Bentcliffe street North	...	...	...	...	88	"
„ Bute street	...	...	...	...	42 $\frac{2}{3}$	"
„ Charles street West	...	...	...	...	48 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
„ Clifford street	...	...	...	...	64	"
„ Elizabeth street North	...	...	...	...	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
„ Elizabeth street South	...	...	...	...	31	"
„ Garden street East	...	...	...	...	163 $\frac{2}{3}$	"
„ Garden street West	...	...	...	...	171	"
„ Green street	...	...	...	...	123	"
„ Lorne street	...	...	...	...	40 $\frac{1}{3}$	"

No. 1	Passage, Elizabeth street	...	...	...	56	"
No. 2	" " "	...	...	...	40	"
No. 3	" " "	...	...	...	16	"
No. 4	" " "	...	...	...	21	"
No. 1	" Garden street ...	...	...	...	13	"
No. 2	" " " ...	...	...	...	13	"
Total					... 1,005	"

New Sewers Laid during the year ending December 31st 1903.

Algernon street (Extension)
 Bell terrace
 Bentcliffe street (Extension)
 Crawford street
 Darwell avenue
 Gilbert street
 Fir street
 Jackson's square
 Kearsley street (Extension)
 Lewis street "
 Reginald street "
 Rear of 37—48, Barton road
 " 2—54, Bell terrace
 " 2—20, Berkeley street
 " 42—52, Cecil street
 " 1—9, Cleavley street
 " 13—51, Crawford street
 " 2—30, and 1—25, Darwell avenue
 " 2—26, Fir street
 " 2—18, and 19—35, Gilbert street
 " 13—19, Higher croft
 " 2—32, Kirkman avenue
 " 48—64, Tindall street

Sewers Relaid during the year ending December 31st, 1908.

Name of Street.

Adelaide street (part of)
 Higher Croft (part of)
 Mount street (part of)
 Wilding street

Sewers Relaid during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1908—continued.

Rear of	1—11, Adelaide street
„	1—27, Bridgewater street
„	2—32, Barton grove
„	8—10, Barlow buildings
„	1—17, Charles street
„	2—10, Cross road
„	23—35, Cawdor street
„	11—21, Ellesmere street
„	1—11, Green street
„	1— 9, Gilda Brook road
„	14—16, Gilda Crescent road
„	13—25, 22 and 24, Irwell Grove
„	195—203, 386—392, and 462—480, Liverpool road
„	2—10, Milton street
„	29—35, Myrtle grove
„	60—76, Nelson street
„	29—43, Park street
„	2— 8, Russell street
„	1—15, South King street
„	14—20, Tetlow grove
„	162—172, Trafford road
„	24—36, Vicar street
„	52—72, 163—167, Worsley road

Passage abutting on the gable to 35, Albert street

Near 341, Trafford road

* Kindly furnished by the Borough Surveyor.

SANITARY LEGISLATION IN 1908.

SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS ACT.

This Act consolidates the enactments with respect to Small Holdings and Allotments in England and Wales.

Part I. (Sections 1 to 22) relates to small holdings, and empowers County Councils to put its provisions into operation if they are of opinion that there is such a demand for small holdings in their respective Counties as justifies them in doing so. They are empowered to prepare schemes, and to acquire land for small holdings for persons who desire to buy, or lease, the land with the view of themselves cultivating the holdings. A County Council may arrange with the Council of any borough or urban district in the county for the exercise by the Council of that borough or district, as agents for the County Council, of the County Council's powers of acquiring, adopting, and managing small holdings. County Councils are also empowered to advance money for the purchase of small holdings; and power is also given to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to provide small holdings in any locality, and exercise the powers of a County Council.

Part II. (Sections 23-37) relates to Allotments, and empowers, Town Councils, Urban District Councils, and Parish Councils to provide allotments not exceeding one acre in extent, for the labouring classes, and in default of action by District or Parish Councils it is the duty of the County Councils to act. The Act also contains full powers as to the purchase of land by agreement, and also as to its compulsory acquisition, and provides for the borrowing of money for the purposes of the Act by County Councils and the Councils of Boroughs, Urban Districts or Parishes.

This Act comes into operation on January 1st, 1909, and does not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT.

On the passing of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and on the adoption of that Act by Metropolitan Borough Councils, it was found

that Borough Councils in the metropolis had no power to appoint and pay the lady Health Visitors which are requisite if the full benefit of the Act of 1907 is to be obtained. It was necessary to procure statutory authority for such appointments, and so with that object the London County Council included a clause in their General Powers Act of last Session. Amongst a number of other matters dealt with in that Act it provides, in Section 6, that any metropolitan Sanitary Authority may, on or after 1st January, 1909, "appoint suitable women (to be known as Health Visitors) for the purpose of giving to persons advise as to the proper nurture, care, and management of young children, and the promotion of cleanliness, and discharging such other duties (if any) as may be assigned to them." It also provides that "the Local Government Board may make regulations prescribing the qualification, mode of appointments, duties, salary, and tenure of office of Health Visitors appointed under this section, and no appointment of a Health Visitor shall be made otherwise than in accordance with such regulations." The section also empowers the County Council to pay out of the county funds and charge to the Exchequer Contribution Account any sum or sums by way of contribution towards the salaries of any Health Visitors so appointed, not exceeding in the case of any such person one-half of her salary.

REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD.

In pursuance of the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, the Local Government Board have made two sets of Regulations, one called (a) the "Public Health (First Series: Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908," and the other (b) the "Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations, 1908." These Regulations come into operation on the 1st January, 1909.

(a) The Regulations relating to *Unsound Food* have been framed with the object of securing that articles of food which are unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, and which as part of the cargo of a ship are brought to a place in this country, either as a place of destination, or as a place of deposit for transmission to a place of destination elsewhere in the United Kingdom, shall be dealt with at the port of discharge.

The Regulations are very comprehensive, and one or two points deserve to be specially referred to. The Medical Officer of Health is authorised to examine articles of food which have been landed with-

in the district of the Sanitary Authority. If the circumstances, in his opinion, so require, he may also examine such articles before they have been landed, but in that case the consent and co-operation of the local officers of Customs is required. Facilities are to be given for the purposes of the Medical Officer of Health's examination in the matter of convenient arrangement, unpacking, &c., and he is authorised to apply to a Justice for a warrant to enter premises in special cases. Inspection of foodstuffs should in ordinary cases be made after they have been landed. Exercise of the powers of inspection on the ship or on lighters and barges may, however, be a matter of importance in special cases, as where the vessel discharges a cargo of foodstuffs overside.

In order to meet the case of particular consignments in which it is necessary that special examination should be made (*e.g.*, in the laboratory) powers of sampling are conferred, but samples of foodstuffs, which themselves possess a material money value, should be taken only in cases where there is substantial reason for this course.

(b) The *Foreign Meat Regulations* are also fairly comprehensive, and will apply to a considerable foreign trade. As pointed out in the circular letter of the Local Government Board on the subject, that Board have given attention to the danger to public health entailed by the unrestricted importation of certain kinds of meat foods, and to the circumstance that equitable and efficient administration by Local Authorities in respect of disease and unsoundness in meat may be seriously hampered by such importation.

The new Regulations are designed to deal with foreign boneless meat which is imported in the form of scraps, trimmings, or other pieces not sufficiently indentifiable with definite parts of a carcase, and which has not before importation been made ready for human consumption in the form of sausage, or of another prepared or manufactured article of food ; with imported tripe, tongues, or kidneys to which certain chemical preservatives have been applied ; and with severed parts of a pig not prepared before importation as bacon or ham, and not contained in a package with an "official certificate" unopened on it or attached to it as evidence that the pig from which the meat is derived has been certified by a competent authority in the place of origin to be free from disease at the time of slaughter. These meats are classed together in the regulations as "Foreign Meat of Class I.," and unless the importer of meat of this class exports it at

his own expense, or furnishes proof, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations, that it is not intended for sale for human consumption, the meat is required to be destroyed.

With a view to stopping the importation of carcasses of pigs from which the lymphatic glands about the throat and elsewhere are absent (thereby preventing the detection of evidence of tuberculosis and other diseases in the carcass), the Regulations provide that carcasses of pigs, not prepared as bacon or ham, which are imported without the lymphatic glands, and from which the heads have been removed (called in the Regulations "Foreign Meat of Class II.") shall be dealt with in a similar manner to Foreign Meat of Class I.

"Foreign Meat of Class III." consists of the severed parts of pig, not prepared as bacon or ham, and not being foreign meat of Class I., but contained in a package with an "official certificate" * attached as evidence that the pig from which the meat has been derived has been certified by a competent authority in the place of origin to be free from disease at the time of slaughter, and that the meat has been certified by the like Authority to have been dressed or prepared and packed with the needful observance of all requirements for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the meat as an article of food. Meat of this class will not be interfered with.

A further object of the Regulations is to provide means by which foreign meat generally which is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption may be detected and dealt with by Public Health Authorities at the place of importation.

The execution of these Regulations will devolve in part on the Officers of Customs, but otherwise it is entrusted to the Port Sanitary Authorities and to the Councils of riparian districts. Powers of inspection for the purposes of the Regulations are conferred upon the Medical Officer of Health or any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority to act in the execution of the Regulations, and upon any other person appointed or employed by the Authority under the Regulations to exercise any powers or discharge any duties assigned to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Regulations require that the Officer of Customs shall cause to be detained, for examination by the Medical Officer of Health of

* The "official certificates" which are to be accepted for this purpose have not been defined and published at the time of going to press.

the Sanitary Authority, any foreign meat which, according to the best opinion which, in the circumstances of the case, his knowledge enables him to form, has the characteristics of foreign meat of either Class I. or Class II.

If he finds that the cargo comprises Foreign Meat of Class III. or Foreign Meat Unclassed he may allow it to be removed, unless he is of opinion that the meat requires examination by the Medical Officer of Health.

It will be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health, on being informed by the Customs Officer of the detention, to examine the meat and to give either a notice forbidding its removal for any purpose other than exportation, or a certificate that it may be removed. But he is not to give a certificate and must give a notice as regards Foreign Meat of Class I. or Class II., and also as regards Foreign Meat of Class III., or Foreign Meat Unclassed if it is, in his opinion, notwithstanding the official certificate, diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption.

Similar Regulations have been made by the Local Government Boards of Scotland and Ireland.

During its Autumn Sitting Parliament devoted much time to the consideration of the *Housing, Town Planning, &c., Bill*, introduced by Mr. John Burns on behalf of the Government, "to amend the law relating to the housing of the working classes, to provide for the making of town planning schemes, and to make further provision with respect to the appointment and duties of County Medical Officers of Health." If the Bill becomes law, amongst other provisions, the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health by every County Council will be compulsory instead of optional as at present. The officer's duties will also be defined. The Bill, however, has been dropped for want of time, and because of the contentious nature of some of its proposals. Probably it will be again submitted to Parliament next Session. Another very useful measure which Parliament has had under consideration is the *Children's Bill*, introduced by the Home Secretary, "to consolidate and amend the law relating to the protection of children and young persons, reformatory, and industrial schools, and juvenile offenders, and otherwise to amend the law with respect to children and young persons.

Mr Burns has not, however, yet fulfilled his promises to lay before Parliament Bills to amend the laws as to the *Pollution of Rivers*, so as to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, or to amend and strengthen the law relating to our *Milk Supply*. Legislation on both these subjects is very urgently needed.





BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

SWINTON & PENDLEBURY URBAN DISTRICT

WORSLEY URBAN DISTRICT

ELLERSHURST PARK

BROADDALE PARK

WESTWOOD



COUNTY OF SALFORD

CANAL



