

[Report 1913] / Medical Officer of Health, Eccles Borough.

Contributors

Eccles (Greater Manchester, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1913

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/qf5a6mks>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



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 1913.

Issued by Order of the Health Committee.

ECCLES :

Bogg & Sons, Printers, 167, Church Street.

BOROUGH OF EGGLES

ANNUAL

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1907

BY THE BOROUGH ENGINEER

AND THE BOROUGH COUNCIL

PRINTED BY THE BOROUGH ENGINEER

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Section I.—TRADE, &C., OF THE DISTRICT	9
„ II.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY	10
„ III.—VITAL STATISTICS	11
„ IV.—RECORD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES	18
„ V.—TUBERCULOSIS	22
„ VI.—VACCINATION	36
„ VII.—BIRTHS	38
„ VIII.—INFANTILE MORTALITY	40
„ IX.—REPORT OF THE LADIES' HEALTH SOCIETY ...	44
„ X.—SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION	47
„ XI.—PAVING AND SEWERING	58
„ XII.—REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT	59
„ XIII.—BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT	60
„ XIV.—REPORT OF THE SEWAGE FARM MANAGER ...	61
„ XV.—REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR	68

CONTENTS

PAGE

1	THE HISTORY OF THE	
2	3	4
5	6	7
8	9	10
11	12	13
14	15	16
17	18	19
20	21	22
23	24	25
26	27	28
29	30	31
32	33	34
35	36	37
38	39	40
41	42	43
44	45	46
47	48	49
50	51	52
53	54	55
56	57	58
59	60	61
62	63	64
65	66	67
68	69	70
71	72	73
74	75	76
77	78	79
80	81	82
83	84	85
86	87	88
89	90	91
92	93	94
95	96	97
98	99	100

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

--O--

Municipal Year Ending 1914.

Chairman—Councillor R. EVANS.

Vice-Chairman—Alderman W. J. NUTTALL, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Councillor H. CORNER).

Alderman W. PEARSON.

„ T. THOMPSON, J.P.

Councillor W. T. ALEXANDER, J.P.

„ J. HEATON.

„ W. SCOTT FORBES, J.P.

„ F. W. OGDEN.

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

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Memorial Day, June 1904

Resolved, That the
Health Committee of the
City of New York do hereby
recommend to the Board of
Health the following
persons for appointment as
members of the Health
Committee for the year
1905:

Dr. J. C. H. Smith
Dr. J. C. H. Smith

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1913.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1913. It is highly gratifying to be able to report that the past year establishes a record in the history of the Health Administration of the Borough. The death rate and the infantile mortality rate are by a long way the lowest on record.

The death rate was 12·4 per 1000 as compared with 13·6 for last year, with 13·0 for the 145 smaller towns (of which Eccles is one) and 13·4 for England and Wales. The death rate for the 96 great towns was 14·7. The death rate ten years ago was 14·8 per 1000, and twenty years ago was 18·6 per 1000. In 1876 the death rate was 25·4 per 1000. The infantile mortality was 89—(another record)—as compared with 98 for last year, 145 for 1904, and 191 for 1894 (twenty years ago). These figures speak for themselves, and show what enormous strides have been made in sanitation in the Borough.

The year 1913 will remain famous on account of what was achieved in it. For the first time modern sanitary science was applied to the solution of the White Scourge—Tuberculosis. This was not done by an Act of Parliament, but a Local Government Order made the disease in all its forms a notifiable one. The action of the Local Government Board was followed up by the Board of Agriculture with the Tuberculosis Order, which came into force on May 1st. This effected in the bovine world what the previous Order of February had effected in the human. By this Order systematic inspection of all cattle is compulsory, and the onus of paying one-half the value of all cattle slaughtered compulsorily is placed on the Local Authority.

A very large amount of work has been done under the Housing and Town Planning Act. 26 houses have been demolished as unfit for habitation. The Committee has under consideration a large scheme of

re-construction in the South-East Eccles Area. Already considerable progress has been made in the progress of this work of doing what the Chairman of the Committee (Councillor R. Evans) describes as "cleaning up our town."

Still further progress has been made in the abolition of the abomination of the privy midden. Last year there were 64 of these antidiluvian structures, at the present time there are 28. Several of these are under notice, and some of them are not in use. Twenty years ago there were 3,404 of these structures in the Borough.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops have been thoroughly and systematically inspected, and many improvements carried out.

The Sewage Farm continues to work well. A Report on the Farm is included.

The Common Lodging-Houses have been frequently inspected, and also the Houses Let in Lodgings. Several cases of over-crowding have been dealt with. Owing to the practically stagnant condition of the building trades due to recent legislation, I am afraid this will be a serious trouble for some time to come.

I have again to thank my colleagues Mr. Laskey, Mr. Knowles and Mr. Hulse for loyal support and assistance in carrying out this most important work.

I beg to thank the Chairman and the Members of the Committee for the assistance they have given me.

I am,

Yours obediently,

W. M. HAMILTON,

M.D., M.CH.B.A.O., D.P.H., &c., &c.

SECTION I.

Trade, &c. 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 2,058 acres, and the population according to the last census, 41,945—now estimated at 43,000.

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 Moiton 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.

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.

SECTION II.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1913.

POPULATION estimated to the middle of the year, 1913	43,000
BIRTHS—Males, 492; Females, 479 (after allowing for inward and outward transfers)	971
ANNUAL RATE of BIRTHS per 1,000 of population ...	22·5
DEATHS Registered in the Borough — Males, 276; Females, 301	577
ANNUAL DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the population, after deducting the Deaths belonging to out-districts, and adding Deaths of residents occurring outside district...	12·4
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	1·4
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births)	89
EXCESS of REGISTERED BIRTHS over DEATHS (corrected)	435
DENSITY.—The Mean Density of the Borough per acre is equal to	20·8
Persons per acre:—In BARTON WARD, 23·3; ECCLES WARD, 56·6; IRWELL WARD, 30·0; MONTON & PARK WARD, 12·2; PATRICROFT WARD, 40·9; WINTON WARD, 12·5.	
ACRES.	
AREA :—The total Area of the Borough of Eccles ...	2,058
RATEABLE VALUE for District Rate purposes at April 1st, 1913	£178,819
NETT VALUE of a PENNY RATE	£686

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1913.

BIRTH RATE	23·9
DEATH RATE (corrected)	13·4
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births)	109

SECTION III.

Vital Statistics.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—The census returns taken in April 1911, show that the population at that date was 41,945.

Table shewing Acreage, Number of Houses, and Population of the various Wards at Census, and estimated at the end of June, 1913.

Ward.	Acreage.	Census 1911.						Estimated June 1913			Population
		Dwelling-houses.			Population.			Dwelling-houses.			
		Inhabi- ted.	Unin- habit'd	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Inhabi- ted.	Unin- habit'd	Total	
BARTON	382½	1949	85	2034	4319	4394	8713	2122	14	2136	8925
ECCLES	108½	1418	92	1510	2324	3165	6089	1495	23	1518	6196
IRWELL	182	1221	46	1267	2637	2737	5374	1253	26	1279	5476
MONTON and PARK	531	1458	135	1593	2723	3705	6428	1603	43	1646	6481
PATRICROFT ...	175½	1459	84	1543	3467	3552	7019	1535	9	1544	7177
WINTON	678½	1839	60	1899	4037	4285	8322	1858	41	1899	8511
TOTALS FOR THE BOROUGH	2058	9344	02	9846	20107	21838	41945	9866	*156	10022	42766

* Of this number 48 are "closed" houses.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 971, as against 952 for 1912. Of these 492 were males, and 479 females; this gives a Birth rate of 22·5 per 1,000 of the population, as against 22·4 for 1912; 22·2 for 1911; and 22·6 for 1910. There were 41 illegitimate births, being 4·2 per cent of the total number of births.

DEATHS.—Of the 577 deaths registered as having occurred within the Borough, 276 were males, and 301 females; of these 94 were of persons belonging to outside districts. (*see Table*). Seven deaths belonging to this Borough occurred at the Ladywell Sanatorium, and 46 in Institutions in Manchester, Salford, and other places outside the Borough. After correcting for the above, the death-rate for the year was 12·4 per 1000, of the population, as against 13·6 for 1912.

Table of Births and Deaths belonging to various Wards.

Ward.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Uncor'd No. of Births.	Birth rate per 1,000.
BARTON	111	12·4	223	24·9
ECCLES	64	10·3	124	20·0
IRWELL	86	15·7	127	23·1
MONTON & PARK ...	60	9·2	92	14·1
PATRICROFT	90	12·5	183	25·4
WINTON	125	14·6	224	14·6
TOTALS for the BOROUGH	536	12·4	973	22·6

I append the following table showing the mortality rates of England and Wales, and in the 241 towns, as compared with those of this Borough.

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES (1913).

*Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913
(Provisional Figures).*

	Annual rate per 1000 living.			Deaths under one year to 1000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.		
		Crude.	Standardized.*	
England and Wales	23·9	13·7	13·4	109
96 Great Towns (including London)	25·1	14·3	14·7	116
145 Smaller Towns	23·9	12·8	13·0	112
England and Wales, less the 241 Towns ...	22·2	13·1	12·1	96
London	24·8	14·2	14·2	104
Eccles	22·5	13·4	12·4	89

*The standardized death rates (formerly called corrected death rates) are the rates which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901. A description of the method of standardizing these death rates is to be found in the Registrar General's Annual Report for 1913, p. xxix.

As before stated 94 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 Officers 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	23
Swinton	Do.	19
Walkden	Do.	13
Irlam	Do.	7
Manchester	ST. JOSEPH'S HOME	10
Salford	Do.	6
Manchester	UNION WORKHOUSE	4
Urmston	Do.	4
Barton-on-Irwell	Do.	2
Burnley	ST. JOSEPH'S HOME	1
Wilmslow... ..	Do.	1
St. Annes... ..	Do.	1
Preston	Do.	1
Acton	Do.	1
Atherton	BRIDGEWATER CANAL	1
	Total	94

MORTALITY IN AGE GROUPS :—

Deaths under one year	87
do. 1 year and under 2 years	34
do. 2 years and under 5 years	30
do. 5 years and under 15 years... ..	28
do. 15 years and under 25 years	21
do. 25 years and under 45 years... ..	64
do. 45 years and under 65 years... ..	142
do. over 65 years	130
	<hr/> 536

INFANTILE MORTALITY :—

The total number of deaths under one year belonging to the Borough was 87. This gives an infantile rate of 89 per 1000 births, as compared with 98 for 1912 and 115 for 1911.

*ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE :—

The number of deaths due to the principal zymotic diseases was 62. This gives a rate of 1·4 per 1000 of population, as compared with 1·6 for 1912.

Scarlet Fever.—One death was due to this disease.

Measles.—Eleven deaths were due to this disease.

Enteric Fever.—Two deaths.

Diphtheria and Croup.—Five deaths, as compared with five for 1912.

Diarrhœa—There were 39 deaths from this disease, compared with 8 for 1912.

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

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

Acute Lung Diseases.—Bronchitis, and all forms of Pneumonia.—The deaths from these diseases numbered 101; giving a death rate of 2.3 per 1,000, as compared with 2.4 for 1912.

Influenza.—There were four deaths from this disease.

Phthisis.—33 deaths were attributed to this disease, the death rate from which was equal to .76 per 1,000, as compared with 1.2 in 1912.

Cancer.—40 deaths were attributed to this disease, the death rate from which was equal to .9.

Other Tubercular Diseases.—The deaths from these diseases numbered 7, giving a death rate of .16 per 1,000, against .21 for last year.

**Total Deaths & Death Rates from all causes. Children under
5 years of age. Zymotic and Pulmonary Diseases
For the Years 1876-1913.**

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.	53		97	4.9
1881	383	17.4	56	2.5	155	40.4	66	3.0	70	3.1
1882	434	19.0	59	2.5	190	49.0	46	2.0	113	4.9
1883	371	15.7	53	2.2	173	47.0	45	1.9	90	3.8
1884	399	16.4	83	3.4	181	45.0	41	1.6	87	3.5
1885	419	16.6	54	2.1	157	37.0	46	1.8	91	3.6
5 years average	401	17.0	61	2.5	171	43.6	48	2.0	90	3.7
1886	419	16.1	47	1.8	186	44.1	40	1.5	93	3.5
1887	475	17.8	90	3.3	219	42.6	41	1.5	127	4.7
1888	437	15.9	54	1.9	183	41.8	49	1.7	100	3.6
1889	465	16.4	79	2.7	213	45.8	49	1.7	93	3.2
1890	603	20.8	50	1.7	218	36.1	50	1.7	142	4.9
5 years average	479	17.4	64	2.2	203	42.0	45	1.6	111	3.9
1891	683	22.3	94	3.1	292	42.7	43	1.4	143	4.7
1892	554	18.1	35	1.1	205	37.0	50	1.6	93	3.0
1893	608	18.6	82	2.5	247	40.6	39	1.2	113	3.5
1894	443	13.0	49	1.4	183	41.3	47	1.4	74	2.3
1895	552	16.2	104	3.1	239	41.4	54	1.6	97	2.9
5 years average	568	17.6	72	2.2	233	40.6	45	1.4	104	3.2
1896	551	15.7	104	3.0	221	40.1	50	1.4	76	2.2
1897	580	16.7	94	2.7	248	42.7	56	1.6	115	3.3
1898	573	16.6	114	3.2	232	40.0	44	1.2	95	2.7
1899	600	16.7	127	3.5	215	35.8	46	1.2	98	2.7
1900	619	17.0	91	2.5	220	35.5	38	1.0	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
1909	568	13.6	28	.67	158	27.9	46	1.1	111	2.6
1910	545	12.8	58	1.3	179	32.8	25	.58	96	2.2
5 years average	558	13.8	50	1.2	183	32.2	36	.90	106	2.6
1911	582	13.7	74	1.7	159	22.3	43	1.0	74	1.7
1912	580	13.6	69	1.6	164	28.2	53	1.2	104	2.4
1913	536	12.4	62	1.4	151	28.2	33	.76	101	2.3

Borough of Eccles.

—O—

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1913, and previous years.

Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Number	Rate	of non-residents registered in the District.	of residents not registered in the District.	Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	Number	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	... 40000	1081	.....	.....	596	14·9	65	27	129	119	558	13·9
1909	... 41500	993	.....	.....	606	14·6	74	36	110	110	568	13·6
1910	... 42500	963	.....	.....	586	13·7	80	39	117	121	545	12·8
1911	... 42200	940	935	22·1	605	14·3	81	58	108	115	582	13·7
1912	... 42500	964	952	22·4	620	14·5	83	43	93	98	580	13·6
1913	... 43000	973	971	22·5	577	13·4	94	53	87	89	536	12·4

Area of District in acres 2,058

Total population at all ages 41,945

Number of Inhabited Houses 9344

Average number of persons per house 4·5

} At
Census,
of 1911.

The Union Workhouse is situate within the Borough.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death. I	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages 2	Under 1 year 3	1 and under 2 4	2 and under 5 5	5 and under 15 6	15 and under 25 7	25 and under 45 8	45 and under 65 9	65 and upwards 10	
All causes { Certified ...	536	87	34	30	28	21	64	142	13	128
Uncertified										
Enteric Fever ...	2				1		1			
Small-pox ...										
Measles ...	11	1	4	5	1					1
Scarlet Fever ...	1			1						
Whooping Cough ...	4	1	2	1						1
Diphtheria and Croup ...	5			2	3					
Influenza ...	4						2	2		
Erysipelas ...	1							1		
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	33				3	6	13	10	1	18
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	6			2	4					
Other tuberculous diseases ...	7	2	2		2		1			
Cancer, malignant disease ...	40						5	17	18	7
Rheumatic Fever ...	5							4	1	2
Meningitis ...	3	2		1						1
Organic heart disease ...	51				1	3	7	28	12	21
Bronchitis ...	34	9	2	1			3	8	11	14
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	67	10	10	9	4	1	6	16	11	13
Other diseases of the respiratory organs ...	1						1			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	39	24	8	2	1			2	2	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	2				1				1	
Cirrhosis of liver ...	4						1	2	1	
Alcoholism ...										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	16						3	9	4	
Puerperal Fever ...	2					1	1			
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	2			1			1			
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	20	20								2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	9			1	1	3	1	2	1	1
Suicides ...	8					6	2			
Other Defined Diseases ...	157	18	6	4	6	1	15	40	67	45
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2						1	1		1
	536	87	34	30	28	21	64	142	130	128
SUB-ENTRIES included in above figures-										
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...										
Poliomyelitis ...										
Tetanus ...	1					1				1

SECTION IV.

—0—
RECORD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
—0—

The total number of cases notified during the year was 298, as compared with *151 for 1912 (* not including Tuberculosis).

Diseases.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCARLET FEVER ...	113	3	134	6	208	5	186	5	180	7	171	4	58	1	127	2	82	1	65	1
DIPHTHERIA ...	32	7	30	6	28	5	33	8	30	3	53	8	27	2	32	4	26	4	33	5
MEMBRANOUS CROUP ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
ENTERIC FEVER ...	36	8	17	4	22	4	13	3	13	4	22	4	180	21	12	3	14	4	9	2
PUERPERAL FEVER ...	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	1	2	2	5	2
MEASLES ...	...	4	...	16	...	3	...	5	...	18	...	1	...	13	...	7	...	29	...	11
WHOOPING COUGH ...	...	22	...	6	...	...	...	24	...	15	...	2	...	13	...	1	...	26	...	4
DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY ...	...	18	...	4	...	30	...	14	...	12	...	9	...	8	...	54	...	8	...	39
ERYSIPELAS ...	19	...	27	1	9	2	20	1	7	...	14	...	22	1	14	...	20	1	22	1
CONTINUED FEVER ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
OPHTHALMIA NEOMATORUM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
TUBERCULOSIS ALL FORMS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	30
TOTAL ...	202	63	211	43	269	49	254	60	231	62	262	28	290	60	190	72	151	77	298	95

Monthly Return of Notification of Infectious Diseases.

1913	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Tuberculosis (All Forms)	Totals.
January ...	2	4	1	1	3	...	...	11	22
February...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	21	31
March ...	5	1	1	1	3	...	...	10	22
April ...	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	12	22
May ...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	22	29
June ...	6	1	2	1	3	...	...	16	29
July ...	7	2	1	...	...	...	1	10	21
August ...	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	8	16
September.	12	2	...	...	3	1	1	8	27
October ..	9	3	...	...	2	...	...	21	35
November .	7	3	1	..	1	...	...	8	20
December .	6	3	...	...	1	1	...	13	24
Totals ...	65	33	9	5	22	2	2	160	298

Borough of Eccles.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1913.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified. At Ages.—Years.							Total Cases Notified in each locality.							Total cases removed to Hospital.			
	At all Ages	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards.	Barton Ward	Eccles Ward	Irwell Ward	Monton Ward	Patricroft Wd	Winton Ward		Total		
Small-pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ..	33	1	12	15	2	3	..	..	13	2	6	..	8	4	33	16	...	...
Erysipelas...	22	...	2	1	2	7	8	2	7	4	4	..	2	5	28	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever ..	65	...	11	48	5	1	..	..	12	15	3	9	11	15	65	16	...	...
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Enteric Fever ..	9	..	..	5	1	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	2	9	7	...	...
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Continued Fever...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	5	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	1	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Poliomyelitis ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	105	2	2	29	15	37	19	1	21	14	28	5	11	26	105	..	...	...
Other forms of Do.	55	..	13	30	8	3	1	..	8	8	7	3	12	17	55	..	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	...	...
Totals ...	298	5	41	129	35	57	28	3	63	45	52	18	49	71	298	41	...	...

Isolation Hospital—Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford. Total available beds 26.

Distribution of Infectious Diseases into Wards.

Diseases.	BARTON		ECCLES		IRWELL		MONTON and PARK		PATRI-CROFT		WINTON		Total.	
	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths
SMALL-POX ... ..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
SCARLET FEVER	12	...	15	...	3	...	9	..	11	1	15	...	65	1
DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP...	13	1	2	...	6	...	...	..	8	2	4	2	33	5
ENTERIC FEVER	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	9	2
PUERPERAL FEVER ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	5	2
MEASLES .. ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	11
WHOOPING COUGH ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4
DIARRHŒA and } DYSENTERY. }	...	14	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	39
ERYSIPELAS	7	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	22	1
ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
CONTINUED FEVER ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TUBERCULOSIS (Pulmonary)	21	5	14	3	28	4	5	1	11	3	26	7	105	23
TUBERCULOSIS (other than Pulmonary	8	1	8	2	7	1	3	...	12	2	17	1	55	7
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
TOTAL	63	24	45	8	52	15	18	2	49	15	71	31	298	95

AMOUNT OF HOSPITAL ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There were 41 cases of infectious diseases removed to hospital, being 29·5 per cent of the total number of cases notified.

Scarlet Fever—cases notified	66,	removed	16,	per centage	24·2
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	do.	33,	do.	16,	do. 48·4
Enteric fever	do.	9,	do.	7,	do. 77·7
Puerperal fever	do.	5,	do.	1	do. 20·0
Erysipelas	do.	22,	do.	1,	do. 45·4
Acute Poliomyelitis	do.	2,	do.	—	do. —
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	do.	2,	do.	—	do. —

In 1912, 32·4 per cent of notified cases were removed; 22·6 per cent in 1911, 53·8 per cent in 1910

SECTION V.

Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases.

The year 1913, on which we are reporting, did not lend its title to any serious Sanitary Act, such as the years 1875 and 1890, but the year 1913 will always remain on record as the year in which the "White Scourge" has been definitely tackled. For years the Society of Medical Officers of Health has agitated for the compulsory Notification of Phthisis. Ten years ago this was considered a "fad," to-day it is a fact. Treatment alone cannot cure consumption. It is necessary to have good housing and good food. During the year the Committee has authorised me to supply milk daily to several consumptive cases. To give one example. The father and two children were suffering from the disease. The father, to save expense, went into the Union Hospital, shortly followed by one of the children. On investigation I found that the other children (one consumptive) and the mother were living on bread and Spanish onions. It is quite impossible to build up a resistant constitution on such a diet. I consulted the Chairman of the Committee, and with his approval—subsequently endorsed by the Committee—we are allowing them a quart of milk daily.

Power to act is given to Councils and Medical Officers of Health in Articles VIII and IX of the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911.

"Article VIII.—Upon receipt of a notification . . . the Medical Officer of Health or an Officer acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such inquiries and take such steps as may appear to him to be necessary or desirable for preventing the spread of infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection . . ."

"Article IX.—(1) . . . a Council on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health may supply all such medical or other assistance, and all such facilities and articles as may reasonably be required for the detection of pulmonary tuberculosis, and for preventing the spread of infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection, and for that purpose may appoint such officers, do such acts, and make such arrangements as may be necessary . . ."

Articles VIII and IX of the Order make the Medical Officer of Health Chief Administrative Officer. It is by him personally, or by an officer acting under his direction, that steps must be taken to prevent the

spread of, and to remove conditions favourable to, infection. It is on his advice that the Council may take steps for the detection and prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis. The only manner in which his personal duties are limited is by the time at his disposal, but in every case he must be the chief administrative officer and must control the working of the scheme, and all officers must act under his directions.

Article IX, which defines the duties of Councils, is of such importance that it is worthy of consideration in detail.

1. *The Detection of Tuberculosis*.—Councils in the future will not only make arrangements for the examination of the sputum, but also for the appointment of clinical experts to assist the general practitioner in his diagnosis. They will also make arrangements for inquiry in each case, not only for the history of the patient, but also for particulars of the health of each member of the family and their intimates, whether fellow-workers or friends. Painsstaking inquiry plays a most important part in the detection of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. This work is vested in the County Council. All contacts are examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year there were 160 cases of this disease notified—105 Pulmonary and 55 other forms of Tuberculosis. Since 1901 Voluntary Notification of Phthisis has been in force.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1908, Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations 1911 and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1911 were in force to the end of January, being then superseded by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1912, these latter regulations containing the provision that all forms of this disease must be notified, therefore the cases other than Pulmonary were notified after the month of January, and the particulars respecting the Pulmonary cases will include those notified under the old regulations, and other forms (55) of the disease are those notified since February 1st, since the operation of the Regulations.

The following particulars refer to the Pulmonary cases only :—

7	were notified	by Medical Practitioners	(under the Public Health Regulations 1911).
2	„	„	under the Hospital Regulations 1911.
2	„	„	„ Poor Law „ 1908.
79	„	„	by Medical Practitioners (1912 Regulations).
7	„	„	by School Medical Officer „
8	„	„	Medical Officers of Sanatorium „

They were notified from the following :—

- 84 from Private Dwellinghouses.
- 3 „ Dwellinghouse and Shop.
- 5 „ Common Lodging Houses.
- 9 „ St. Joseph's Home.
- 1 „ Union Workhouse.
- 1 „ Public House premises.
- 1 Transferred to Borough.
- 1 Left the District.

Total 105

REFERRED TO IN WARDS.

				Deaths.		
				Males.	Females.	
		No.				
Barton	...	21	...	3	..	2
Irwell	...	28	...	2	...	2
Eccles	...	14	...	2	...	1
Monton	...	5	...	1	..	0
Winton	...	26	...	7	...	0
Patricroft	...	11	...	1	...	2
<hr/>				<hr/>		
105				16		7

The age incidence of the cases is as follows :—

Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 1	...	2
1 to 5	2	...
5 „ 10	13	6
10 „ 15	6	4
15 „ 25	6	9
25 „ 45	24	13
45 „ 65	12	7
65 and over	1	...
Total ...	64	41

Out of the total number of cases 23 died, giving a percentage of 21 and a death rate of '53 per 1000 of the population.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Textile Trades—

Weaving Overseer	...	...	...	1
Bleacher	..	...	...	1
Weaver	...	...	...	1
Reeler	...	...	...	1
Ropeworker	...	...	...	1
Packing	...	...	...	1—6 Total.

Engineering and Metal Trade—

Moulder	...	...	...	1
Brazer	...	...	...	1
Hammer Driver	...	..	...	1
Fitter	...	...	...	1—4 Total.

Building and Transport Trade—

Railway Worker	...	...	...	1
Carter	...	...	...	1
Joiner	...	...	...	1
Bricklayer	...	...	...	1
Painter	...	..	...	1
Flatelayer	...	...	...	1
Concretor	...	...	...	1
Stonemason	...	...	...	1
Warehouseman	...	...	...	1—9 Total.

Clerical—

Clerk	...	...	...	7
Traveller	...	...	...	1
Telephone Operator	..	...	...	1
Typist	...	...	...	1—10 Total.

Food Service and Shops, &c.—

Charwoman	...	..	...	1
Baker	...	...	...	1
Publican	...	...	...	1
Lodging House Keeper	...	...	...	1
Servant	...	...	...	2—6 Total.

Clothing Trades—

Packer	...	...	...	1
Milliner	...	..	...	1
Tailoress	...	...	...	4—6 Total.

Miscellaneous—

Scholars	...	...	...	29
Domestic Duties at Home	...	...	...	15
Under School Age	...	...	...	4
General Labourers	..	...	...	10
Window Cleaner	...	...	...	1
Gardener	..	...	...	1
Trawl Hand	...	...	...	1
No Occupation	...	...	...	3—64 Total
				105 Total

The following are particulars relating to 84 of the cases (the cases referred to are those notified from private dwelling houses).

No. in family.	Bedrooms.					Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	7
3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	8
4	6	4	.....	.....	.....	10
5	5	7	1	1	.....	14
6	5	15	.....	.....	.....	20
7	3	6	.....	.....	.....	9
8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
9	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
10	1	1	1	1	.....	4
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
12	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
15	... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	31	47	4	2	—	84

It will thus be seen that the incidence of cases is in direct ratio to the number of bedrooms.

The following six cases were notified from the same address :—

Case No.	Relative or not.
18 and 20	Sisters
104 and 144	Sister and brother
137 and 142	No relative

Particulars respecting the 105 cases, showing the information as to whether any relatives have died or are living, who have suffered from Phthisis.

Case No.	Relatives.	
	Died.	Living.
12	Brother, aunt on father's side and four aunts, on mother's side	
13	Two brothers and two sisters	
16	Mother	
18	... ..	Sister and father
22	... ..	Sister and father
35	Grandmother, on mother's side	Uncle
54	Sister	
56	... ..	Mother
52	Father	
50	Father's first wife and stepbrother	Brother and sister
61	Father	
62	... ..	Mother
77	Uncle, on mother's side	
75	... ..	Wife
87	Aunt, on mother's side	
90	Grandfather, on mother's side	
92	Mother	
93	Aunt	
94	Mother	
100	Second husband	
106	Husband	
108	Grandmother and aunt, on mother's side	
109	Wife, and wife's father, mother and three brothers	
111	Father and seven brothers and sisters	
112	Grandmother, on father's side	
114	Aunt, on mother's side	
115	Father and mother	
119	Brother	
117	Mother	
110	Sister	
126	Sister, niece and nephew	
128	Mother	

Case No.	Relatives.	
	Died.	Living.
135	Father	
138	Mother	
137	Aunt, on father's side	
136	Sister and several relatives on the father's side	Sister
140	Mother	
142	Father	
144	... ..	Sister
149	Two sisters, and three sisters and two uncles and one aunt, on father's side	
174	Brother	
177	Father, mother and brother	
178	Father, mother and sister	

Total ... 43

Therefore in 43 cases there is definite information of relatives having suffered from the disease.

Devitalising Diseases, &c., which occurred prior to Notification of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	9
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pleurisy...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Weak from birth	...	...	...	...	...	11
Heavy drinker...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rupture...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Accident to head	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nasal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confinement	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcer in nose	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastric Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	4
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	1

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2
Anæmia...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burst blood vessel	...	...	...	...	...	1
Colds	...	...	...	...	...	11
Not known	...	...	...	...	...	22
General neglect	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 105

Tuberculosis (other Forms).

There have been 55 cases of Tuberculosis (other than Pulmonary) notified since February 1st—since the operation of the Public Health Regulations, 1912.

The following are the particulars:—

46 cases were notified under Form A

7	"	"	"	B
1	"	"	"	C
1	"	"	"	D

55

They were notified from the Wards as follows:—

	Notified.				Died.
Winton	17	...	...	...	1
Patricroft	12	...	...	...	2
Barton	8	...	...	...	1
Eccles	8	...	...	...	2
Irwell	7	...	...	...	1
Monton	3	...	...	...	—
<hr/>					
	55				7

and the age incidence of the cases was:—

	Males.		Females.	
1 to 5	9	...	4	...
5 to 10	8	...	6	...
10 to 15	12	...	4	...
15 to 25	1	...	7	...
25 to 45	1	...	2	...
45 to 65	1	...	—	...
65 and over	—	...	—	...
<hr/>				
	32	...	23	...

The localisation of the disease in the cases notified was:—

Neck glands	...	...	...	20
Lupus	...	...	...	7
Peritoneum	...	...	...	6
Abdomen	...	...	...	4
Meninges	...	...	...	4
Hip joint	...	...	...	3
Knee	...	...	...	2
Spine	...	...	...	2
Palm	...	...	...	1
Right iliac joint	...	...	...	1
Leg	...	...	...	1
Groin	...	...	...	1
Larynx and nose	...	...	...	1
Thigh	...	...	...	1
Oscalcis	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	55

The following enquiries are made:—

1. *Particulars of Patient.*

Name	Age	Sex
Localisation of the Disease		
Whether Poor Law (P), Hospital (H), Medical Practitioners' (M), or School (S) case		
Address		
(i.) If in a Poor Law Institution, Hospital, Private Residence, or otherwise, Address of Patient		
Any other Address to be visited		
(ii.) Changes of Address, where to		
If to another Medical Officer of Health's District, name thereof, and date when particulars sent to that M.O.H., including particulars of Medical History.		

2. Personal and Family History.

Number in family	adults	lodgers	children
Ages			
Previous History of Patient and Family History			

3. *Diagnosis*

Localisation
Symptoms

Verification of the Notification : Method

Bacteriological Examination of sputum or other method of diagnosis :

Dates

Results

Probable predisposing causes of infectivity

Probable sources of infection

Nutrition

Occupation

Other particulars of diagnosis and personal particulars

4. *Environment.*

(i.) At Home

Accommodation ?

Cleanliness ?

General surroundings ?

Adequacy ?

Sleeping accommodation ?

Other details ?

(ii.) At work ?

5. *Visits following Notification.*

By whom visited, with dates

Instructions given to patients and Relatives ? Card of "Instruction" left ?

Inquiries made ? Give references to enquiry, paper, &c., containing records

Does notifying practitioner continue to act ?

Consultation with Medical Practitioner ? Dates, details

Any other Tuberculosis cases discovered ? Reference to records

If Patient in an Institution, any visits paid to usual residence ? Action taken ? Reference to records

Any other details of visits ?

Co-operation with Charitable Agencies ?

6. *Personal Hygiene of Patient and Precautionary Measures.*

(i.) At House

Disinfection of rooms and bedrooms ?

Removal of overcrowding ?

Separate Sleeping Accommodation provided for Patient ?

Cleansing of Premises ?

Disposal of Infective Articles or Materials ?

Removal of any other conditions favouring infection or re-infection ?

Spit-bottles or other appliances provided ?

- Any Out-Relief granted by the Poor Law Guardians?
- (ii.) At Work
Occupation continued or changed?
Any preventive measures?
- (iii.) Institutional
If sent to Poor Law Institution, Sanatorium, or other Isolation treatment, where and whether in or out-patient? Dates
Reference to records
- (iv.) Any other Measures taken
- (v.) If Residence changed
Disinfection of old Residence?
Dates Details Reference to records

7. *Results.*

As to recovery? Occupation resumed or changed?
Reference to later records?

8. *General Treatment, etc.*

Date

Sputum cups and Izal handkerchiefs are supplied to each case treated at home. The appended leaflet is given to each patient. Frequent disinfection is carried out. All scholars in the elementary schools are excluded and re-examined at the end of three months. All contacts from houses in which there is a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are examined. In several cases the Committee have granted supplies of milk and other nourishments to the poor people. The Sanatorium benefit provided by the Insurance Act has, so far, proved to be entirely inadequate.

The consumptive himself must be educated to cover his mouth while coughing and to burn his sputum. Handkerchiefs and sputum cups are supplied by the Committee. The patient can take no precautions while he is asleep, therefore every consumptive should have a bed, and better still, a room to himself, and he should have the bedroom windows open. It is often stated that the night air is injurious; it is only so on account of the previous night's air. Therefore open the window and let the bad air out.

All cases excluded by the School Medical Officer are followed up and periodically examined.

The following leaflet is handed to each case of Phthisis and explained by the visiting Inspector:

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM
CONSUMPTION.

I.—It has been abundantly proved that “Phthisis” or “Consumption” is an infectious disease, and is infectious by means of the sputum.

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

- (a) A consumptive patient coughs up a quantity of sputum, in which are enormous numbers of the specific germs ;
- (b) The sputum lodges where it is spat on, and there dries ;
- (c) When dried, the sputum is usually pulverised and floats in the air as dust ;
- (d) The germs contained in the sputum, though dried, are still living, and able to infect the air in which they are suspended ;
- (e) The infected air when breathed is liable to cause phthisis. This is more particularly true of people who are already suffering from phthisis and whose recovery is thus prevented.

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

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

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

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

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

Outside the home you should carry a number of pieces of soft tissue paper, preferably oiled, and when you must spit use one of these, folding it after use so that the sputum is right in the centre of it, when it will not

dirty the pocket. Use one pocket for the unused papers and another for those which have been used.

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

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

VI.—Consumptives should not kiss on the lips.

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

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

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

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

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

The patient should have a bed for his own use and as far as possible should have the use of a separate room.

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

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

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

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

XII.—Consumptives should not borrow or use books obtained from circulating or public libraries.

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

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

Disinfectants may be obtained at the Town Hall, Eccles, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock mid-day and 5 and 5-30 o'clock p.m.

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SECTION VI.

Vaccination.

I am indebted to Mr. Brown for the following information.

Number of children successfully vaccinated	...	405
" " exempted	... ..	397

It is a most serious state of matters that owing to laxity of administration the exemptions nearly equal the vaccinated. We are certain to have an epidemic of Smallpox, and it cannot be too forcibly impressed on the parents that all children under one year who are unvaccinated *die*. Examine the age-distribution of the outbreak of 1837-40, which was one of the greatest in the whole history of Great Britain and was chiefly fatal to infants and children, and take, as an example, Glasgow, 1835-39.

Smallpox deaths.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-20 years.	20-30 years.	30-40 years.	Above 40 years.
2196	747	641	545	111	56	74	16	6
	(34%)	(25%)	(25%)	(5%)	(7%)			

After this great epidemic legislation was carried out in 1840, on the initiative of Lord Lansdowne, to enable the people to get their children vaccinated, if desired, at the cost of the ratepayers, and to prohibit the old practice of inoculation.

In 1853 vaccination was made compulsory, while in 1867 the machinery for the due carrying out of the law was strengthened.

A few years later an altered incidence of smallpox on children and adults began to be apparent, because infants were better vaccinated.

The next great epidemic in England in 1870-71 emphasised this change of incidence most remarkably.

Smallpox deaths under 5 years.				Smallpox deaths over 5 years.			
1868 ...	..	...	1234	...	...	...	818
1869 ...	...	...	892	...	...	...	673
1870 ...	...	...	1245	...	...	...	1375
1871 ...	...	...	7770	...	...	...	15356
1872 ...	...	...	5658	...	...	...	13336

We find, therefore, in countries where vaccination is well carried out that adults are more frequently affected. The reason that so many unvaccinated children died under five years of age of this disease is

explained by the fact that in the interval after a great epidemic, material in the shape of large numbers of susceptible children will gradually accumulate, especially in districts where vaccination is not strictly enforced, and thus the numbers of unvaccinated children in some districts may gradually reach as much as 20-30 per cent. of the births. Therefore, as regards children and infants, smallpox attacks only those who are unvaccinated or those in whom the immunity conferred by a primary vaccination is gradually waning.

One fact, then, stands out clearly—that the prevalence of the disease has been greatly checked by vaccination, but smallpox in unvaccinated children has a severity and mortality at the present day almost as deadly as in pre-vaccination times.

It is my duty as Medical Officer to call the attention of the Sanitary Authority to the grave danger obtaining under the present conditions. The administration of the Vaccination Acts should be vested in the Sanitary Authority. The policy of the Guardians with whom the administration of the Acts is vested has been not to increase vaccination, but to reduce expense.

SECTION VII.

Birth-Rate.

The birth-rate for the year was 22.5 as compared with 22.4 for last year, 22.2 for the year 1911, and 22.6 for 1910. In 1876 the birth-rate was 36.3. For several years I have called attention to this most serious state of matters. We have largely reduced the death-rate after birth, but there is no doubt that much can be done to increase the fertility of women and to reduce the ante-natal death-rate of unborn children. Much is being done to remove ignorance and to increase knowledge amongst mothers and help them to make their lives brighter, their food more rational, their dwellings more hygienic, and their environment more healthy. Progress along these lines, besides lessening infant mortality, must have a further influence for good by improving the health and happiness of expectant and potential mothers, and through them of the children which they are to bring into the world. As Hygienists we are faced with four well-defined conditions which are reducing the number of infants needed to replenish the population.

- (a) Postponement of marriage.
- (b) The artificial prevention of fertilisation of the ovum by one or both of the potential parents.
- (c) Ante-natal mortality.
- (d) Infantile mortality during first year of life.

In 1871, 1.3 per cent. married women were married before 20 years of age, as compared with 0.5 per cent. in 1911; 13.9 per cent. married women were between 20 and 25, instead of 9.4 per cent. in 1911; 45.5 per cent. between 25 and 35, instead of 46 per cent.; and 39.3 per cent. between 35 and 45 years of age, instead of 44.1 per cent. in 1911.

As fertility diminishes with advancing age, change in the date of marriage must have an appreciable effect in diminishing the birth-rate, and represents, the Registrar-General states, 1.56 per cent. of the total reduction in the birth-rate.

The extent to which the artificial prevention of maternity is carried in any nationality can only be roughly estimated by the difference between the past and the present birth-rate.

The birth-rate attained its highest point in England and Wales in 1876. Taking that rate as 100 per cent., the Registrar-General states that in 1911:

1. The birth-rate on the total population of all ages fell to 68—a fall of 32 per cent. ;
2. The fertility on the female population aged 15 to 45 years fell to 64—a fall of 36 per cent. ;
3. Legitimate fertility on married women aged 15 to 45 years fell to 66—a fall of 34 per cent. ;
4. Illegitimate fertility fell to 56—a fall of 44 per cent.

These are startling figures, and become still more so when put into more concrete form, for the Registrar-General says that "if the fertility of married women in proportion to their numbers had been as high in 1911 as in 1876—1880, the legitimate births would have numbered 1,273,698 instead of the 843,505 actually recorded. This means a potential loss to the nation of 430,193 lives in the one year (1911).

Part of this potential loss is due to postponement of marriage, or, in other words, to an increase of unmarried and widowed women in 1911 between the ages of 18 and 45, but the Register-General considers that the decrease of fertility of married women, revealed by statistics, is "largely due to deliberate restriction of child-bearing." This is borne out by all observers of the tendency of the age and by one's professional experience in all ranks of patients.

This "restriction of child-bearing" usually takes the form of prevention of conception, but in some cases it may mean criminal abortion, and this possibility is, of course, more probable where the women are unmarried.

As every method of artificial prevention of conception is harmful in both its physical and its moral effect, we, as eugenists, should do our best to counteract the habit by appealing to the child-love which is rarely entirely absent from women, and to the spirit of patriotism which should be present in all.

SECTION VIII.

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile mortality rate, i.e., deaths under one year, was 89. This is by a long way the lowest on record for the Borough, and is an index of the excellent Sanitary work which is being done by the Committee. Ten years ago the rate was 144 per 1000, and twenty years ago it was 191 per 1000.

The Infantile mortality—month by month—was—

January	111	May	106	September	129
February	45	June	92	October	146
March	85	July	39	November	91
April	25	August	93	December	82

Exact advice as shown in the leaflet, is given by the Health Visitors as to the feeding, clothing and management of infants. Each infant is visited directly after notification and the leaflet is explained; the infant is kept under observation, frequently visited and its condition reported to the Ladies' Health Society. Too much praise cannot be given to these ladies for the work they have done in assisting me to reduce the slaughter of the innocents.

Strenuous efforts are made by the Inspectors to prevent the accumulation of decomposing vegetable and animal matter in the vicinity of the house. Practically all the privy-middens have been abolished. The Leaflet *re* "Flies" was distributed to every house in the early summer.

The following leaflet is left by the Health Visitors:—

As fully 80 per cent of the deaths of Infants are caused by improper feeding the Health Committee earnestly request each mother and nurse to carefully read this leaflet.

HOW INFANTS SHOULD BE FED.

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

1. Infants should be *fed at the breast alone for a period of not less than six months or more than ten months.* Any other form of milk should not be given, except on the advice of a medical man.
2. Infants should have the breast during the first three months, not oftener than every two hours during the day, and every four hours during the night. At the end of three months they should be suckled at longer intervals. When they are fretful or suffer from indigestion, it will often be found that they are being overfed, and diminishing their diet will put them right.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The bottle used should be that known as the "boat"-shaped bottle. Bottles having a tube cannot be efficiently cleansed. The bottle should be cleaned with water containing bi-carbonate of soda, the teat should be turned inside out and also cleansed.

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

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

Diet for a Child from 12 to 18 Months old.

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

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

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

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

Fifth meal—Milk to drink.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

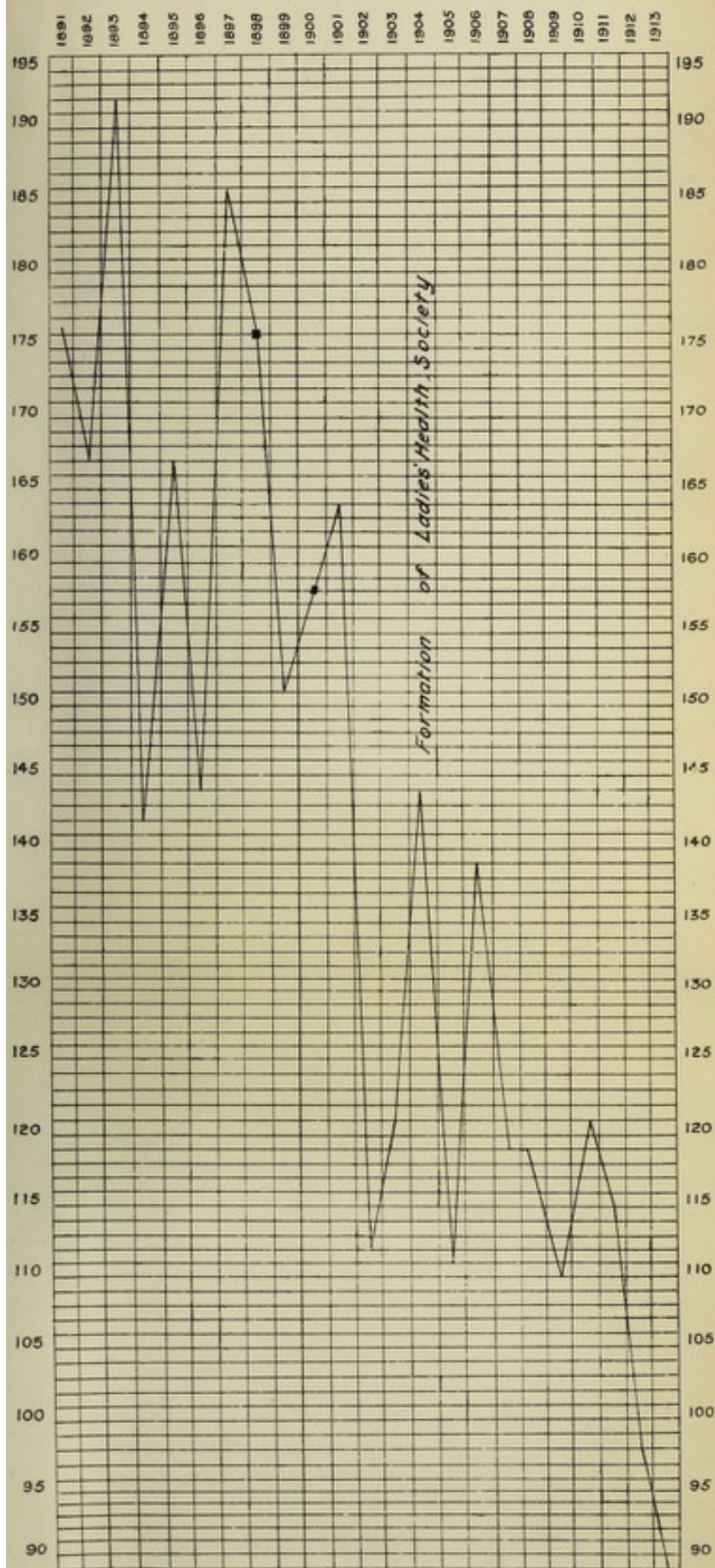
Copies of this leaflet can be obtained at the Health Office, Town Hall.

W. M. HAMILTON, M.D.

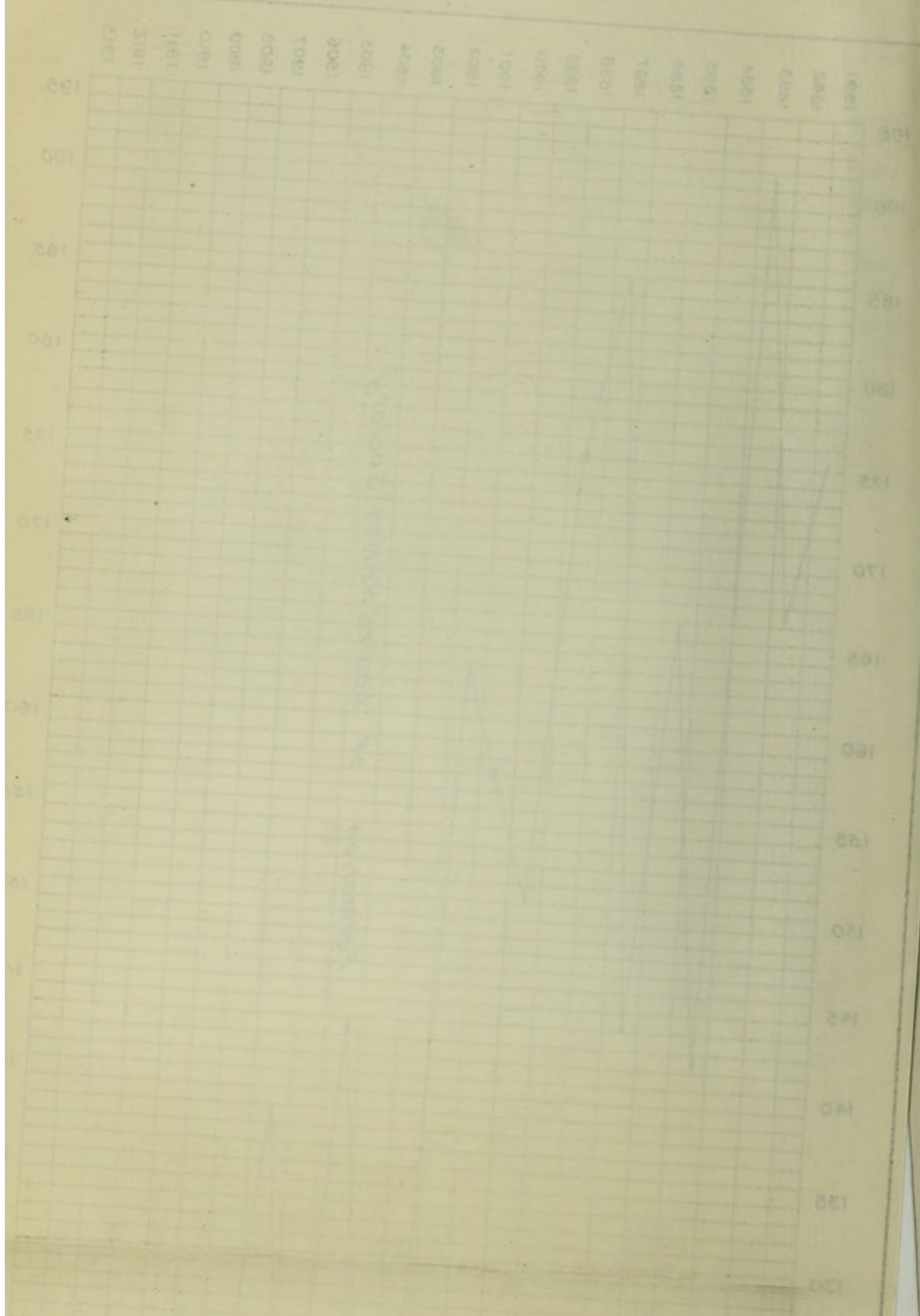
Town Hall, Eccles.

CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY

— FROM 1891 — 1913. —



1881 = 1881
 1881 = 1881



BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	...	...	15	2	2	...	19	21	23	12	12	87
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	7
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	6	10
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	6
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	8
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	1	10
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4
Premature birth	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	11	1	...	...	...	12
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	4
Other causes	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	7
Totals				15	2	2	...	19	21	23	12	12	87

Nett Births in the year } Legitimate, 930.
 } Illegitimate, 41.

SECTION IX.

Eccles Ladies' Public Health Society.

Ninth Annual Report, 1913.

In presenting their Ninth Annual Report, the Eccles Ladies' Health Society has much pleasure in noting that the improvement in the Public Health Conditions of the Borough have been well maintained, the Infantile Mortality Rate being considerably lower than in any previous year.

Number of births registered	...	...	971
Birth rate, per 1,000 registered births	...	...	22.5
No. of deaths under one year	...	...	87
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000			
		registered births	89

This compares very favourably with the rate of 1912, which stood at the figure of 98.

For the first time since the formation of the Society, difficulties arising from the serious illness of both Health Visitors had to be dealt with. After the uninterrupted active service of Mrs. Irlam for the past eight years her health broke down, and she was unable to attend to her duties from January 20th to March 25th. It was therefore necessary to provide a temporary substitute to carry on her work, and Mrs. Green was engaged during a period of seven weeks, after which the Committee had the pleasure of welcoming Mrs. Irlam back to her post with renewed health and vigour. In May, the new Visitor, Mrs. Ellen Bennett, who had been carrying out her duties with great acceptance since her appointment in 1912, became seriously ill, and again Mrs. Green was engaged for the time being. Unhappily, after some weeks sick leave, Mrs. Bennett was advised by her medical man to send in her resignation, which was accepted in July with much regret. Mrs. Maria Holland, a midwife practising in the district, and holding a C.M.B. certificate, was appointed Health Visitor in place of Mrs. Bennett on September 26th, and the Committee have every confidence that the work is now being done with faithfulness and regularity in both Districts.

The following list shows the number of visits paid during the year :

By Mrs. Irlam ...	...	6422
„ „ Green in No. 1 District		851
„ „ „ „ 2 „		936
„ „ Bennett	...	2452
„ „ Holland	...	2326
Total		12,957

As the dinners to expectant and nursing mothers were provided during the winter months at the house of Mrs. Irlam, they were perforce stopped by her critical illness. This was, however, not felt to be so serious an evil, as the good trade of 1913, and consequent full employment for most workers lessened the strain of circumstances; consequently but very few women had availed themselves that season of the opportunity afforded by the meals arranged for by the Society. If urgent need should again appear, they will be continued as before, but so far that does not seem to be the case.

Milk to the value of £8 7s. 4d., and tins of Glaxo, costing in the aggregate £3 4s., were allowed week by week according to circumstances. As it is impossible to rear healthy infants without sufficient nourishment, it is felt that this help in supplying proper food to them or to the nursing mothers is a most important feature in the scheme.

Mrs. Gibbons, superintendent of the weekly meetings for mothers, reports that there are 168 names on the register with an average attendance of 70.

Thanks are due to Dr. Orr for a lecture on "The eyes, ears, and mouth"; Mrs. Anderson, "The teeth"; Lady Crossley, "Gambling and Betting"; and to Mrs. Norman Wood, Mrs. Worsley, Miss Stonier, Miss Elliott, and various members of the Committee for addresses and readings on interesting and instructive topics.

A picnic to Blackpool in June, was much enjoyed by 65 mothers and 18 children. They were invited to tea in the gardens of two or three of the Committee during the summer, whilst entertainments of various kinds were arranged at the hall for several other afternoons by other ladies. An annual tea party is given by the Committee at the New Year, which is always largely attended by both mothers and children.

Clothing Club.

Sales of materials (flannel, calico, shirtings, prints, knitting wools, &c.) have been effected to the value of £24 14s. 4½d. during the year.

Savings Bank.

There have been 1,358 transactions. Deposits to the amount of £80, and Repayments to the amount of £84 13s., whilst the year ends with 63 open accounts and a balance of £20 8s. 5d.

Prizes for regular attendance at the meetings were earned by ten members.

The new Mayoress, Mrs. Corner, has been appointed ex-officio member of the Committee for the ensuing year, whilst Mrs. Scott-Forbes after three years official connection has consented to continue her service. Miss Thirza Potts, M.A., has also accepted an invitation to join the Committee. It may be noted that the Eccles Ladies' Health Society is represented on the Barton Board of Guardians, Eccles Civic Guild of Help, Education Committee, District Nursing Association and the National Union of Women Workers.

GRACE MELLOR,

Hon. Secretary.

SECTION X.

School Medical Inspection.

During the year 1913 a very large amount of School Medical Inspection has been done. It is gratifying to be able to report that the results have been most satisfactory. The year has brought a new development in the appointment of a School Nurse. Miss Reid took up her duties on December 1st, and this new departure has, so far, been amply justified in results.

During the year, 1,267 new admissions have been examined as compared with 1,224 for last year (1912). Of these, 560 were found to be defective as compared with 466 for last year.

At the age-group 12—14, 550 children were examined; of these 134 were found to be defective. In the course of General Inspection (that is cases found by the School Medical Officer in his journey through the schools, and cases brought out by the teachers for inspection), 389 cases were dealt with. Many other cases were brought out for inspection but were found not to be defective.

Practically half-a-thousand—457 defective children have been cured—a very good record. A record which justifies and shews the supreme importance of medical inspection.

It is gratifying to report that 959 parents were present at the examinations. It is a great assistance to the Medical Inspector to have the parent present so that he may learn the life-history of the child and may be in a position to know in the case of epidemics of measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other infectious diseases which are the susceptible children; which children are to be excluded; which to be watched, and what measures are necessary to be taken to stop the epidemic.

Medical inspection is a measure of the very greatest importance as regards the future of the race. Minor defects in the child often lead to most serious and debilitary conditions.

Malnutrition, adenoids, diseased teeth, enlarged tonsils, measles, and sometimes whooping cough are the forerunners of tuberculosis, and very frequently the exciting cause of this disease. All these conditions except measles are preventible or curable, and that is where the benefit of medical inspection comes in.

Primarily the object of medical inspection is to make the child fit for education, but a higher and far-reaching object is to insure physical

fitness. The development and fostering of the physical fitness of the population of the country is of infinitely more importance than the mental equipment—"Mens sana in corpore sano" is true to-day as when the Latin poet wrote it. Money spent on the education of children suffering from adenoids, enlarged tonsils and defective sight is simply thrown away; and not only so it is a source of pain and affliction to the unfortunate child.

During the latter part of the year we have examined the children on attaining the age of 12 years, and next year we are going to examine the age-group 7—8. I examined this group in the early days of medical inspection. The importance of this is evidenced in the number of children at the age-group 12—14 we find with defective sight. It is a waste of time and money to try to teach a child who cannot see.

One hundred and twenty-eight children were discovered with verminous heads. These have all been dealt with. I always consider this the most urgent condition. It is not fair to the teacher to have to lean over a verminous child, and it is not fair to the parents of clean children. The following is our procedure.

The following letter is sent:—

BOROUGH OF ECCLES EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TOWN HALL,

ECCLES,.....19

To the Parent or Guardian of.....
School.. Admission No.....

I have to-day examined this child and find h Verminous. The hair **must** be cut. To destroy lice and nits, the hair should be kept wet with paraffin oil for several hours and then washed with soft soap and water; the same should be done next day and the day after, care should always be taken **not** to bring a naked light near the paraffin oil; then the hair should be combed daily with a very fine comb soaked in vinegar till no more nit can be found. Children should not in any case exchange hats or caps, and at night should wear a nightcap to prevent further infection.

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

I have read the notice from School and will at once carry out the advice given.

Signed.....

Address

Date

To be returned to the Principal Teacher of the above School.

The School Nurse visits all cases and insists on treatment being carried out.

The following tables shew the year's work at a glance.

The teachers highly appreciate this work. Nothing can be more unpleasant for a teacher than to have to instruct a child with a verminous head; nor can he or she be found fault with if a child in this filthy condition is neglected. Further it is a most important part of a child's education to learn to keep itself clean. This condition I always consider the most urgent, *i.e.*, if the child has other defects (eyesight, hearing, adenoids, &c.), I insist on the head being cleansed first, before the other defects are dealt with. No sort of examination is more important, nor is any more highly appreciated by the teachers. I should like here to record my thanks to the teachers for the willing and loyal support accorded to me in this work. No inconvenience or trouble occasioned by my visit has prevented them, one and all, from giving me their whole-hearted assistance.

168 cases of defective sight were found during the year. Of these 125 have procured glasses, 19 have left school before having procured glasses, and the remaining 24 are under the School Medical Officer's observation.

During the year the Committee granted 30 applications for free glasses. These are granted on the scale of the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital. 178 parents of children in whom no improvement was found on re-examination, were summoned to meet the School Medical Officer on Saturday mornings at the Town Hall.

35 parents of children have been summoned before the Sub-Committee for neglecting to carry out the instructions of the School Medical Officer. Practically all the parents who have been brought before the Committee have complied with the orders of the School Medical Officer. They recognise that the next step in the case of non-compliance will be prosecution. It is fortunate that the Committee is a strong one, determined to safeguard the children and support their Medical Inspector.

In the case of the "leavers" (13—14) I always enquire what the boy or girl is going to do after leaving school, *e.g.*, whether having a trade, going into an office, serving apprentice to dressmaking or millinery, or going into the mill. One of the most fertile causes of unemployment is the practice of letting the boys go as errand boys, newspaper sellers, or milk boys. I take every opportunity of impressing on the parents (if present) and on the boys that they must learn a trade if they wish to become useful citizens. The temptation to get an immediate return from the child in the wage of five or six shillings a week comes in the

employment of milk or errand boys, is apt to bear weight with the careless parent. We have many of these. Many parents think that their responsibility for the child ends with the conclusion of its school life; that they have done sufficient in bringing the child into the world and feeding it (and in many cases only partially clothing it), during its school life.

The "following up" of cases found to be defective has been most successful, 572 cases found to be defective have been cured or are under treatment by the family doctor or at the hospitals. The procedure adopted is:—

(a) The parent, if present at the examination, is informed of the defect or disease in the child, if not present the parent is written to and advice given, *i.e.*, to take the child to the family doctor indicating the disease or defect present.

(b) On my next visit, that is after an interval of a month, the child is again brought before me and re-examined to see if treatment has been obtained for it. If the child is found to be cured it is written off. If not, and there is no information that it is under medical treatment, the parent is warned that if the child is not medically treated "further steps" will be taken. In the cases of defective sight the parents of which on re-examination are found not to have availed themselves of the orders for glasses, the School Attendance Officer of the district in which the parent resides is requested to make enquiries as to the means of the parents, with a view to ascertain if they can afford to pay for the glasses. The scale adopted is that of the Eccles Hospital, which is a very generous scale.

(c) The next step taken in "following up" is to summon the parent before the Committee. If the parents attend, as is generally the case, they are severely reprimanded by the chairman. If the parent fails to appear the case is left to the Education Secretary, with instructions to prosecute if he fails to secure treatment. In this way we get practically all our defective cases treated. No case is lost sight of, and every case is followed up till it can be written off as cured or has removed into another district, in which case the School Medical Officer is notified. When a case of verminous head is found one of the Sanitary Inspectors is sent to visit the child's home in order to inspect the bedding, which is disinfected. The practice of tying up the hair in the case of girls is practically universal in the Mixed Departments. The teachers have rendered great assistance in this most important procedure. It not only inculcates the habits of neatness and personal care in the child but is a great protection against verminous contagion.

Ringworm is fortunately rare in this Borough. All cases dis-

covered in the course of Medical Inspection are at once excluded and are not permitted to return to school until microscopic examination of hair shews that the microsporon *Audcuinii* is absent.

ADENOIDS, ENLARGED TONSILS AND GLANDS.—358 children were found to be suffering from one of these conditions, the most frequent being enlarged tonsils—327. Adenoid growths form one of the most serious defects from which children suffer. They cause mouth-breathing, tend to tuberculosis, and cause intellectual dulness. They also cause deafness. I have been instructing the teachers to hold handkerchief parades during breathing exercises, and have asked them to instruct the children in the proper use of the pocket handkerchief. In this way the children are taught to keep the nasal passages open. In all cases of this condition the parents are urged to obtain medical treatment for the child at once. It is pleasing to report that many cases have been cured by surgical operation.

It is gratifying to again report that the interest taken by the parents is on the increase. At the inception of this work the attitude of the parent was distinctly hostile. Now the reverse can be stated. They take the greatest interest in the examination, and in many cases, if unable to be present, send an apologetic note explaining their absence. The examination can be conducted much more satisfactorily if the parent is present. During the year, 959 parents were present at the examinations. The procedure at the examination of a new admission is: Enquiry as to previous illnesses, Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Mumps, Enteric Fever, Rheumatism, and Chorea; then a short conversation with the child, asking name, age, residence, toys, etc. In this way the intelligence and activity of hearing are gauged. Then follows examination of the eyes, teeth, cervical glands, and throat; then hair and scalp, followed by examination of heart and lungs. The clothing and footgear are classified by numerals—5 denoting excellent, then on to 1, which represents absence of boots and shoes. Each child at age 12 is questioned as to the use of the tooth-brush, and its daily use insisted upon.

Nutrition is also classified by numerals in this way—V., excellent. Tone and colour of skin healthy, hair moist, mucous membranes red, not undersized nor under weight—this is tested by raising the child; all undersized and apparently under weight are weighed and measured at my office.

IV. Good—This class includes children who show no marked signs of Malnutrition.

III. Fair—This class includes children who are slightly Anaemic, who are fat and flabby, undersized and short of weight, and hair dry and brittle.

II. and I. Children who are short of sub-cutaneous fat, who are Anaemic and badly nourished, and who show marked signs of Anaemia.

The parents of the children in the age group 13—14 are invited to be present at the examination, and I am pleased to report that many of them accept the invitation. At this age it is in the power of the Medical Inspector to give valuable advice as to the employment for which the child is suitable.

The following instructions have been given to the school caretaker when school has been closed for infectious disease :—

1. During the time the school is closed all office floors, seats, walls, doors, pails, and troughs, should be thoroughly scrubbed and cleansed. The offices should be limewashed where previously limewashed.
2. All drain grids should be taken off and the traps cleansed, the drains being thoroughly flushed afterwards.
3. All refuse should be cleared away and the dustbins washed with disinfectant both inside and outside.
4. All towels and dusters must be washed and boiled.
5. All cloakroom floors, stands, pegs, and peg-rails must be scrubbed with soft soap, and the three latter wiped over with a cloth damped with chloros.
6. All lavatory basins, sinks and all cupboards and fittings in connection with them must be thoroughly scrubbed with soft soap and water.
7. All walls, beams, ledges, window-sills, and tops of cupboards must be dusted with a damp duster before any scrubbing is done.
8. All floors and all skirting boards must be thoroughly scrubbed with soft soap and water, and all benches and desks rubbed over with a cloth moistened in paraffin or chloros.
9. All maps, pictures, etc., must be taken out in the open-air and dusted with a damp duster.
13. All blackboards must be washed and all inkwells soaked in water for some time and then thoroughly cleaned.
11. All books that have been in use must be taken out and dusted in the open-air.

The following is a list of the principal defects discovered :—Dirty heads, 128 ; dirty bodies, 43 ; enlarged tonsils, 327 ; adenoids, 31 ; external eye disease, 9 ; defective sight, 168 ; ear disease, 23 ; rickets, 19 ; malnutrition or underfed, 2 ; mentally deficient, 5 ; phthisis, 12.

35 parents have been summoned before the Sub-Committee for neglecting to carry out the instructions of the School Medical Officer with regard to the condition of their children at School, and have been dealt with by the Sub-Committee.

CLOSURE OF AND EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.—During the year ended 31st October, 1913, there were 641 individual children (sufferers and contacts) excluded from school on account of infectious diseases. In addition, three departments were closed for five days by the Sanitary Authority owing to Measles. It is justifying to report that for three months the Borough has been free from this disease.

For convenience of reference, I have summarised the work done in the Schools in the following tables:—

REPORT OF SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Mixed Departments.	New Admissions		Defectives submitted by Teachers.	Over 12 years defective.	Ill-clothed.	Malnutrition or underfed.	Dirty head.	Dirty body.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Glands.	External eye disease.	Bad teeth.	Defective sight.	Ear disease.	Hearing or speech.	Heart and circulation.	Rickets.	Mentally defective.	Other defects.	Parents written to.	Parents interviewed.
	Normal	Defective																				
ALL SAINTS' (R.C.) ...	7	5	11	9	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	1	4	10	1	—	1	—	1	3	11	16
BEECH STREET (SEN.)	16	17	17	10	—	—	3	—	19	3	4	2	7	12	2	—	—	—	—	2	27	26
BEECH STREET (JUN.)	15	12	13	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	1	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	11
CLARENDON ROAD ..	30	19	10	16	—	—	1	—	14	2	5	2	12	13	2	1	2	—	—	5	17	41
ECCLES PARISH...	12	7	35	13	—	—	5	2	12	—	2	1	6	14	—	2	—	1	—	21	34	23
GODFREY ERMEN MEM.	18	29	20	10	—	—	8	3	20	1	4	1	10	16	—	1	—	—	—	6	26	38
GREEN LANE ...	6	3	6	27	—	—	3	—	16	1	4	1	5	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	27	14
HOLY CROSS (R.C.) ..	2	1	9	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	8
LEWIS STREET (SEN.)...	7	14	20	6	—	—	14	1	8	—	3	1	9	10	1	2	1	—	—	7	27	16
LEWIS STREET (JUN.)...	16	17	21	—	—	—	12	5	5	1	6	—	7	8	—	—	1	—	—	2	23	19
MONTON DAY ...	2	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	10
PATRICROFT (C. of E.) ..	—	—	23	20	—	—	9	—	15	—	1	—	8	14	—	—	—	—	1	4	24	20
ST. ANDREW'S (E.) ...	16	10	41	10	—	1	9	1	5	1	1	—	10	15	—	1	—	1	—	14	40	20
ST. ANDREW'S (M.) ..	13	11	6	2	—	—	2	2	7	—	1	—	3	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	23
ST. MARK'S ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
ST. MARY'S (R.C.) ...	11	4	23	7	—	—	2	—	8	—	1	—	3	9	—	1	—	—	—	10	26	15
ST. MICHAEL'S ..	4	1	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	8
TOTALS ...	178	154	272	134	—	1	83	15	141	11	34	3	92	153	7	13	5	2	2	89	320	319

REPORT OF SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1918.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.	New admissions.		Defectives submitted by Teachers.	Malnutrition or underfed.	Dirty head.	Dirty body.	Enlarged tonsils.	Adenoids.	Glands.	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' (R.C.)	27	17	6	—	2	1	9	—	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	19
BEECH STREET	59	57	15	—	3	6	26	2	13	1	18	10	2	—	—	3	—	14	27	80
CLARENDON ROAD	39	33	3	—	—	—	11	—	7	1	15	4	1	—	—	2	—	3	2	62
ECCLES PARISH...	35	30	3	—	2	1	13	1	3	—	13	2	3	—	1	—	—	9	11	41
GODFREY ERMEN MEM.	50	33	7	—	4	2	18	4	8	—	13	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	17	43
HOLY CROSS (R.C.)	25	23	3	—	5	3	9	—	5	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	11	22
LEWIS STREET	72	65	38	1	21	9	29	4	21	1	20	5	2	2	—	6	—	21	43	100
MONTON DAY	40	25	6	—	—	—	13	—	4	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	6	56
PATRICROFT (C. of E.)	30	29	10	—	3	6	11	3	9	—	5	2	3	—	—	1	—	4	16	35
ST. ANDREW'S (E.)	54	36	13	—	4	—	18	3	14	—	12	3	1	—	1	—	1	9	9	68
ST. ANDREW'S (M.)	22	13	3	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	4	2	2	1	—	—	—	4	2	20
ST. MARK'S	21	15	1	—	—	—	10	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	35
ST. MARY'S (R.C.)	27	15	8	—	—	—	10	3	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	6	30
ST. MICHAEL'S	28	15	1	—	—	—	6	—	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	28
TOTALS	529	406	117	1	45	28	186	20	96	6	135	35	16	3	2	17	1	96	160	640

Summary of Report.

No. of new admissions examined (Mixed)	...	...	332
No. of new admissions examined (Infants)	..	...	935—1267
Normal on admission	...	...	707
Defective on admission	...	...	560
No. of scholars over 12 years of age defective on examination			134
No. of scholars over 12 years of age normal on examination	...		316
Other defectives found at General Inspections	...	...	389
Total number of defectives found...	...	...	1083
No. of parents present at examination	...	...	959
No. of parents personally informed of defects	...	...	506
Notices of defects sent to parents..	...	...	480
No. of defectives cured	...	...	457

In the examination of the chest the regions examined are the Supra and Infraclavicular and the Supra and Interscapular. The heart is carefully examined.

The average time occupied by the examination is five minutes.

RINGWORM.—All cases of this disease are at once excluded, and are not re-admitted until microscopic examination of a hair taken from the patch proves the absence of the microsporon.

The following exclusions and closures were made in the Schools during the year :—

Clarendon Road Council School—	35	children excluded,	April 12th.
„	6	„	Sept. 6th.
„	4	„	Sept. 19th.
Beech Street Council Schools—	10	„	Feb. 20th.
„	10	„	March 12th.
Godfrey Ermen Memorial School—	8	„	April 11th.
„	11	„	May 1st.
Lewis Street Council Schools—	18	„	Feb. 17th.
„	7	„	April 11th.
„	3	„	April 19th.
St. Mark's School, Winton—	9	„	Feb. 3rd.
Monton Memorial School—	7	„	May 28th.
St. Mary's (R.C.) School—	1 child was excluded May 1st.		
All Saints' School Infants Department—	Closed on May 30th.		

(All these closures were due to Measles).

No. of Children excluded from School for Measles.

Name of School.	No. of cases.	No. of contacts.	Total number of children excluded.
Lewis St. Council.....	12	3	15
Beech St. Council	36	14	50
Clarendon Rd, Council ...	32	16	48
St. Mark's, Winton ...	2	3	5
Godfrey Ermen Memorial..	14	6	20
St. Mary's R.C.	11	5	16
St. Michael's	2	2	4
St. Andrew's, Eccles	3	7	10
Monton Memorial... ..	19	4	23
Eccles Parish	1	1	2
St. Andrew's, Monton	2	2	4
All Saints', R.C.	8	2	10
Totals... ..	142	65	207

SECTION XI.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

List of Streets and Back Passages Paved and Completed from January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1913.

Street.	Ward.	Length of Lineal yds.
Station Road (part of)	Barton	134 $\frac{1}{3}$
Back Alexandra Road, &c.	do.	256 $\frac{1}{3}$
Back Passages (Peel Green area)	do.	1039 $\frac{2}{3}$
Booth's Place	Eccles	22 $\frac{2}{3}$
Devonshire Road (part of)	do.	92 $\frac{1}{3}$
Francis Avenue... ..	do.	56 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hope Street	do.	42
Bright Road (part of)	do.	73 $\frac{1}{3}$
Back Somerville Street (North)	do.	45 $\frac{2}{3}$
Back Church Street (part of)	do.	88 $\frac{1}{3}$
Back Buxton Street West, No. 1	Irwell	50
Do. do. No. 2	do.	65 $\frac{1}{3}$
Do. East, No. 3	do.	36
Back St. George Street, &c.	do.	104 $\frac{1}{3}$
Back Barton Lane, &c.	do.	129
Passages off Buxton Street West	do.	82
Oxford Square	do.	147 $\frac{1}{3}$
Lily Street	Winton	75
Duke Street	do.	58 $\frac{1}{3}$
May Street	do.	58 $\frac{1}{3}$
Back Parrin Lane, &c.	do.	330 $\frac{1}{3}$
		<u>3787 $\frac{1}{3}$</u>

(2 miles 1 furlong 47 yards).

Particulars of Houses erected from January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1913.

BARTON WARD	... ..	51 Houses
IRWELL WARD	... ..	4 Houses
MONTON WARD	... ..	7 Houses
PATRICROFT	... ..	1 House

63 Houses

Kindly furnished by the Borough Surveyor.

SECTION XII.

Return showing the number of Samples taken
in the Borough of Eccles for the 12 months
ended December 31st, 1913.

Description.	Number Taken.	Remarks.
Lard	13	All Genuine.
Butter	27	"
Coffee	12	"
Pepper	7	"
Tea	1	"
Margarine	1	"
Milk	48	"
Rum	1	"
Scotch Whisky	1	"
Beer	2	"
Vinegar	3	"
Ground Ginger	2	"
Yeast	1	"
Mustard	1	"
Potted Shrimps	1	"
Lobster Paste	1	"
Total	122	

County Police Office, Old Trafford.
12th February, 1914.

WM. KEYS,
Superintendent.

SECTION XIII. The following Bacteriological Examinations were made for the Borough during the year 1913
at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Month.		Diphtheria.			Typhoid.			Tuberculosis.					Other Investigations.	
		+	—	Total.	+	—	Total.	Sputum.			Milk.			
								+	—	Total.	+	—		Total.
January	...	2	...	2	1	3	4	4	4	8				
February	...	5	4	9	...	1	1	...	1	1				
March	...	...	5	5	1	3	4	1	3	4				
April	...	1	3	4		2	2	1	7	8	...	1	1	Udder
May...	...	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	8	9				
June...	...	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	4	6				
July ...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	3	5	8				
August	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	5	5				
September ...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	3	5				
October	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	5	9	...	9	9	Cream
November ...	...	1	4	5	1	2	3	3	11	14	...	1	1	
December ...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	4	5				
		16	28	44	5	23	28	22	60	82	...	11	11	

SECTION XIV.

Annual Report of the Sewage Works Engineer and Manager for the year 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the following Report upon the work of this Department for the year ended December 31st, 1913.

SEWAGE FLOW.—There has been but slight increase in the flow of sewage to the works. Gaugings taken during February 3rd to 10th inclusive, gave an average dry weather flow of 1,505,000 gallons per day, as compared with 1,500,000 gallons during 1912. The trade effluent is turned into the sewers without any preliminary treatment.

PUMPING AND TREATMENT.—The pumping and treatment of the sewage has been carried on without intermission.

MACHINERY.—The boilers, engines, pumps, crushing plant, lighting plant, &c., have been maintained in good working condition.

DESTRUCTORS.—The destructors have been in full working operation the whole of the year, and the steam required for pumping &c., has been generated with the refuse destroyed, with some small assistance of coke. The water evaporated was 2,853,225 gallons, and the calorific value of the refuse and fuel averaged 1.35 lbs. as against 1.25 lbs. in 1912, an increase of .10 lb. The refuse destroyed during the year averaged 26.6 tons per day of 24 hours, as against 29.3 tons in 1912.

The ashpit refuse, dry ashes, trade refuse, &c., collected in the Borough, amounting to 9,067 tons, with the addition of 648 tons carted from the tip, have been destroyed during the year.

This work has been done at a cost of 1s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton for labour, and the total cost of refuse destroyed, including interest and Sinking Fund charges, was 2s. 4d.

The cost of structural repairs was £25.

The bye-product from the destructors in the form of clinkers equalled 33 per cent. of the total refuse destroyed, and was disposed of as follows:—

2914 tons laid in spray-fed filters.

324 tons used on roads, concreting, &c.

The tins, &c., are picked out and sold to the Central Hall Mission, Manchester, at 5/- per ton, and the broken glass (pale green cullet) is

sold at 12/6 per ton, the receipts for the year from this source being £14/14/8.

SETTLING TANKS.—The settling tanks have been in operation the whole of the year. The detritus tanks were cleaned out weekly; the first two settling tanks every four weeks; and the other two every three months.

The average depth of sludge removed was five feet from the detritus tanks, four feet four inches from the first two settling tanks, and three feet from the other two.

The sludge has been used to raise the low lying land on the site of the old tip to the level of the adjoining agricultural land.

PRECIPITATION OF SEWAGE.—Lime has been added to the sewage at the rate of from four to eight grains per gallon and after neutralisation in this way alumino ferric has been added at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains per gallon.

CONTACT BEDS.—The four half-acre contact beds in operation are giving satisfactory results.

SPRAY FED FILTER.—The spray fed filter No. 1, of one acre, is giving satisfactory results, and with the contact beds has also been thoroughly cleansed and forked over six times.

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

FARMING STOCK.—There are four horses working on the farm, and one cob, which is used for the disinfecting van, &c.

The receipts from farm produce, etc., realised £236.

WAGES PAID IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

1 Engine Driver, Fitter, 35/- per wk. of 56 hrs., with overtime paid for			
			at same rate.
2 Enginemen, 30/4 per week each	„	„	„
7 Destructor Firemen, 32/8 per week each	„	„	„
2 Tankmen, 25/- per week of 6 days	„	„	„
2 Teamsmen, 27/- „ „ „	„	„	„
4 Farm Labourers, (average) 25/- per week each of 6 days	„		
1 Clerk and Disinfectant Attendant, 26/- per week	„	„	
1 Youth, 20/- per week.			

Men employed on Capital Account are paid 6d. to 6½d. per hour, according to the nature of the work.

DISINFECTOR.—141 disinfections have been carried out during the year. The income was £74/0/6, and allocated as follows:—

Repairs, labour, &c., £49/0/6.

Profit, £25.

EXTENSIONS OF WORKS.—The extensions carried out during the year have been as follows:—

No. 2 spray fed filter has been partly constructed.

Suction gas pumping plant.

SUCTION GAS PUMPING PLANT.—The Committee, at their meetings in January and February, 1913, considered the advisability of providing additional pumping plant to assist the steam pumping machinery, and decided to instal a Suction Gas Pumping Plant, consisting of a Gas Producer, a Gas Engine of 120 B.H.P., a Petrol-Driven Starting Engine, two Centrifugal Pumps, 15" and 21" diameter, with a working capacity of 7,000 gallons of screened sewage per minute, with the necessary suction and delivery pipes, buildings, &c., at an estimated cost of £2,600.

The erection and construction of the Plant is nearing completion.

Monthly Record of Refuse Destroyed and Cost of Destruction.

MONTH.	Ashpit Refuse.		Dry Ashes.		Fish Offal.		Carted to Storage.		Carted from Storage.		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.	Tns.	Cwts. Qrs.	Tns.	Cwts. Qrs.	£	s. d.		
1913.																		
January ...	15	3 2	765	18 3	7 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	34	10 0	822	19 2	49	15 7
February...	22	16 0	750	15 3	7 16 0	26 5 1	...	...	...	...	7	0 0	788	7 3	44	9 1
March ...	11	4 1	785	7 1	9 19 2	87 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	11 0	46	16 5
April ...	24	8 3	802	12 2	9 16 0	22 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	836	17 1	59	8 1
May ...	...	...	793	11 0	11 10 0	...	...	...	78 10 0	...	...	...	805	1 0	54	11 10
June ...	20	18 0	653	14 1	10 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	76	0 0	685	7 2	55	10 6
July ...	...	...	657	4 2	13 7 1	12 15 3	...	...	...	...	147	10 0	818	1 3	55	5 5
August ...	7	4 2	602	3 3	9 18 1	34 15 2	42 5 0	...	...	...	153	0 0	814	11 2	53	15 11
September	...	...	636	8 3	9 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	156	0 0	801	15 0	52	8 3
October ...	18	5 1	748	3 0	10 16 3	19 11 3	...	...	...	...	87	0 0	864	5 0	56	6 6
November.	2	16 2	742	11 3	8 0 1	...	...	...	33 5 0	...	3	0 0	789	13 2	51	10 7
December .	3	14 0	844	10 3	7 16 1	43 15 2	...	...	...	...	26	0 0	882	1 0	55	14 8
TOTAL...															9715	11 3	£635	12 10

Annual cost in labour of destroying the refuse, including cleaning out boiler flues, &c., is 1/3³ per ton.

The rainfall during 1913 upon the Eccles Corporation Sewage Works, as registered by the rain gauge on the Settling Tanks, which is fixed at an altitude of 74 feet above sea level, has been as under :—

Month. 1913	Rainfall per Month.	Days on which over or fell.	Greatest fall.
January	2·950	14	·640
February ...	1·050	9	·390
March	2·930	20	·650
April	3·400	17	·680
May.....	2·070	13	·600
June.....	1·650	13	·380
July	0·820	10	·480
August	2·170	11	·730
September ...	1·580	10	·485
October	1·420	12	·620
November ...	2·830	25	·375
December ...	2·430	13	·550
Total	25·300	167	

The following Table gives the annual rainfall for the last ten years :

Year.	Rainfall.	Year.	Rainfall.
1903	41·138	1908	30·314
1904	26·450	1909	35·091
1905	27·103	1910	34·590
1906	32·425	1911	26·395
1907	31·798	1912	40·035

Effluents from Treatment of Sewage.

Description of Sample.	Oxidizable Organic matter.		Method of Treatment.	Remarks.
	Oxygen absorbed 4 hours test. Grains per gall.			
Eccles Corpora- tion. Mar. 6th, 1913, 3-15 p.m. Rain early part of day.		0.40	Precipitation tanks, continu- ous filters, sin- gle contact beds and humus tanks.	Brownish colour. Ochrey sediment. Faint drain smell.
Eccles Corpora- tion. June 26, 1913, 12-30 p.m. Fine weather.		0.67	do.	Brown turbidity. Brown sediment. Slight smell.
Eccles Corpora- tion. Sept. 2nd, 1913, 10 p.m. Fine weather.		0.52	do.	Almost clear and colour- less. Ochrey sediment. No smell.
Eccles Corpora- tion. Dec. 9th, 1913, 12-15 p.m. Showery weather.		0.52	do.	Brown turbid liquid. Ochrey sediment. No smell.

(Signed),

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

**Results of Treatment ascertained in the Laboratory at
the Sewage Works.**

Description of Sample.	Oxidizable Organic matter.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Suspended solids
	Oxygen absorbed. 4 hours test. Grains per gallon.		Grains per gallon.
Eccles Sewage (average).....	7.24	2.50	68.3
Settling Tank Effluent (average).....	2.29	—	5.1
Effluent from Contact Beds (average).....	.562	—	—
Effluent from Spray-Fed Filters (average) .....	.533	—	—
Final Effluent from Sediment- ation Tanks (average) ...	.486	0.451	—

The oxygen absorption test gives a purification of 93.4 per cent.

The albuminoid ammonia test gives a purification of 82.0 per cent.

The percentage of settlement by precipitation of suspended solids in settling tanks is 92.1 per cent.

GEORGE W. WILLIS,

ENGINEER & MANAGER.

Sewage and Destructor Works, Eccles.

SECTION XV.

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

STAFF.

<i>Chief Inspector</i>	...	...	...	...	C. W. LASKEY.
<i>Assistant Inspector</i>	...	...	...	...	E. T. KNOWLES.
<i>Second Assistant Inspector</i>	...	...	...	...	G. V. HULSE.
<i>Clerk</i>	...	...	...	...	T. P. HARDMAN.
<i>Disinfector</i>	...	...	...	...	W. CROMPTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report of the work done by the staff during the year ended December 31st, 1913.

The work under the Housing of the Working Classes and Housing and Town Planning Acts is being steadily continued, and considerable improvements are being effected. Much, however, remains to be done.

As previously reported there is considerable need for proper pavements for yard surfaces. In the cases of streets and passages much improvement has been made, and the number of unpaved streets is being steadily reduced. Owing to building operations having been very quiet during the past few years, very few new streets have been laid out.

Considerable time has been spent in smoke observations, and some improvement can be recorded. The penalties for offences, however, are altogether too inadequate to compel the attention which is so urgently required.

The work arising out of the visitation of cases of Tuberculosis has been much increased by the inclusion of all forms of Tuberculosis in the Local Government Board's Order which came into operation on February 1st, 1913.

Visits to all cases continue to be paid, but in the case of forms of the disease other than Phthisis, our inquiry extends only to the sanitary condition of the dwelling. Systematic visitation of cases of Phthisis is arranged for, with a view to keeping in touch with the cases and arranging for regular disinfection of the premises.

A particularly gratifying matter to refer to is the decision of the Council to provide suitable and sufficient office accommodation for the staff. When this provision has been made we shall be better able to cope with the growing demands upon the Department.

I desire to place upon record my appreciation of all the assistance rendered by each member of the staff, and to testify to their zeal and care in discharging their varied duties.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
C. W. LASKEY.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Further progress was made in the matter of the Area known as the South-East Eccles Area. This has now been divided into what are respectively known as the "Red" and "Blue" Areas.

The former includes:—

Both sides of King Street.
Wilkinson Street.
Turner's Court.
Queen Street.
Back Queen Street.
Chantler's Square.
Silk Street (portions of both sides).
Herbert Street.
Blear's Buildings.
Bradburn's Buildings.
White's Buildings.
Dawson's Court.
Lane End (Nos. 2 to 24).
Church Street (Nos. 51 to 89).

The Area consists of about 23,380 square yards, and contains:—

132 occupied dwelling houses.
13 "closed" dwelling houses.
11 occupied shops and dwelling houses.
5 "closed" shops and dwelling houses.
4 beer houses.
6 lock-up shops.
1 common lodging house.
1 house let-in-lodgings.

- 1 church and school.
- 1 meeting place.
- 3 portions of vacant land.
- 14 various buildings.

192

The population is 730, and the density per acre is 151 persons.

The "Blue" Area includes:—

- Regent Street (Nos. 2 to 36).
- Lane End (Nos. 1 to 47).
- Thomas Street.
- Lower College Croft.
- Duke's Buildings.
- Hampson's Buildings.

The Area consists of about 9,899 square yards, and contains:—

- 63 occupied dwelling houses.
- 9 "closed" dwelling houses.
- 1 unoccupied dwelling house.
- 9 shops and dwelling houses.
- 2 lock-up shops.
- 1 chapel.
- 1 beer house.
- 3 portions of vacant land.
- 8 various buildings.

97

The population upon this Area was 296, and the density per acre was 148 persons.

In the whole of the combined area there were:—

- 7 houses with one bedroom only.
- 197 houses with two bedrooms.
- 23 houses with three bedrooms.
- 20 houses with four bedrooms and upwards.

The condition of all the houses from a sanitary point of view has been reported upon, and the question of proper measures for dealing with the whole area is under consideration.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

The following Table will show the amount of work which has been done during each of the three years since my appointment as Inspector for the purposes of this Act.

The result of our operations up to date is as follows :—

866 houses have been inspected.

28 houses were found in perfectly good condition.

—838 houses were not reasonably fit for human habitation.

531 houses were made fit without issuing closing orders.

51 houses were made fit after service of closing orders.

26 houses were demolished.

50 houses remain closed.

180 houses still in course of repair or consideration thereof
deferred.

Total 838

Year.	No. of houses inspected.	No. not reasonably fit for human habitation.	No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied without Closing Orders.	No. still in course of repair or deferred.	No. made fit after closing.	No. still closed.	No. demolished.
1911...	499	471	107	359	nil	2	3
1912...	222	222	44	176	nil	*14	†11
1913...	145	145	380	180	51	34	12
Totals	866	838	531	180	51	50	26

*Houses inspected during 1911.

†Nine inspected during 1911.

The following is a list of the houses which have been demolished:—

Rear of 19 King Street.

17, 19, 21 King Street.

278, 280, 282 Green Lane.

161, 163, 163a, 165, 167 and rear of 165 Liverpool Road.

152, 154, 156, 158, 160 Monton Road.

23, 25 Lane End.

35 College Croft.

104, 106 Peel Green Road.

2, 4, 6 Philip Street.

In *addition* to the foregoing, 63 inspections upon housing lines were made in respect of houses occupied by persons suffering from forms of Tuberculosis other than Phthisis. The defects discovered in this way are reported to the owners, who are required to remedy them.

The defects discovered and reported upon in connection with the houses inspected during the year were as follows:—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

LIST AND NUMBER OF DEFECTS FOUND.

	1913	1912	1911
Windows not made to open sufficiently	145	487	396
Want of cleansing and limewashing of walls			
and ceilings	107	170	230
Defective floors and pavements	237	378	194
Defective plastering of walls and ceilings	111	174	204
Defective roofs	107	103	128
Defective paving of yards and passages	151	52	90
Defective brickwork of houses, closets, &c.	59	190	63
Defective eaves gutters	38	55	44
Want of sash cords	11	15	43
Rain water pipes connected directly to drains	13	23	34
Defective slopstones	31	82	46
Defective ashbin places	8	3	26
Defective window frames	114	6	24
Dampness in house premises	153	118	23
Defective gullies	22	27	22
Defective slopstone waste pipes	26	29	21
Defective rain water pipes	29	19	20
Defective and choked drains	16	14	19
Various defects in water closets	62	49	19
Defective brickwork around waste pipes	15	42	16
Defective ashbins	12	19	16
Defective W.C. accommodation	3	6	17
Want of ventilation in dwelling-houses	25	20	13
Want of light in dwelling-houses	31	24	12
Defective privy pits	—	2	15
Want of eaves gutters	7	3	9
Defective stairs	15	32	6
Want of slopstones	—	1	7
Defective slopwater closets	22	—	5
Want of window sills	83	—	—
Houses require pointing...	126	—	—

	1913	1912	1911
Slopstone wastepipe connected to drain	... 1 ...	— ...	—
Very small rooms	... 13 ...	— ...	—
Miscellaneous causes	... 258 ...	138 ...	62

In many instances there is considerable delay and difficulty in getting the work proceeded with, due to inability on the part of the owner to provide the money sufficient to pay for the extensive repairs and alterations required. In such cases, some arrangement by which the Corporation could carry out the work and spread repayment of the cost over say five years, would be a great boon.

While many owners have only themselves to blame for the present condition of their properties, it is also true that negligent and destructive tenants have contributed largely to bad housing conditions. In order to deal with such tenants the present cumbersome and costly method of serving "notice," "notice of intention to apply for ejectment order," and "application for ejectment order," accompanied as they are by costs and further loss of rent, should be re-placed by some machinery much more summary.

There are tenants who practically live rent free almost all the year round, and who manage this by the knowledge they have of the limitations of their landlords' powers.

Tenants who are dirty, destructive and non-payers of rent, only aggravate the housing question, and for these some speedier and more effective measures than those referred to should be devised and put into operation.

In a large number of the cottages in this Borough there is an entire absence of provision for storing food-stuffs. Larders are unknown, and food of every description has to be kept in the sculleries, or in unventilated and dark cupboards. In many cases these latter are also absent.

Another source of discomfort is the want of proper accommodation for dealing with the family washing. In a large number of houses with two rooms downstairs, the wash-boiler is in the scullery or back room, and, in many instances, the staircase communicates with this room. The result is that on wash days the steam freely escapes into the bedrooms above.

These are defects in construction which cannot well be remedied in most of the existing houses, but in all newly erected houses proper provision in these matters should be insisted upon.

A reference to the list will show that amongst other matters there were:—

- 107 cases of want of cleansing and limewashing,
- 237 „ „ defective floors and pavements, and
- 111 „ „ defective plastering of walls.

The number and nature of Statutory Notices served under the Act were as follows:—

- 37 notices to execute work, Sec. 15 (3).
- 4 notices of intention to inspect premises, Sec. 15 (2).
- 62 representations made, Sec. 17 (2).
- 97 Closing Orders, Sec. 17 (2).
- 68 notices of Closing Orders being operative, Sec. 17 (4).
- 49 notices of “time and place,” re demolition, Sec. 18 (1).
- 9 orders to demolish, Sec. 18 (2).
- 10 notices determining closing orders, Sec. 17 (6).

In ten cases proceedings were instituted against tenants who failed to comply with the Statutory Notices to quit “closed” premises. In every case their removal was subsequently effected, and the costs were borne by the Corporation.

There are very few empty houses of any kind in the Borough at the present moment and these displaced tenants have had great difficulty in obtaining houses.

During the two years ended December 31st, 1913, only 137 houses were built, and there is an undoubted shortage in the supply of cottages suitable for housing persons of the working class.

At the present moment there is no indication of any improvement in this respect.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.—The number of privies converted into water closets or abolished during the year was 39, leaving 28 still to be dealt with. In addition there are eight “Moules” earth closets in use at cottages where conversions would have been made but for the absence of a sewer, and 18 pails at a works where the level is unsuitable for the drainage of water closets.

The situation of the privies and ashpits still in existence is as follows:—

WARD.	Privies	Ashpits
BARTON	9	6
ECCLES	—	1
IRWELL... ..	4	2
MONTON... ..	10	9
PATRICROFT	1	—
WINTON... ..	4	—
Totals	28	18

Streets.	No. of privies.	No. of houses served.
Abbey Grove	1	1
Beech Street	4	8
Brackley Road	1	1
Clarendon Crescent	1	1
Clifton Road	1	1
Cromwell Road	1	1
Enfield Street	3	6
Irwell Avenue	1	1
Irwell Park	2	4
Liverpool Road	6	8
Monks Hall Grove	1	2
Monton Green	1	1
Preston's Avenue	4	4
The Grove	1	1
Totals	28	40

The total amount of the Corporation contribution towards the cost of privy conversion up to date is £4,535.

Further progress has been made in the matter of the conversion of slop-water closets, and 20 of these insanitary forms of closets have been converted into suitably flushed fresh water closets. At the present moment we have about 230 remaining in the Borough, and your Committee's willingness to contribute an allowance of 25/- per closet in the event of conversion, should induce owners to make the sanitary improvement which is so desirable.

HOUSE REFUSE STORAGE.—In addition to the 18 ashpits, there are 10,196 ashbins in use for the storage of domestic refuse, and these are all cleansed weekly. We have still a few of the old wooden tubs in use, but they are rapidly disappearing. The bins in use are of standard sizes: 24 in. by 18 in. and 18 in. by 18 in., and are made of galvanized iron. In 119 cases the bins were found to require renewal, and in every instance supplies were made, upon the owners being communicated with, or failing this, by the service of a notice under Section 36 P.H.A. 1875.

While the substitution of the portable ashbin for the old fixed ashpit of the hole in the ground type has wrought a huge improvement in the methods of house refuse storage, there is little doubt as to the necessity for further improvement. Something is still necessary to improve the type of bin, its situation, and the conditions under which it is kept, while it is equally imperative that the occupier of the house should clearly understand his duty in the matter of its proper use.

In these matters it may be necessary to consider in the near future the advisability of "scrapping" the methods and arrangements now in vogue.

DRAINAGE.—With the work of privy conversion practically completed, there has been no need for any considerable amount of re-drainage. During the past nine years about 4,100 not newly erected houses have been entirely re-drained.

DRAIN TESTING.—Thirty-eight lots of drains were uncovered for inspection, and there were 333 applications of the "smoke test" to drains. In every case houses in which there have been outbreaks of Diphtheria or Enteric Fever are all examined carefully for insanitary conditions, and a test of the drains is made.

Requests for similar examinations, made by prospective tenants of houses, are readily complied with free of all cost.

WATER SUPPLY.—Every house within the Borough is now provided with a constant supply of water from the Manchester Corporation Waterworks. During the year 217 cases of waste of water, due to leaky fittings or burst pipes, were reported to the Waterworks Department.

In many instances such leakages cause dampness in the premises, and it is therefore imperative that they should be dealt with promptly.

DISTRICT INSPECTION.—As provided for in Sec. 92 P.H. Act 1875, the inspection of premises within the Borough has been regularly carried on. The employment of the house gully cleansing men leads to the discovery and report of a great number of nuisances of a minor character. Such reports are invariably confirmed by one of the staff before any action is taken.

The men employed in the Cleansing department have instructions to report any instances of defective ashbins, so that there shall be no delay in requiring proper provision in respect of house refuse storage.

Systematic visitation of stables and similar premises is provided for, especially during the summer months, and the regular removal of manure and garbage is insisted upon.

In the cases of greengrocers and fishmongers, special facilities for disposing of their garbage are provided free of cost at the Destructor.

I regret to report that overcrowding and dirty conditions of dwellings appear to be on the increase. While the former may to some extent be due to the present dearth of suitable cottages, I am afraid that it may develop into a habit with those who have a rooted objection to paying much, if any, rent.

With regard to dirty houses, present powers do not help very much. Most of our cases are taken under Sec. 46, P.H. Act, 1875, and the recovery of daily penalty or expenses incurred in cleansing is highly problematical where the goods are insufficient for a distraint.

Similarly the proceedings under Sec. 91 (1), P.H. Act, 1875, are equally cumbersome and do not tend to much material improvement.

Summary power to deal with dirty people, as with drunken or obscene persons, should be given. There were 36 instances of overcrowding, 66 of dirty dwellings and 4 of dirty yards.

During the year 2116 inspections of dwellings and 2691 inspections of yard premises were made ; 374 visits were paid to stable and similar premises.

Full details of the variety and number of nuisances dealt with will be found in tabulated form towards the end of this Section.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.—Sixty-six timed observations of chimneys, other than those of dwelling-houses, were made. Of these 31 resulted in the record of excessive emissions, and they were dealt with as follows :

11 notices served.

17 prosecutions.

3 further warnings given.

The following table shows the result of action taken in respect of all emissions of black smoke exceeding an aggregate of four minutes in one hour :—

	No.	Smoke			RESULT	Amount of Penalty		
		Dense	Mod.	None		£	s.	d.
Mill	1	7	5	3	Notice served			
"	2	6	5	—	Reported to Committee — Letter written			
Works	3	7½	33	19½	Notice served			
Mill	4	11	38½	10½	Fined 10/- and costs ...	1	3	6
"	5	11	38½	10½	Fined 10/- and costs ...	1	3	6
"	6	11	38½	10½	Order granted and fined costs	0	10	0
Works	7	7½	52½	—	Notice served			
"	8	14	37	9	Notice served			
Mill	9	7	33½	19½	Three different dates. Fined 10/- in each case and ordered to pay costs ...			
"	10	12½	35½	12		2	0	6
"	11	8½	—	—		1	3	6
"	12	7½	46	6½	Fined 10/- and costs ...			
Works	13	5	17½	37½	Notice served			
Mill	14	8	—	—	Reported to Committee — Strong letter			
Works	15	9½	19½	31	Notice served			
"	16	8	—	—	Fined 5/- and costs ...	0	14	6
Mill	17	8	42	10	Notice served			
Works	18	12	26½	3	Notice served			
Loco.	19	10	—	—	Case withdrawn on payment of costs ...			
"	20	10	—	—		1	10	0
"	21	7	—	—	Two adjournments — Re-hearing early in 1914			
Mill	22	10	32	18				
"	23	6	22	12	Fined 5/- and costs ...	0	15	6
Works	24	7½	31½	21	Notice served			
Mill	25	11	—	—	Notice served			
Works	26	6	52	2	Reported to Committee			
Loco.	27	7	—	—	Fined 5/- and costs ..	0	14	6
Mill	28	9	48	5	Fined 10/- and costs ...	0	19	6
"	29	9	48	5	Fined 10/- and costs ...	0	19	6
"	30	9	48	5	Notice served			
Works	31	—	—	—				

The London and North-Western Railway Company was also approached in the matter of black smoke from the Patricroft Engine Sheds, and your Committee met one of their principal engineers there. The whole question of smoke, and emission of sulphuretted hydrogen from the cooling of cinders, was discussed, and a promise to give special care to these matters was made.

Proceedings were instituted in respect of three locomotives belonging to this Company, and after two adjournments the summonses were withdrawn upon payment by the Company of the costs of the proceedings.

Works, with a view to smoke abatement, were carried out in four instances as under, and in two other cases the question of measures to be adopted is under consideration.

- 1—Extra large Lancashire boiler, with additional economisers and water-softening plant provided.
- 2—Mechanical stokers installed,
- 3—Steam jets and patent bridges fitted.
- 4—Steam jets and patent bridges fitted (another type).

HOUSE-GULLY CLEANSING.—As in previous years, this work was carried out during the summer months, by a staff of four men. Every gully was cleansed by brushing out and flushing, and afterwards disinfected with "Chloros."

NOTICES.—In most cases the abatement of nuisances is brought about by letters to—or interviews with—the persons responsible. I am pleased to be able to report that in these matters most of the Estate Agents recognise the importance of dealing with them promptly. It was, however, found necessary to serve statutory and other notices as follows :—

Preliminary notices (nuisances)	...	...	...	21
Statutory do. do.	...	...	...	201
Do. do. (Sec 36 P.H. Act)	...	...	...	50
Do. do. (Sec. 46 do. )	...	...	...	18
Do. do. (Sec. 41 do. )	...	...	...	3
Do. do. (Sec. 5 Inf. Dis. Prev. Act 1890)	6			
Do. do. (Sec. 6 do. do.)	2			
Do. do. (Sec. 93 Eccles Corp. Act, 1901)	24			
Do. do. (Sec. 22 P.H.A.A. Act, 1890)	6			
Do. do. (Sec. 2 (3) Factory Act, 1901)	6			

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—297 visits of inquiry and inspection were paid in connection with 138 cases notified. In addition to these, the two cases of Poliomyelitis were visited. Efforts are made with a view to tracing the origin of the cases, but with little success.

Wherever it is considered advisable, drain tests are carried out. This is always done in houses invaded by Diphtheria and Enteric Fever, and the sanitary condition of the premises is noted.

Schools are communicated with as to the exclusion of cases and contacts, and the librarians are also informed where books from libraries have been in use at infected houses. In such instances the books are brought to the Town Hall for disinfection before being put into circulation again. This latter arrangement has now been extended to Phthisis.

PHTHISIS.—438 visits and re-visits were paid to the known cases of this disease in the Borough. Of these 105 were first visits of inquiry and inspection in freshly notified cases, and the remainder were subsequent visits to these and former cases, made with a view to arranging for periodical disinfecting and to supervise the conditions of the home, and means of isolation, if any.

In most of the cases proper isolation cannot be carried out owing to the smallness of the houses, and in advanced cases particularly, this lack of accommodation constitutes a grave risk. It is no uncommon thing to find palpably dangerous cases in houses too small for the family when well, and altogether inadequate when invaded by such a disease as this.

Disinfection of rooms and bedding is freely offered, and we are endeavouring to arrange for a systematic disinfection of infected premises once every three months. A considerable measure of success has been attained, and during the year 324 rooms have been disinfected, and 21 lots of bedding removed for steam disinfection.

Special attention continues to be given to houses vacated by persons known to have been suffering from this disease, with a view to thorough disinfection before being re-let. A thorough examination of the houses is made, and any defects are noted and dealt with.

The extension of the Local Government Board's Order to cases of Tuberculous disease other than Phthisis has tended to increase our work in respect of these diseases. Sixty-three inspection of houses were made and conditions inquired into as the result of the notification of that number of fresh cases.

"SCHOOL" DISEASES.—314 visits were paid in respect of cases such as Measles, Mumps, Whooping-Cough, etc., in children of school age, as compared with 856 during the previous year.

DISINFECTION.—The number of disinfections carried out in connection with all cases of disease was 531, as compared with 696 for the previous year. 135 parcels of bedding were removed to the disinfecting station and disinfected by steam, and 46 books were disinfected by means of sulphurous gas. We have had a few applications for disinfection of premises, etc., after death from Cancer, and these have been readily complied with.

Assistance is rendered by the department in dealing with vermin-infested houses, either by spraying and fumigating rooms or by furnishing supplies of suitable disinfectants when required. Twenty-one such disinfections are included in the preceding figure.

SCHOOL OFFICES.—Under the arrangement by which your Committee has offered to contribute £2 10s. per closet converted from “trough” or “latrine” forms to separately flushed water-closets, one range of four has been so converted at the Monton Memorial Schools. It is the intention of the managers to deal with the other range of seven during the ensuing year.

In no other instance has there been any intimation of the managers' intention to make the change, although the offer of financial assistance only remains open until the end of the midsummer holidays, 1914.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—The number of premises now registered for the sale of milk is 114, an increase by 7 over the figures for 1912. There were 18 applications for registration, and 11 persons ceased selling.

In most cases the sale of milk forms but a small portion of the business of the person registered, as will be seen from the following list of trades carried on at premises at which milk is sold:—

<i>Exclusively for the sale of milk</i>	20
Confectioners' shops	48
Provision shops	33
Private houses	4
Grocers and off-licensed premises	4
Tripe shops	3
Greengrocers' shops	2

NEW REGULATIONS.—During the year I pointed out to your Committee that our Regulations required bringing up to date, and received instructions to draft a new set. This has been done, and they are now in the Town Clerk's hands for bringing into legal shape before submitting them to the Local Government Board.

New powers sought relate, among other things, to—

1. Certain details in connection with the construction of cowsheds.
2. Insistence upon maintenance of ventilation.
3. Specified periods for cleansing cowsheds.
4. Provision of proper manure midden.
5. Greater care in preventing infection or contamination of milk.
6. Greater cleanliness of milk vessels and protection of such vessels from contamination.
7. Milk being kept cool.
8. Milk being kept covered with suitable covers.
9. Grooming of cows and cleanliness of udders.
10. Personal cleanliness of milkers.

The Dairies and Cowsheds Order requires amendment in one particular respect, viz., the Local Authority ought to have the power to refuse registration in the case of premises or trades which are palpably unsuitable for association with the sale of milk.

There are now nine cow-keepers within the Borough: one farmer during the year ceased keeping cows at his farm. Again, I regret to report that not enough attention is paid to the cleanliness of the cows, with the result that complaints are frequently made relative to the dirty condition of the milk. The proper grooming of cows and washing of teats and udders not only reduces the amount of dirt, but also of bacteria, as is evidenced by the following extract from the Journal of the Board of Agriculture.

“Effect of grooming cows.—The cows were groomed an hour before the evening milking, and the number of bacteria in the milk was found to average 2464 per c.c., compared with 9827 per c.c. at the morning milking, which was fourteen hours after grooming. With cows that were *never* groomed, however, the number of bacteria was over 125,000 per c.c. There was, therefore, a reduction of 98 per cent. in the total contamination as the result of grooming.”

The number of visits of inspection made were: milkshops, 343; cowsheds, 98.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1913.—All the arrangements provided for by this Order have been completed, and your Veterinary Inspector (Mr. E. E. Wood, M.R.C.V.S.) is under contract to make a bi-monthly examination of all dairy cows in the Borough, and to report the result to your Committee.

During the year mixed samples of milk were obtained from all the cow-keepers in the Borough, and from one just outside, and were forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Ten samples were sent, and all were certified to be free from Tubercle bacilli. A sample from an emaciated cow was also sent, but this gave a negative result also.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are no cellar bakehouses in the Borough. There are 51 bakehouses on our register, as compared with 50 in the previous year. The number of visits of inspection was 342, and generally speaking they were found in good sanitary condition.

In one instance notice had to be served in respect of inadequate ventilation; in eight instances limewashing was necessary, and 22 defects in sanitary matters were also noted and remedied.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—There are 14 private slaughter-houses in the Borough, but a few of them are very little used. With such easy access to the Manchester Abattoirs a good number of butchers obtain their supplies there.

As far as possible inspections are made at the times when killing is in progress, and Mr. Knowles, who is certificated in this matter, is deputed to this work. Your Veterinary Surgeon is also available, and has been appointed to inspect the butchers' shops, and stalls on the market place.

There was one seizure of meat from a shop, and a prosecution followed. In the proceedings, however, the defence set up was to the effect that at the time of seizure (Monday) the shop was permanently closed—the occupier having decided during the week-end to give up business. The magistrates were equally divided on the subject of their decision, and it was decided not to have the case re-heard.

There were several surrenders, notably :—Whole carcase of a heifer, livers, salted meat, various offals.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There are still two, and they continue to be well kept. The one at Patricroft is for males only, and that at Eccles has one block entirely for males and another for married couples. In connection with the Eccles lodging house, there is also a registered house let in lodgings for males only, and this is occupied by men who almost permanently reside there.

The proprietors are urged to exercise great care in the matter of beds and bedding known to have been used by consumptives, and disinfection of the spaces surrounding such beds is frequently arranged for. There can be little doubt as to the probability of this disease being spread in such places, occupied as they are by all sorts and conditions of persons. Disinfectants are freely supplied to both places.

Seventy-three visits of inspection were made, and in one or two respects infringements of the bye-laws were noted and remedied. It was also found necessary to serve a notice requiring limewashing.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—The number upon our register is 14, an increase by one as compared with the previous year's figures. In several cases lodgers were found in unregistered houses, and one house was subsequently registered. The others were altogether unsuitable for the purpose.

Seventeen inspections were made in respect of those houses on the register.

There does appear to be a demand for some class of house capable of accommodating single working men, and of a type superior to the ordinary common lodging house.

In most cases the ordinary dwelling-house has not the accommodation and conveniences for the decent reception of lodgers, and in many cases considerable overcrowding is caused.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.—82 visits of inspection were made to the 40 premises now on our register. Particular attention is directed to possibly damp and dirty conditions, and to the frequent removal of offal and garbage. While there is a decrease of five in numbers, the business generally appears to be on the increase, particularly among children, who are to be seen in large numbers at mid-day making purchases apparently for their dinners.

STABLES AND PIG-KEEPING ESTABLISHMENTS.—The inspections numbered 374, and were most numerous in the summer season, with a view to insisting upon the removal of garbage and manure. There are 17 places where pigs are kept, and there is considerable improvement in conditions under which they are kept.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.—I beg to report that during the year ended December 31st, 1913, 95 canal boats were inspected.

Twenty infringements of the Canal Boats Acts, or Regulations made thereunder, were found upon 14 boats.

Particulars of the infringements in question are as follows:—

Dilapidations	...	...	...	...	11
Time for re-painting exceeded	...	...	...	...	4
Absence of certificate	...	...	...	...	1
Want of proper marking	...	...	...	...	1
Certificate required renewal	...	...	...	...	1
Improper occupation of cabin	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty cabin	...	...	...	...	1

The improper occupation of a cabin arose out of its use as a sleeping apartment by a man, his wife, and another adult female.

Notices were served upon the responsible persons, and with one exception—that of a boat inspected towards the end of the year—all have been complied with.

The number of infringements was equal to 21 % of the total number of boats inspected.

The following figures show the number of persons the boats were registered for:—

Aft cabin	...	221.	Fore cabin	...	6.
-----------	-----	------	------------	-----	----

The number of persons found on board was 139.

Adults		Children	
Males	Females	Males	Females
97	39	3	—

All the children were under three years of age.

There were no cases of sickness reported on the boats during the year.

The water supply provided was in all cases adequate.

The general condition of the boats was, on the whole, good, and in only one case was it found necessary to serve a notice upon the occupier for the proper cleansing of the cabin.

The boats were inspected at the Patricroft Coal Wharf, and the Ship Canal Co.'s Wharf, Cawdor Street, and at the time of inspection were engaged in the following traffic :—

Coal ...	...	...	...	77
Acid ...	...	...	...	14
General cargo	...	...	...	2
Timber	...	...	...	1
Empty	...	...	...	1

WORKSHOPS.—The number now on our register is 165, an increase of four over the figures for 1912. Inspections numbered 405.

There are 215 rooms in use, and the trades for which they are used are as follows :—

Bootmaking & Clogging...	40	Dressmaking	...	35
Millinery ...	20	Tailoring	...	16
Millinery and Dressmaking	6	Joiners	...	5
Laundries ...	6	Wheelwrights	...	4
Cabinet Making and Upholstering	4	Blacksmiths	...	4
Cycle and Motor Repairing	3	Tin-plate Working	...	3
Hosiers ...	3	Saddlery	...	2
Picture framing	2	Paste making	...	1
Herb beer brewing	2	Watch Repairing...	...	1
Gold beating	1	Rope making	...	1
Instrument Repairing	1	Bleaching	...	1
Plumber ...	1	Carriage building...	...	1
Stone Mason	1	Basket making	...	1

The total number of persons in employment at the above was 581. They are as follows:—237 adult males, 206 adult females, 110 female young persons and 28 male young persons. In 17 cases the premises were found to require limewashing, and 74 other defects were noted and remedied.

Eighteen lists of out-workers were received in respect of 15 out-workers' premises on our register. Sixty inspections of these premises were made.

No case of infectious disease occurred on any of these premises during the year.

Nineteen notices of occupation of newly-established workshops were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, but, with two exceptions, all these premises were already on our register at the time of their receipt.

Nine cases of absence of "Abstract" were reported to the Factory Inspector.

Four notices relative to the want of proper sanitary accommodation, or defects in existing sanitary accommodation, were served under Sec. 22 P.H.A. (Amendment Act), 1890.

In one case proceedings were instituted, and the owner was fined the costs. The necessary provision was subsequently made.

In a second case the notice was complied with; and the remaining two notices were served towards the close of the year.

Three notices relative to want of lime-washing and inadequate ventilation of workshops were received from the Factory Inspector, and these have been dealt with.

Six reports, *re* want of lime-washing, were made to your Authority, and six notices requiring lime-washing of workshops were served. These have been complied with.

The conditions under which workers are carrying on their employment are being gradually improved. Amongst the inferior establishments are a few wood-chopping factories.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.—As far as possible our Shops' Register is being kept up to date. The inspections numbered 170. Application for exemption was made by some of the grocers, and upon a poll being taken the requisite majority was found to be in favour of exemption. The actual figures were as follows:—

In favour of exemption	...	...	57
Against	...	...	27
Blank paper	...	...	1
			—
Total	...		85
			—

The Council, therefore, on May 5th, made the requisite Order of Exemption from half-day closing in respect of this trade.

A considerable number of the grocers, particularly those having the larger establishments, still close on the Wednesday afternoon.

As previously reported, half-day closing of shops was pretty general before the passing of the Act, and very little difficulty in administering it has been experienced.

A few instances of unwillingness to put the half-holiday for assistants into operation were met with, but these were suitably dealt with, and I can report that the Act is being generally carried out.

There are 927 shops upon our Register, and of these 713 are not exempt from half-day closing. Of the latter—

149 are used for provision of clothing and allied trades.

338 are used for sale of foodstuffs.

79 are engaged in the supply of household requisites.

58 are engaged in the boot trade and sale of other leather goods.

42 supply goods for personal use.

16 are engaged in supplying goods for sports.

31 are of a miscellaneous character.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.—Three cases of Parasitic Mange were reported during the year, and were dealt with. Two of the cases were of asses and the third that of a carriage horse. In every case the usual precautionary measures were adopted, and no further cases arose from those reported.

There was an outbreak of disease with a marked resemblance to Swine Fever among some young pigs—eight in number—at farm premises within the Borough. Two died within 24 hours of the appearance of the illness and one was slaughtered. The subsequent examination of the intestines, &c., proved that the disease was not Swine Fever.

These occurrences were reported to the Board of Agriculture in the ordinary way.

“WART” DISEASE OF POTATOES.—In two cases potatoes, said to be immune from the disease, were planted on plots of ground previously infected, and the crops subsequently raised were found to be free from “warts,” but were of a very small type. Licences to plant were granted in both cases.

There was no spread of the disease to other gardens or farms in the Borough.

GOOSEBERRY MILDEW ORDER.—All the greengrocers and fruiterers were circularised respecting this disease. No affected fruit was discovered.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT.—One licence to sell poisonous substances for horticultural purposes was granted.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES, &c.—Fifteen proprietors' licences were granted in respect of cabs and wagonettes, and 21 licences for drivers.

PETROLEUM ACT.—Ten licences were granted for the sale of petroleum, to which the Act applies, and one for the storage and sale of carbide.

EXPLOSIVES ACT.—Forty fireworks licences were granted.

LOANS OF LIMEWASH BRUSHES, &c.—There were 426 loans of brushes, 228 supplies of lime, and 1,439 supplies of disinfectants. These loans and supplies are made free of cost, and are much appreciated.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.—Seventeen bodies were received at the mortuary. Of these three were taken in for post-mortem examinations.

During the year this building was thoroughly overhauled and re-beautified.

GENERAL.—All the clerical work—which annually increases—was promptly attended to, and the records of the Department are kept up to date. Tabulated particulars of matters dealt with, and work done, by the staff, together with the Home Office table of particulars relative to the administration of the Factory Act, and a list of cases taken before the magistrates, are appended hereto.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

Offence.	Result of Proceedings.	Amount of Penalty.
		£ s. d.
Failure to notify a case of scarlet fever.	Fined 5/- and costs.	0 17 6
Failure to comply with notice to abate a nuisance.	Fined 10/- and costs. Order made.	1 2 0
Do. do.	Fined costs. Order made.	0 10 0
Do. do. (two cases, overcrowding).	Each fined costs (10/-).	1 0 0
Failure to comply with notice to covert privy into water-closet.	Fined 20/- and costs.	1 14 6
Failure to comply with notice to abate a nuisance.	Fined costs. Order made.	0 12 0
Failure to comply with notice to convert privy into water-closet.	Fined costs.	0 16 0
Do. do.	Fined 20/- and costs, and daily penalty of 5/- imposed.	1 14 6
Do. do.	Fined costs.	0 12 0
Failure to comply with notice re black smoke.	Fined 10/- and costs.	1 3 6
Do. do.	Do. do.	1 3 6
Do. do.	Order granted. Fined costs.	0 10 0
Application for ejectment orders (eight cases).	Orders granted.	
Failure to comply with notice (two cases, overcrowding).	Each fined 9/- costs.	0 18 0
Failure to comply with order re black smoke (three cases).	Fined 10/- and costs in each case.	2 0 6
Do. do. (one case).	Fined 10/- and costs.	1 3 6
Failure to comply with notice re overcrowding (two cases).	Each fined 9/- costs.	0 18 0
Littering highway with cabbage leaves.	Fined 2/6 and costs.	0 9 0
	Forward	17 4 6

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES—*Continued.*

Offence	Result of Proceedings	Amount of Penalty
		£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	17 4 6
Exposure of unsound meat.	No decision.	
Failure to comply with order <i>re</i> black smoke.	Fined 5/- and costs.	0 14 6
Failure to comply with notice to convert privy.	Fined costs. (Work com- menced).	0 6 0
Non-compliance with notice <i>re</i> sanitary convenience at work- shop.	Do. do.	0 6 0
Non-compliance with notice to cleanse and limewash dirty house.	Fined costs; daily penalty of 5/- imposed. Distress warrant issued.	2 9 0
Application for ejectment orders (two cases).	Orders granted.	
Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance.	Fined costs.	0 9 0
Locomotives not complying with Sec. 114 Railway clau- ses Cons. Act, 1845 (three cases).	Withdrawn on Payment of costs.	1 10 0
Non-compliance with notice to abate a nuisance.	Fined costs.	0 9 0
Non-compliance with "order" <i>re</i> black smoke nuisance (two cases).	Stands adjourned. Works in progress.	
Do. do.	Fined 5/- and costs.	0 15 6
Non-compliance with notice to convert privy into water closet.	Fined 10/- and costs.	1 0 6
Do. do.	Do. do.	1 0 6
Non-compliance with order to abate nuisance—black smoke.	Fined 5/- and costs.	0 14 6
Do. do.	Fined 10/- and costs.	0 19 6
Do. do.	Do. do.	0 19 6
	Total amount of costs, &c.	£28 18 0

Tabulated particulars of Nuisances dealt with, and of other Work done, by the Staff in the Sanitary Department, apart from those matters referred to in the Housing and T.P. Section, during the year ended December 31st, 1913.

	1913	1912	1911	1910
House Drains—taken up, cleansed & re laid ..	211	355	381	646
„ slopstone waste pipes, disconnected from	1	...	2	3
„ bath „ „ „	1	...	1	2
„ lavatory „ „ „	...	...	1	...
„ privy drains „ „	...	...	197	316
„ downspouts „ „	18	38	142	101
„ ventilated „ ..	7	30	50	86
„ want of „ ..	3	1	5	...
Gully Traps—defective „ ..	150	147	385	612
„ want of „ ..	2	5	10	4
„ filthy „ ..	5	...	1	15
Soil Pipes—defective „ ..	11	9	14	14
„ „ ventilation of „ ..	4	2	20	2
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes disconnected from „ ..	...	...	...	1
„ downspouts disconnected from „ ..	1	...	2	...
Water closets—defective „ ..	79	100	72	99
„ various defects in „ ..	137	101	102	89
„ inefficient flush to „ ..	16	5	4	2
„ insufficient in mills, &c. (No. of cases)...	4	10	8	5
Slop-water closets—defective „ ..	12	27	41	64
Defective privy pits „ ..	35	33	65	311
„ ashpits „ ..	1	17	36	67
„ paving of yards and passages... „ ..	249	291	176	159
„ „ house floors, &c. „ ..	70	74	10	31
„ channelling „ ..	3	1	...	1
„ slopstone waste pipes „ ..	226	171	89	166
„ brickwork around slop waste pipes „ ..	31	30	44	75
„ eaves gutters and spouting „ ..	208	189	129	146
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes „ ..	1	7	4	3
„ plaster on house walls „ ..	38	41	...	...
„ roofs „ ..	55	54	53	53
„ manure middens „ ..	9	1	1	1
„ slopstones „ ..	15	24	11	9
„ urinals „ ..	12	7	3	2
No- of cases of dirty bedding „ ..	2	6	8	...
„ „ verminous houses „ ..	7	21	16	...
„ houses provided with additional W.C. accommodation ..	16	1	5	...
Cesspools abolished „ ..	3	4	1	8
Dirty houses cleansed „ ..	59	79	26	119
„ van dwellings cleansed „ ..	...	...	...	2
Yards, &c. cleansed „ ..	4	12	19	52
Closets, filthy, cleansed „ ..	8	10	7	10
House premises, damp „ ..	31	43	23	19
House premises, want of ventilation and light „ ..	1	12	13	...
Houses overcrowded „ ..	36	39	19	22
Accumulations of manure and rubbish „ ..	55	53	43	50
Buildings—obstructive to light and air, removed „ ..	...	6	8	10
Keeping fowls, &c. so as to cause nuisance „ ..	10	17	13	12

	1913	1912	1911	1910
'Backing up' of sewage (reported to Surveyor) ...	...	10	9	17
Dangerous yard walls do. do. ...	26	36		
Street gullies, defective ...	31	10	31	17
Manholes—foul smells from ...	8	15	4	2
Sewers defective ...	24	13	30	38
Waste of water ...	217	178	99	103
Want of manure middens ...	4	9	5	4
„ ashbin accommodation ...	119	200	99	182
Miscellaneous ...	163	158	150	58
Milkshops and cowsheds requiring limewashing ...	5	4	2	4
„ „ defects in remedied ...	19	24	10	6
Bakehouses requiring limewashing ...	8	7	7	15
„ „ defects in remedied ...	22	11	16	10
Workshops requiring cleansing & limewashing ...	17	13	16	19
„ „ defects in remedied ...	74	61	82	28
Hairdressers premises—defects in remedied ...	...	...	4	...
Slaughter-houses requiring limewashing ...	9	8	5	2
„ „ defects in remedied ...	...	13	15	2
Houses let-in-lodgings requiring limewashing ...	...	...	...	2
Keeping Lodgers in unregistered premises ...	2	10	20	4
Houses let-in-lodgings—Breach of Bye-laws ...	2	...	2	7
Stables requiring limewashing ...	2	3	...	...
Fried fish shops requiring limewashing ...	1	3	2	4
„ „ „ defects in remedied ...	14	8	8	11
„ „ „ accumulations of offal... ..	1	3	...	1
Ice cream shops—defects in remedied ...	4	4	5	...
Common lodging houses requiring limewashing, &c. ...	1	6	...	...
Pigstyes requiring limewashing ...	3	9	5	4
„ „ defects in remedied ...	...	7	5	5
Back to back houses converted into through dwellings ...	...	...	...	1
No. of privies converted into water closets ...	29	32	197	316
„ water closets provided in lieu of privies ..	52	36	334	548
„ houses not newly erected provided with new drains ...	85	95	239	457
„ preliminary notices served ...	21	25	41	93
„ committee's „ „ „ ...	201	173	162	167
„ complaints made under Sec. 41 P.H.A. ...	4	...	5	10
„ notices served under do. ...	3	...	5	7
„ notices under Sec. 5 of I.D.P. Act. 1890, requiring stripping and limewashing ...	6	7	18	26
„ notices Sec. 6 T.D.P. Act. ...	2	...	...	...
„ reports made under Sec. 36 P.H.A. ..	50	77	85	40
„ notices served do. do. ...	50	75	85	40
„ of notices under Sec. 95 E.C.A. 1901 ...	...	3	31	18
do. houses let in lodgings ..	...	...	6	5
„ cases before the Magistrates ...	50	11	13	10
„ letters written ...	2434	2257	2321	2757
„ letters received ...	1316	1216	1219	1461
„ of visits in cases of zymotic diseases. .	297	377	506	622
„ „ „ of phthisis ...	438	453	134	57
„ „ „ in other cases of sickness ..	314	856	271	889
„ rooms disinfected ...	531	696	466	334
„ schools do. ...	...	10	...	29
„ books do. ...	46	17	40	21
„ Walls, &c. stripped and limewashed ...	70	109	142	260

	1913	1912	1911	1910
No. of Re-inspection of nuisances ..	4697	4162	3854	5316
" Inspections of dwellings ..	2116	4561	4369	4913
" yard premises ..	2691	...	...	...
" under Housing T.P. Act ..	148	222	499	...
" re-inspections " " " ..	1492	...	...	...
" inspections of slaughter houses ..	342	372	338	178
" milkshops ..	343	394	404	291
" cowsheds ..	95	110	123	67
" common lodging houses ..	73	63	86	77
" houses let in lodgings ..	17	35	118	65
" bakehouses ..	342	282	353	183
" workshops ..	405	447	466	321
" outworkers' premises ..	62	18	24	32
" stables & piggeries ..	374	438	408	111
" van dwellings ..	184	87	208	86
" canal boats ..	95	88	99	66
" fried fish and other shops ..	82	108	119	111
" factory premises ..	52	35	..	12
" marine stores ..	23	40	12	8
" ice-cream manufact'rs premises ..	88	97	60	26
" hair-dressers' premises ..	32	49	35	13
" mineral water works ..	16	17	8	4
" greengrocers' premises ..	114	142	68	34
" offensive trade premises ..	38	10	...	...
" urinals &c. ..	165	...	...	...
" drains and gullies disinfected ..	..	...	...	428
" school closets disinfected ..	...	15	...	12
" cottage water closets inspected ..	439	595	50	1155
" school premises inspected ..	26	25	...	23
" owners seen re nuisances ..	406	359	381	340
" smoke observations ..	66	11	67	27
" 'tests' applied to drains ..	333	338	794	838
" drains opened up for examination ..	38	24	81	64
" typhoid pails removed, cleansed, &c. ..	43	33	415	447
" privy pits disinfected ..	...	...	..	4
" Notices under Sec. 93 Eccles Corporation Act 1901 ..	24	18	27	27
" Certificates under Sec. 93, E.C.A., 1901 ..	24	18	27	27
" Notices under Section 46 P.H.A., 1875 ..	18	14	30	...
" Loans of limewash brushes ..	426	413	...	...
" Supplies of lime ..	228	228	...	...
" " disinfectants ..	1439	1420	...	...
" Parcels of bedding disinfected ..	135	142	...	...
" Stable premises disinfected ..	2	5	...	...
" visits <i>re</i> Shops Act ..	170	...	...	...

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	52	3	Nil.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	747	7	1
Workplaces			
Total	799	10	1

II.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, & WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspect'r	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	7	7		
Want of Ventilation	4	3		
Overcrowding	Nil.	Nil.		
Want of drainage of floors	5	4		
Other nuisances	33	24		
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	3	1	1
	unsuitable or defective.....	7	7	
	not separate for sexes	2	Nil.	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	Nil.	Nil.		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ..	11	11		
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	49	47		
Total	121	104		1

III.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.							
	Lists received from Employers.						Prosecutions.	
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.			Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.
	Lists.	Out-workers.		Lists.	Out-workers.			
		Con-tractors	Work-men.		Con-tractors	Work-men.		
Wearing Apparel—								
(1) Making, &c.	7		15	2		2		
(2) Cleaning & washing Umbrellas, &c. ..	1		4					
Total.. ..	8		19	2		2		

IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year	Number.
Bakehouses	51
Bootmaking and Clogging	40
Dressmaking	35
Tailoring.. ..	16
Millinery	20
Cabinet Making & Upholstering	4
Millinery and Dressmaking	6
Wheelwrights	4
Laundries.. ..	6
Various other Trades	34
Total Number of workshops on Register..	216

V.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories ;—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Act (S.133)	9
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5).	5
Notified by H.M. Inspector.	5
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	5
Other	5
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year.. ..	Nil.
In use at the end of the year	Nil.

Household and Family Expenses		Total	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Food	10.00	Household	5.00
Gas	2.00	Family	3.00
Electric	1.50	Household	2.00
Water	1.00	Family	1.50
Telephone	0.50	Household	1.00
Postage	0.25	Family	0.75
Travel	0.10	Household	0.50
Medical	0.05	Family	0.45
Education	0.05	Household	0.45
Insurance	0.05	Family	0.45
Charity	0.05	Household	0.45
Amusement	0.05	Family	0.45
Gifts	0.05	Household	0.45
Other	0.05	Family	0.45
Total	15.00	Total	15.00

Household and Family Expenses		Total	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Food	10.00	Household	5.00
Gas	2.00	Family	3.00
Electric	1.50	Household	2.00
Water	1.00	Family	1.50
Telephone	0.50	Household	1.00
Postage	0.25	Family	0.75
Travel	0.10	Household	0.50
Medical	0.05	Family	0.45
Education	0.05	Household	0.45
Insurance	0.05	Family	0.45
Charity	0.05	Household	0.45
Amusement	0.05	Family	0.45
Gifts	0.05	Household	0.45
Other	0.05	Family	0.45
Total	15.00	Total	15.00

Household and Family Expenses		Total	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Food	10.00	Household	5.00
Gas	2.00	Family	3.00
Electric	1.50	Household	2.00
Water	1.00	Family	1.50
Telephone	0.50	Household	1.00
Postage	0.25	Family	0.75
Travel	0.10	Household	0.50
Medical	0.05	Family	0.45
Education	0.05	Household	0.45
Insurance	0.05	Family	0.45
Charity	0.05	Household	0.45
Amusement	0.05	Family	0.45
Gifts	0.05	Household	0.45
Other	0.05	Family	0.45
Total	15.00	Total	15.00