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Contributors

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BOROUGH



OF ECCLES.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year ended Dec. 31st, 1920.

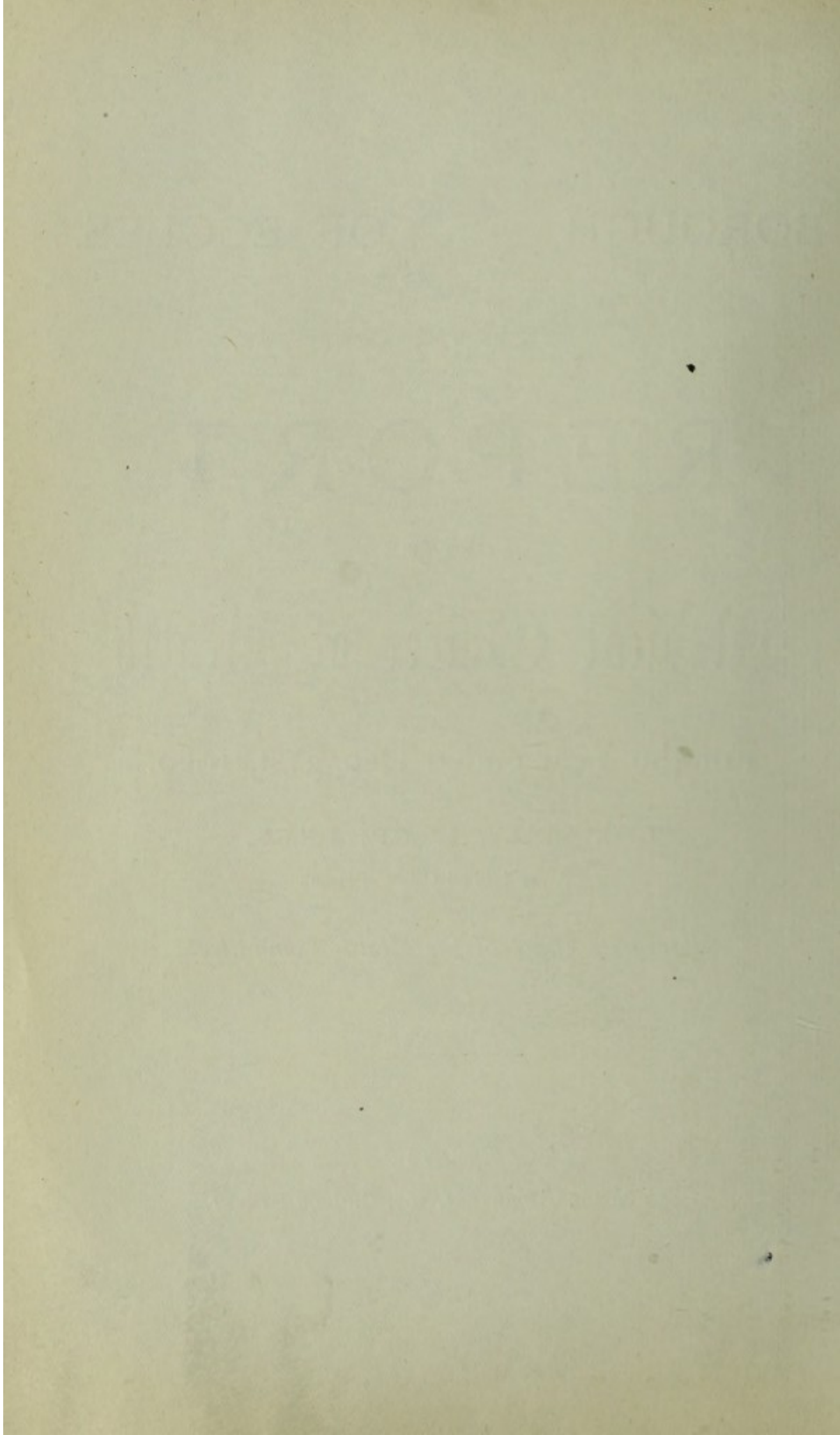
GEO. SIDLEY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Issued by Order of the Health Committee.

ECCLES :

BOGG & SONS, PRINTERS, 167, CHURCH STREET.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

--o--

Year Ended, Decr. 31st, 1920.

Chairman—Alderman R. EVANS.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor E. HALLSWORTH, J.P.

THE MAYOR—(Alderman A. BETHEL).

Alderman T. THOMPSON, J.P.

Councillor W. T. ALEXANDER, J.P.

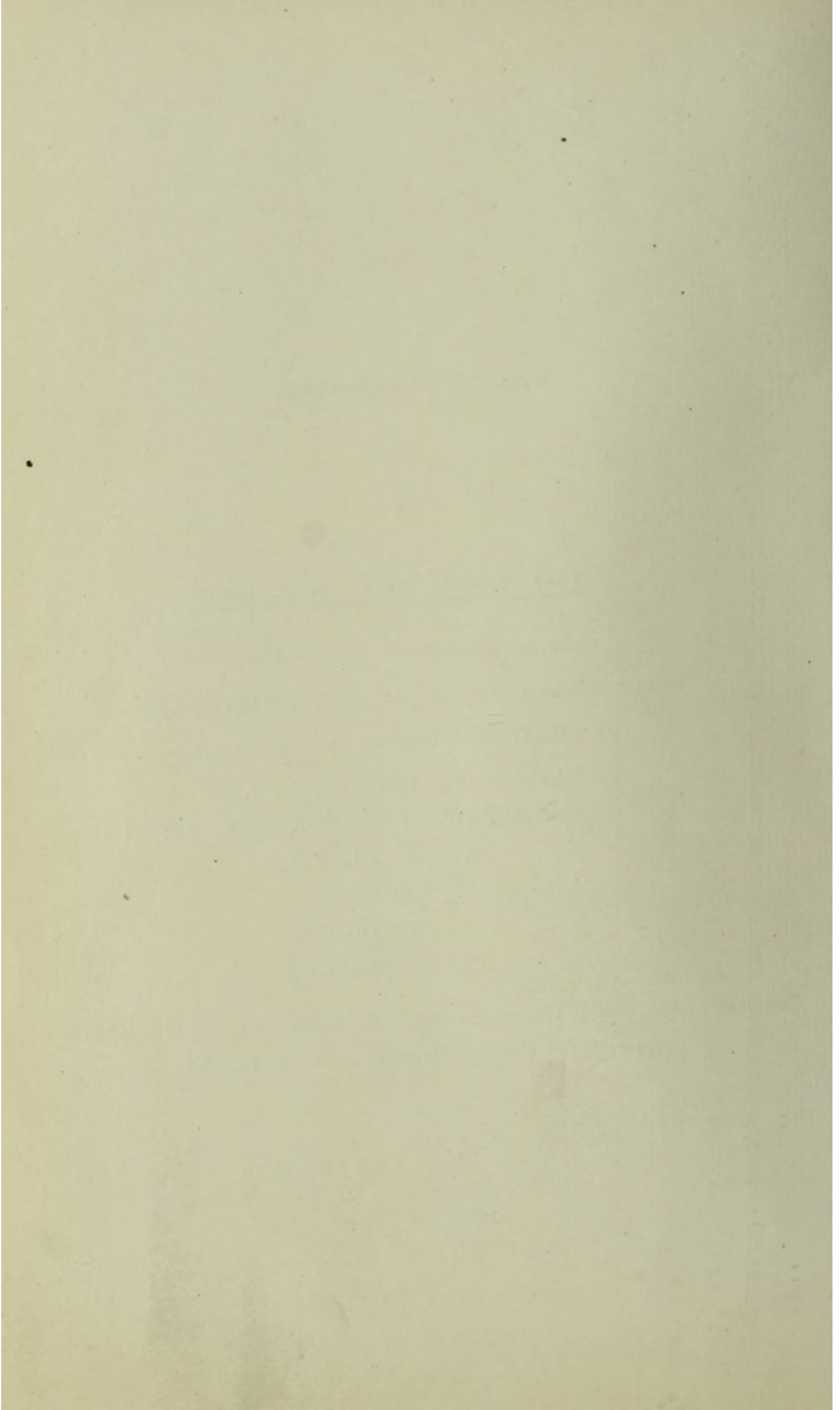
„ C. E. CLAYTON.

„ T. JACKSON.

„ F. W. OGDEN.

„ J. K. WALKER.

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



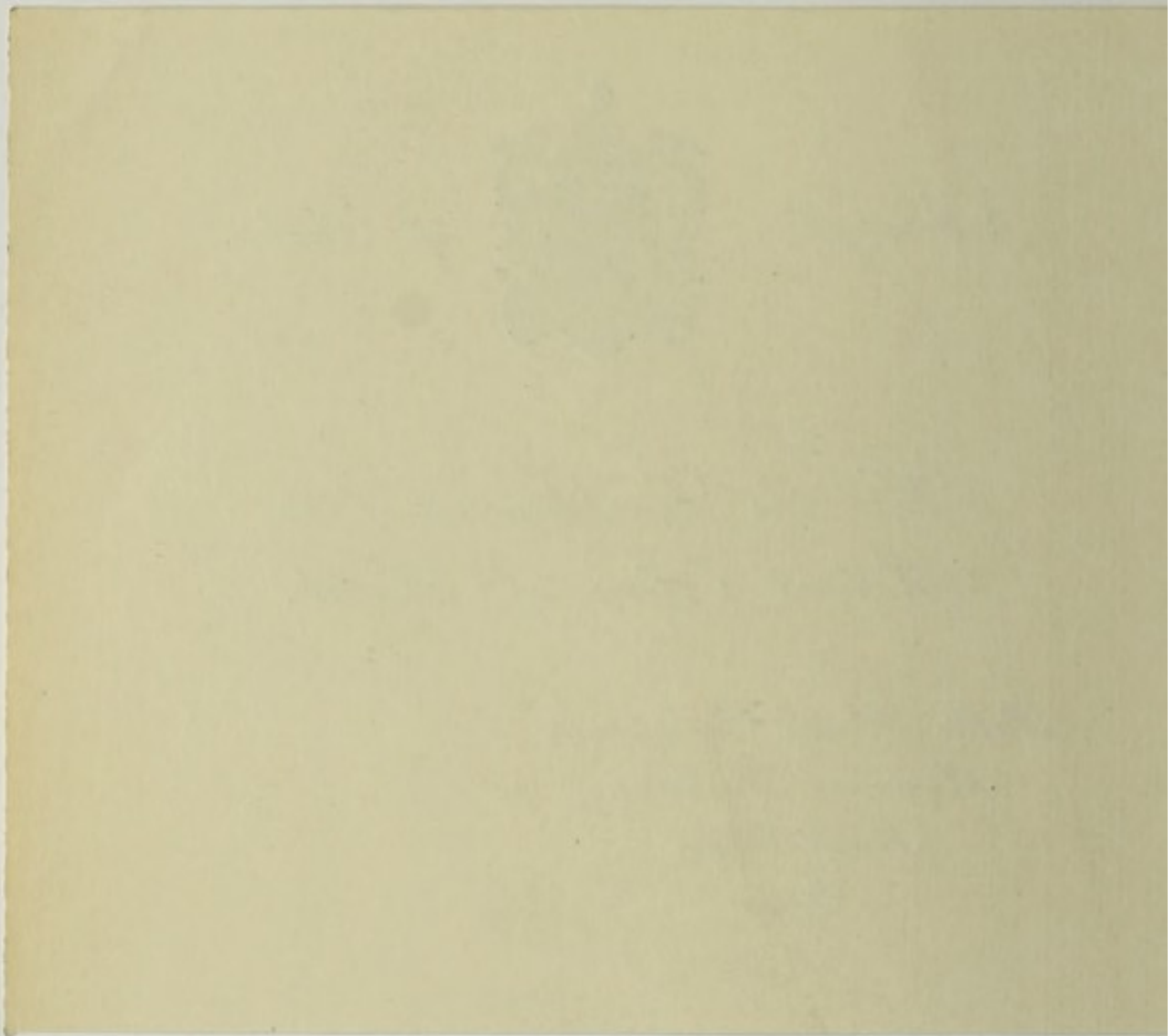
Borough



of Eccles.

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

*Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Irwell Place,
Eccles.*



Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1920.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

Owing to the much regretted death of your Medical Officer of Health in February this year, it devolves upon me to prepare the Report for the year ended December 31st, 1920, although I had not acted in the capacity of Deputy except for the last two months of the year.

It is pleasing to be able to record that the death rate 11·9 per 1000 is again so favourable having regard to the fact that your Borough, for the most part, may be described as purely industrial.

The birth rate, 22·1 per 1000 is lower than the average for the whole country, but is higher for the Borough than since the year 1913.

The infantile mortality rate was 76·8 per 1000 registered births. It is a matter for congratulation that in connection with maternity and infant welfare your Committee have the assistance of an able and energetic Ladies' Health Society. It is hoped that with the provision of the new School for Mothers at Green Lane even better results will be attained.

The Zymotic death rate, which is regarded as the best indication of the Sanitary condition of a district was ·65—the lowest recorded.

As an indication of the good results of the work of yourselves and your predecessors a comparison of the average of the quinquennial periods 1880, 1900 and 1920 will be interesting :—

			1880	1900	1920
Death rate	...	...	22·0	16·5	12·8
Zymotic death rate		...	3·4	3·0	·84
Phthisis death rate		...	2·6	1·3	1·0
Acute Chest diseases death rate			4·9	2·7	2·3

It is pleasing to record that your Committee have the satisfaction of knowing that your Housing Scheme is proceeding satisfactorily. At the end of the year 41 houses were in process of construction, and it is hoped, and expected, that by the end of the current year the housing problem will have been rendered less acute.

The thanks of the community are due for all the time and ability devoted to Public Health work, by your Council in general and your Committee in particular, and I, personally, tender my thanks for much kindness and assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully.

G. SIDLEY,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1921.

SECTION I.

Geology, etc., of the District.

The Borough of Eccles extends from Gilda Brook, the Boundary of the Royal Borough of Salford, westward for about two miles and three-quarters. The average width is one mile and a fifth, reaching from medial line of the Manchester Ship Canal northwards to the boundaries of Salford and the Urban Districts of Swinton and Pendlebury and Worsley. It is narrowest towards the eastern end, widening out towards the west. The area is 2,058 acres.

*It has for its substratum rock mainly the Bunter or Red Sandstone. Ages ago this was all covered over to a depth of many feet with the Drift or Boulder Clay and sands. Most of this has been removed by denudation, and the new red can often be seen at the surface, more particularly at the eastern parts of the district, along the banks of the Ship Canal, and formerly at Monton. Wherever sewerage operations are being carried on, there, as a rule, it is in evidence. Considerable patches of the Boulder Clay, however remain in places, the labours of the brickmaker, past and present, giving abundant evidence thereof. To the west of Patricroft Canal Bridge, on towards Peel Green, in the old circular mail coach road past the Rock House Inn, in Barton Road past the Bridgewater Canal side, and on the banks of the Ship Canal are found beds of sand, some yellowish in colour, others of a silvery white. The yellowish beds by the two canals may very well be ascribed to the drift. But the origin and age of the white sand deposits are more doubtful, and may be accounted for in two ways. The River Irwell, dating back thousands of years, came into existence after the termination of the Iceberg portion of the Ice age, this part of the country being then sunk a thousand feet or more beneath the surface of the ocean, when, the Glacial part of the Ice age succeeding, the Irwell was born, carrying off the glacial waters down to the sea, just as the Rhone and the Rhine do for the Swiss Glaciers now.

When the Eccles Railway Station was improved, the railway widened, a beautiful example of glacier action was laid bare by the navvies at the outfall of the defunct Barry's Lake on the Higher

*The geological report was written by the late Richard Burrows, Esq.

Bentcliffe Estate. Fifteen feet of clay having been removed, the exposed surface of the Bunter displayed a series of scratchings, and even ruts formed by the stones at the base of the ancient glacier, all tending to the S.S.E. The ice-marked boulders when found in situ in the adjoining brickfields all point in the same direction. Seeing that the glacial epoch is placed by some geologists as far back as two hundred thousand years, the Irwell well deserves the name given to it, unwittingly it may be, in the vernacular of "Th' Owd River." The late John Plant, of the Salford Museum, who devoted much attention to the River Irwell, came across such evidences in the course of his investigations as led him to conclude that an older Irwell has been in existence previous to the Ice Age, having a course very much in accord with that of the present river, but not exactly.

Reverting to the deposits of white sand. The Irwell formed during its course a series of lakes, beginning at Ramsbottom. Good examples are to be seen at Sailor Brows, Radcliffe, at Clifton, and at the Crescent, Salford. The writer thinks that the land all about Peel Green may have formed the bed of such another lake, the deposits of sand and gravel being the results of the action of the wear and tear upon the rocks higher up the stream. Sir William H. Bailey was of opinion, however, that these sands, or some of them may be drifted sands, blown inland from the old sea shore. Remarkable examples of such blown sands occur in Brazil at the present day. Whatever their origin, these deposits form quicksands, difficult and expensive to deal with, both in sewerage operations and in house building. In one case water was observed, some years ago, fairly pouring through quicksand in a strong and continuous stream. There can be no doubt that the sewerage operations will have an important effect upon these quicksands, many shallow wells in them having been dried up from this cause. In the circular road and at the Cemetery and its neighbourhood patches of peat, outliers of Barton and Chat Moss, are encountered, resting on sand and clay, beneath which the new red sandstone has been proved in one or two instances. These peat patches offer similar difficulties in the way of contractors and builders as do the quicksands.

The constantly varying character of the strata renders it impossible for practical men to work any rule-of-thumb plan, except at the risk of serious pecuniary loss.

The strata on which Eccles stands have been subjected to great geological disturbances. Hence, though the area of the Borough is not large, yet faults abound. In the course of about a mile, not less than four, and probably five Faults occur. The Worsley Fault with a downthrow of 150 yards seems to join at Monton the Swinton Fault, with a throw of probably not less than 200 yards (Geological Survey). The combined fault continues eastward along Monton Road, skirting the southern boundary of Ellesmere Park, and coasting along just to the east of Messrs. Houldsworth and Gibb's Mill. It has been proved by the author in Barton Road, running South with a few points to the east. This Swinton Fault forms a trench three or four feet wide, filled in mainly by detritus from the new red, and receiving the drainage of those strata. The new red is found north and east of this Fault or trench, extending eastward anyhow as far as Ardwick, where in the railway cutting the permians were discovered, and in the Eccles sewerage operations. The distance from Eccles to Ardwick will be about six miles, and in the course of it the great Irwell Fault is encountered with a downthrow in some cases of 1,050 yards (geological survey).

It often happens that streams follow a line of dislocation of rocks, but rarely that a road should do so. This almost unique experience however, does happen at Eccles, the line of Monton Road being almost syntopical with that of the Swinton Fault. This fact may account for some of the troubles of property-owners along that road.

Right underneath Monton Green the Slack Lane Coal crops up to within six feet of the surface, being overlaid to that depth by boulder clay. The outcrop is but coal dirt, a state of things induced, most likely by infiltration, as within a few yards, good solid coal, ranging from 22 to 27 inches thick is met with. The contractor who built the Monton Green sewers under the Local Board found this profitable, securing as he did, several hundred tons of coal in the course of his contract. The Slack Lane coal is the uppermost workable seam of the upper carboniferous measures, separated from the Worsley four foot by over a thousand feet of barren carboniferous rocks. This Slack Lane Coal was the seam worked by John Lancaster, M.P., at the Lancaster Pit, near Nasmyth's Ironworks, but unprofitably. Then he removed to Wigan, where he made a fortune, and after that to South Wales. In the Lancaster Pit the Slack Lane coal was reached at a depth of 312 feet 5

inches, the thickness of the Permians according to Binney being 93 feet 5 inches with 19 feet of new red and 15 feet of boulder clay above. It is well known that the Permians are very inconstant as will be shown, in our own district. The Permians, the youngest and topmost of the Palæozoic Rocks, consist of three series, the older Permians, the Muschelkalk, and the Upper Permian. The magnesian limestone is accepted by English geologists as the division between the lower and upper permians, both of which, equally alike, consist of alternating beds of marl and sandstone. To show the inconstancy of the permians, it has only to be remarked that the author noted the magnesian limestone at the Valley Mill to be several feet thick, while at Messrs. Houldsworth and Gibb's Mill it was but 18 inches, and at the bore-hole at the Patricroft baths it seemed to be non-existent.

Along the south side of Monton Road, the author discovered three lateral faults at right angles to the Swinton fault, against which the permians were thrown up in this order, first the lower beds, then the magnesian limestone, and lastly the upper beds and the bunter. The first fault occurs a few yards east of Monton Green, the second under the railway, and the third at Clifton road. It is a question whether there may not be another between Clifton Road and the mill previously mentioned. The result of these disturbances is that the Slack Lane coal, which crops up, as was before stated, at Monton Green, under six feet of boulder clay is reached at the depth of 363 feet at the mill, showing throws in the aggregate of 357 feet. The late Martin Speakman worked this seam of coal at a shallow but unknown depth for brick-burning on the brickfield immediately adjoining the Clifton Junction Railway, on the west. Again the magnesian limestone which was met in the well sunk at Valley Mill, immediately under six feet of drift clay, was reached at Messrs. Houldsworth and Gibbs, only after boring 120 feet. This mill stands on a permian promontory of 262 feet thickness, perhaps the most perfect development of these strata west of Manchester; unless they are surpassed at the Patricroft bore-hole, where they are reported to be 296 feet thick, the base not being reached. This statement, however, requires corroboration. As a rule the permians are impermeable to water, and the result of boring into them for a supply in this district has always been the same—disappointment. The bunter, with a dip of from 12 to 14, being exceedingly permeable, can always be relied upon to afford a supply, more or less pure, along the southern

boundary, a supply, perhaps, sufficient for mill and other individual cases.

Taking into consideration the geological and meteorological circumstances of Eccles, several inferential and practical conclusions may be arrived at. Eccles lies in the Manchester Meteorological zone. The numerous wet days in the year and the similarity of the sub-stratum, subjects both to fogs and mists, those of Eccles being free from the pollutions of the Manchester fogs. Owing to the peculiarities of the Irwell Valley it often happens that the Manchester fogs do not reach Eccles. On the other hand, Eccles, to show its independence of Manchester, occasionally gets up a mist or fog of its own. The mists are being reduced by the extensive sewerage operations, carried on for such a number of years.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—The Cotton and Engineering trades provide the principal industries of the Borough, but there are also silk mills, metallurgical works and other industries.

WATER SUPPLY.—This is from Manchester Corporation, and is excellent.

OPEN SPACES.—The recreation grounds have again been open to the public, and it is hoped that with the provision of music they will be used to the fullest extent.

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

SECTION II.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1920.

POPULATION estimated to the middle of the year 1920	44,099
BIRTHS—Males, 497; Females, 479	976
ANNUAL RATE of BIRTHS per 1,000 of population	22·1
DEATHS Registered in the Borough — Males, 296; Females, 235	531
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...	11·9
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	·65
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births)	76·8
EXCESS of REGISTERED BIRTHS over DEATHS	445
DENSITY.—The Mean Density of the Borough per acre is equal to	21·4

Persons per acre:—In BARTON WARD, 23·9;
ECCLES WARD, 59·9; IRWELL WARD, 31·2;
MONTON & PARK WARD, 13·0; PATRICROFT
WARD, 41·9; WINTON WARD, 12·5.

	ACRES.
AREA :—The total Area of the Borough of Eccles	2,058
ASSESSABLE VALUE for District Rate purposes	£176,601
NETT VALUE of a PENNY RATE	£735

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1920.

BIRTH RATE	25·4
DEATH RATE (corrected)	12·4
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births)	80

SECTION III.

Vital Statistics.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—The census returns taken in April 1911, show that the population at that date was 41,944.

Table showing Acreage, Number of Houses, and Population of the various Wards at Census, and estimated at the end of June, 1920.

Ward.	Acreage.	Census 1911.						Estimated June 1920			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	2180	—	2180	9141
ECCLES	108½	1418	92	1510	2924	3165	6089	1523	—	1523	6461
IRWELL	182	1221	46	1267	2637	2737	5374	1274	—	1274	5679
MONTON and PARK	531	1458	135	1593	2723	3705	6428	1667	—	1667	6901
PATRICROFT ...	175½	1459	84	1543	3572	3652	7224	1543	—	1543	7386
WINTON	678½	1839	60	1899	3931	4185	8116	1899	—	1899	8531
TOTALS FOR THE BOROUGH	2058	9344	502	9846	20106	21838	41944	10086	—	10086	44099

For the purposes of this Report the population at June 30th, 1920, was estimated at 44099.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 976, as compared with 658 for 1919. Of these 497 were males, and 479 females. The Birth rate was equal to 22'1 per 1,000 of the population.

There were 33 illegitimate births, being 3'3 per cent of the total registered.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough was 531, of these 296 were males, and 235 females.

After deducting 77 deaths of persons whose residences were outside the Borough, and adding 73 residents whose deaths occurred outside, the nett result is a total of 527.

The death-rate for the Borough is thus equal to 11·9 per 1000, as compared with 11·1 for the previous year.

Table of Births and Deaths in the various Wards.

Ward.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total Births.	Birth rate per 1,000.
BARTON	113	12·3	218	23·8
ECCLES	73	11·2	132	20·4
IRWELL	70	12·3	171	30·1
MONTON & PARK ...	66	9·5	106	15·3
PATRICROFT	85	11·5	171	23·0
WINTON	120	14·0	178	20·8
WHOLE BOROUGH	527	11·9	976	22·1

INFANTILE MORTALITY :—

The total number of deaths under one year belonging to the Borough was 75. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 76·8 per 1000 registered births, as compared with 69·9 for 1919.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE :—

The number of deaths due to the principal zymotic diseases was:— Measles 2, Cerebro-Spinal Fever 1, Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 6, Diphtheria 4, Diarrhœa 14. The rate was equal to ·65 per 1,000 per annum.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.—Forty-seven deaths were due to Phthisis, and 9 were due to other forms of tuberculosis. The death-rate was thus equal to 1·2 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 1·3 in 1919.

Acute Lung Diseases.—The deaths due to Pneumonia and Bronchitis numbered 95, giving a death rate of 2·1 per 1,000 per annum.

Cancer.—45 deaths. The death-rate being equal to 1·2 per 1000 per annum.

The following table shows the general death rate, birth rate, and infantile mortality rate etc., for England and Wales, and for the 244 towns.

	Birthrate per 1,000 Total Population.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under One Year	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified Causes of Deaths	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death	
																	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under One Year	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified Causes of Deaths	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.48	8.3	80	24.3	92.2	6.6	1.2	
96 Great Towns (including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000) ...	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31	0.43	10.4	85	31.3	92.2	7.1	0.7	
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000 ...	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.38	7.8	80	16.5	93.2	5.3	1.5	
London	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.47	9.5	75	46.8	91.2	8.6	0.2	
Eccles	22.1	11.9	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.43†	8.1	76.8	26.0	95.7	4.3	nil	

† Including Suicides.

As before stated, 77 deaths registered in the Borough were of persons whose homes were outside. Most of these occurred in the Union Hospital. The following list indicates the localities to which they belonged. The Medical Officers of Health of those districts have been furnished with full particulars relative to each death.

Stretford... ..	25	Salford	3
Swinton and Pendlebury	21	Clifton	2
Walkden & Worsley	6	St. Helens	2
Irlam and Cadishead ...	6	Adlington	1
Urmston	3	Failsworth	1
Flixton	3	London	1
Mossley... ..	1	Southport	1
Normanton	1		

Seventy-three deaths belonging to this Borough, and which occurred outside, were transferred from the undermentioned Towns:—

Salford	27	Penmaenmawr	1
Manchester	20	Macclesfield	1
Swinton & Pendlebury	5	Cleveleys	1
Colwyn Bay	2	Guernsey	1
Prestwich	2	Llandudno	1
Bury	2	Leeds	1
Chorley	1	Liverpool	1
Whittingham	1	Heath Charnock	1
Preston... ..	1	Davyhulme	1
Whiston	1	Irlam	1
Ramsbottom	1		

The following table shows the Mortality according to age groups:—

Deaths under one year	75
do. 1 year and under 2 years	9
do. 2 years and under 5 years	16
do. 5 years and under 15 years	19
do. 15 years and under 25 years	25
do. 25 years and under 45 years	72
do. 45 years and under 65 years	137
do. over 65 years... ..	174

**Total Deaths & Death Rates from all causes.—Children under
5 years of age.—Zymotic and Pulmonary Diseases—
For the Years 1881—1920.**

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
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
1914	567	13.09	43	.99	148	26.1	47	1.1	92	2.2
1915	678	16.1	96	2.3	192	28.3	60	1.4	131	3.1
5 years average	588	13.7	68	1.6	163	26.6	47	1.1	100	2.3
1916	630	14.8	55	1.3	138	21.9	53	1.2	131	3.1
1917	529	12.3	29	.67	82	15.5	43	1.0	87	2.06
1918	601	14.0	35	.81	116	19.3	54	1.2	102	2.3
1919	475	11.1	32	.75	88	18.9	39	.91	87	2.0
1920	527	11.9	29	.65	100	18.9	47	1.0	95	2.1
5 years average	552	12.8	36	.84	105	14.9	47	1.0	100	2.3

Borough of Eccles.

— 0 —

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1920, 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.		Number	Rate	of non-residents registered in the District.	of residents not registered in the District.	Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	Number	Rate
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	... 42000	869	869	20.6	723	17.2	103	58	107	128	678	16.1
1916	... 42300	774	774	18.3	675	15.9	103	58	75	96	630	14.8
1917	... 42700	759	759	17.7	570	13.3	104	63	57	75	529	12.3
1918	... 42700	657	657	15.4	649	15.2	111	63	52	79	601	14.0
1919	... 42700	658	658	15.4	534	12.5	111	52	46	69.9	475	11.1
1920	... 44099	978	976	22.1	531	12.0	77	73	75	76.8	527	11.9

Area of District in acres	2,058	}	At Census, of 1911.
Total population at all ages	41,944		
Number of Inhabited Houses	9344		

The Union Workhouse is situate within the Borough.

BOUQUIN OF BOULES

Causes of and ages at death during the year 1931

Age	Sex	Cause of death
0-1	Male	...
0-1	Female	...
1-2	Male	...
1-2	Female	...
2-3	Male	...
2-3	Female	...
3-4	Male	...
3-4	Female	...
4-5	Male	...
4-5	Female	...
5-6	Male	...
5-6	Female	...
6-7	Male	...
6-7	Female	...
7-8	Male	...
7-8	Female	...
8-9	Male	...
8-9	Female	...
9-10	Male	...
9-10	Female	...
10-11	Male	...
10-11	Female	...
11-12	Male	...
11-12	Female	...
12-13	Male	...
12-13	Female	...
13-14	Male	...
13-14	Female	...
14-15	Male	...
14-15	Female	...
15-16	Male	...
15-16	Female	...
16-17	Male	...
16-17	Female	...
17-18	Male	...
17-18	Female	...
18-19	Male	...
18-19	Female	...
19-20	Male	...
19-20	Female	...
20-21	Male	...
20-21	Female	...
21-22	Male	...
21-22	Female	...
22-23	Male	...
22-23	Female	...
23-24	Male	...
23-24	Female	...
24-25	Male	...
24-25	Female	...
25-26	Male	...
25-26	Female	...
26-27	Male	...
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27-28	Male	...
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30-31	Male	...
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31-32	Female	...
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45-46	Female	...
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74-75	Female	...
75-76	Male	...
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86-87	Male	...
86-87	Female	...
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88-89	Male	...
88-89	Female	...
89-90	Male	...
89-90	Female	...
90-91	Male	...
90-91	Female	...
91-92	Male	...
91-92	Female	...
92-93	Male	...
92-93	Female	...
93-94	Male	...
93-94	Female	...
94-95	Male	...
94-95	Female	...
95-96	Male	...
95-96	Female	...
96-97	Male	...
96-97	Female	...
97-98	Male	...
97-98	Female	...
98-99	Male	...
98-99	Female	...
99-100	Male	...
99-100	Female	...

SECTION IV.

RECORD OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 648.

Diseases.	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		
	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.	Notified.	Deaths.	
SMALL-POX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCARLET FEVER ...	127	2	82	1	65	1	249	1	140	6	142	1	83	2	66	...	219	5	221	2	
DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP	32	4	27	5	33	5	64	7	70	8	50	6	24	3	32	3	30	3	40	4	
CHICKEN POX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENTERIC FEVER ...	12	3	14	4	9	2	8	3	16	6	6	1	7	2	7	3	...	...	...	...
PUERPERAL FEVER ...	3	1	2	2	5	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	...
MEASLES ...	...	7	...	29	...	11	13	...	...	39	870	19	357	5	364	4	813	5	122	2
" GERMAN ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WHOOPING COUGH ...	...	1	...	26	...	4	73	9	...	11	...	5	142	6	...	10	...	...	...	6
DIARRHŒA ..	...	54	...	8	...	39	...	23	...	26	...	23	...	11	...	13	...	...	...	14
ERYSIPELAS ...	14	...	20	1	22	1	26	2	17	...	12	...	7	1	14	...	17	...	28	3	
PNEUMONIA	66	37	30	32
INFLUENZA ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS	4	...	2	1	1	1	1	2	...
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	2	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	9	...	12	...	
MALARIA and DYSENTERY
TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)	160	30	169	57	172	73	163	69	172	49	139	63	122	44	144	56	...
TOTAL ...	190	72	151	77	208	95	613	113	422	172	1251	126	796	81	627	98	1306	151	648	127	...

Borough of Eccles.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1920.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.							Total cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of Patients removed from this District.		
	At all Ages	At Ages.—Years.							Barton Ward	Eccles Ward	Irwell Ward	Monton Ward	Patricroft Wd	Winton Ward					
		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 upwards.											
Small-pox	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Chicken Pox	17	1	9	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	40	1	13	16	3	7	...	...	18	6	3	2	4	7	7	...	...	28	3
Erysipelas	28	1	...	...	5	9	13	...	10	1	1	6	3	7	7	...	...	6	2
Scarlet Fever	221	2	31	157	22	9	...	...	65	30	36	24	33	33	33	...	...	57	1
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia	30	...	3	2	7	10	6	2	1	1	5	3	6	10	2	...	...	...	...
Malaria and Dysentery	7	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opthalmia Neonatorum	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	90	...	1	17	...	...	16	...	25	13	5	8	20	19	...	...	...	...	...
(Other forms of Do.	54	1	10	27	8	5	3	...	12	5	7	3	8	19	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	122	13	48	55	6	...	...	...	24	15	9	33	7	34	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (German)	17	3	1	10	3	...	...	...	1	5	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	648	34	117	291	74	87	40	5	105	89	76	88	96	134	...	97	8		

Isolation Hospital.—Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford, for ordinary Infectious Diseases. Monsall Dale, Manchester, for Small-pox.

Monthly Return of Notification of Infectious Diseases.

1920	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	Small Pox	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Chicken Pox	Acute Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis (All Forms)	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Measles and German Mea.	Pneumonia	Malaria and Dysentery	Totals.
January ...	14	4	2	...	6	1	...	...	21	...	10	1	1	60
February ...	22	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	12	1	8	4	2	58
March ...	14	3	...	1	3	2	...	...	20	...	46	5	2	96
April ...	12	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	21	3	...	53
May ...	10	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	11	3	...	40
June ...	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	11	...	1	37
July ...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	1	...	32
August ...	15	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	7	...	3	2	1	33
September ...	10	6	...	2	5	...	...	2	8	...	6	1	...	49
October ...	16	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	11	...	2	3	...	41
November ...	32	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	14	...	6	2	...	63
December ...	44	2	...	...	2	...	17	...	6	...	10	5	...	86
Totals ...	221	40	2	3	28	12	17	2	144	1	139	30	7	648	

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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1
SCARLET FEVER ...	65	...	30	1	36	...	24	1	33	...	33	...	221	2
DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP...	18	2	6	1	3	...	2	...	4	1	7	...	40	4
MALARIA AND DYSENTERY	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...
PUERPERAL FEVER	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
MEASLES ...	24	1	15	...	9	...	33	...	7	...	34	1	122	2
MEASLES (GERMAN).....	1	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	17	...
WHOOPING COUGH	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...
DIARRHŒA	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	14	...
ERYSIPELAS ...	10	1	1	...	1	...	6	1	3	...	7	1	28	3
ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
PNEUMONIA ...	1	7	5	4	5	5	3	5	6	6	10	5	30	32
TUBERCULŒSIS (Pulmonary)	25	10	13	4	5	5	8	3	2	8	19	17	90	47
TUBERCULŒSIS (other than Pulmonary ...)	12	4	5	...	7	1	3	...	8	...	19	4	54	9
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	12	...
INFLUENZA ...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
CHICKEN-POX ...	3	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	17	...
ENTERIC FEVER ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
TOTAL ...	165	32	89	16	76	14	88	10	96	21	134	34	648	127

HOSPITAL ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There were removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium 97 cases of infectious disease, being 32·6 per cent of the total number of cases of those diseases usually isolated.

The number of cases notified and removed was as follows :—

Scarlet Fever—cases notified	221,	removed	57,	per centage	25·8
Diphtheria	do. 40,	do.	28,	do.	70·0
Enteric Fever	do. 2	do.	1	do.	50·0
Puerperal fever	do. 3,	do.	2,	do.	66·6
Erysipelas	do. 28,	do.	6,	do.	21·4
Cerebro spinal fever	do. 1,	do.	1,	do.	100·0
Small Pox	do. 2,	do.	2,	do.	100·0

In 1919, the per centage of removals to cases notified was 25·2.

Measles.

As will be gathered from the foregoing tables the compulsory notification of cases of Measles was continued here, and I venture to think that the visits paid to all such cases had the effect of impressing the parents with a proper regard for the serious nature of this disease. There were two deaths among the 139 cases notified.

Disinfection of infected premises was carried out in all cases.

SECTION V.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 144 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified—
Pulmonary 90—all other forms 54.

Cases Notified	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918	1919.	1920.
Phthisis ...	132	125	141	100	87	90
Other Forms ...	40	38	31	39	35	54
Total	172	163	172	139	122	144

The number of notifications received during the year was 234—

131 on Form A.
13 " " B.
49 " " C.
41 " " D.

234

PHTHISIS.—The 90 cases notified were resident as under :—

81 in private dwelling houses.
4 in the Union Hospital.
5 in St. Joseph's Home.

The incidence of the disease and mortality in Wards was as follows :—

Ward.	Cases.	Deaths.
Barton	25	10
Eccles	13	4
Irwell	5	5
Monton	8	3
Patricroft	20	8
Winton	19	17
Total	90	47

The age and sex incidence of the cases was as follows :—

Age in Years.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	—	—
1 to 5	1	—
5 „ 15	11	6
15 „ 25	10	7
25 „ 45	23	13
45 „ 65	10	6
65 and upwards	2	1
Total	57	33

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS SUFFERING
FROM PHTHISIS.

Scholars	...	...	...	17
Housewives	...	...	...	11
Textile Trades...	...	...	...	5
Labourers	...	...	...	2
No occupation	...	...	...	5
Building Trades	...	...	...	3
Mercantile Marine	...	...	...	3
Engineering Trades	...	...	...	11
Tailoresses	...	...	...	2
Clerical	...	...	...	3
Steel Smelters	...	...	...	2
Shop Assistant	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	25
				90
				90

I am glad to be able to report that there is great improvement in respect of the removal of cases for sanatorium treatment. Not anything like the former delay is now experienced.

DISINFECTANTS. The free supply of Izal, paper handkerchiefs, etc. has been continued. The periodical disinfection of rooms by spraying, has also been maintained, and 454 such disinfections have been carried out.

BEDS.—Six bedsteads, mattresses and beds loaned by the Committee in cases where, otherwise, separate sleeping accommodation could not be provided, have been in regular use.

OPEN-AIR SHELTERS. Two shelters supplied by the County Authority are in use in the Borough for cases of Phthisis.

Tuberculosis (other forms).

There have been 54 cases notified during the year.—They were notified from the following Wards :—

		Notified.	Died.
Barton	...	12	4
Eccles	...	5	—
Irwell	...	7	1
Monton	...	3	—
Patricroft	...	8	—
Winton	...	19	4
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
		54	9

The age and sex incidence of the cases was :—

			Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	...	...	—	1
1 to 5 years	...	...	4	6
5 — 15 „	...	...	16	10
15 — 25 „	...	...	3	6
25 — 45 „	...	...	2	3
45 — 65 „	...	...	3	—
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
			28	26

The cases were notified from—

Dwelling Houses	...	...	48
St. Joseph's Home	...	...	4
Union Hospital...	...	...	1
Eccles and Patricroft Hospital			1

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

Neck Glands ...	31	Peritonitis ...	4
Lupus ...	4	Meningitis ...	3
Joints ...	6	Skin ...	3
Larynx ...	1	Abscess ...	1
Tabes Mesenterica ...	1		

At the end of the year there were 235 known cases of Phtthisis, and 133 cases of Other Tuberculous diseases existing within the Borough. These figures are less than of those of the previous year by 95 and 52 respectively.

SECTION VI.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 75 deaths of infants under one year of age, thus giving a rate equal to 76.8 per 1,000 registered births. Twenty of the deaths were due to premature birth and congenital debility, and 11 were due to bronchitis and pneumonia.

From the report of the Ladies' Health Society we learn that 11308 visits to babies were paid by the Matron and the two Health Visitors.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During the year a large amount of work has been done in this Department.

New premises, badly needed, have just been acquired. Personal attendance is given by your Medical Officer fortnightly at the Centre, where many very interesting cases are treated. We are fortunate in having a most capable Matron, and two very valuable Health Visitors.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1920.

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

CAUSES 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 ...	...	26	6	...	1	33	22	10	5	5	75
		Uncertified ...	...									
Small-pox		...	...								
Chicken-pox		...	...								
Measles		...	...									1	1
Scarlet Fever		...	...								
Whooping-cough		...	...						3	1			4
Diphtheria and Croup		...	...								
Erysipelas		...	...								
Tubercular Meningitis		...	...									1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis		...	...								
Other Tubercular Diseases		...	...								
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	...						1				1
Convulsions		...	...	2				2	1				3
Laryngitis		...	...								
Bronchitis		...	...						2	2			4
Pneumonia (all forms)		...	...						1	3	2	1	7
Diarrhœa		...	...								
Enteritis		...	...		2			2	3		1	1	7
Gastritis		...	...						2				2
Syphilis		...	...	1				1					1
Rickets		...	...								
Suffocation, overlying		...	...								
Injury at birth		...	...								
Atelectasis Pulmonary		...	...								
Congenital Malformations		...	...	2				2	1				3
Premature birth		...	...	11			1	12	5				17
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		...	...	1	2			3					3
Influenza		...	...								1		1
Heart Disease		...	...	3				3	1				4
Other causes		...	...	6	2			8	3	3	1	1	16
Totals				26	6	...	1	33	22	10	5	5	75

Nett Births in year { Legitimate, 943
 { Illegitimate, 33 Nett Deaths in year { Legitimate, 72
 { Illegitimate, 3

SECTION VII.

Eccles Ladies' Health Society.

REPORT, 1920.

The Eccles Ladies' Health Society has pleasure in presenting its Sixteenth Annual Report. The statistics with regard to the Infantile Mortality Rate are as follows :

Statistics.

	1919.	1920.
No. of Births registered... ..	658	976
Birth rate per 1,000	15.4	22.1
No. of Deaths under 1 year	46	75
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 reg.		
Births	69.9	76.8
No. of illegitimate births	30	33

Out of the 75 deaths 32 were of infants who never came under the attention of the Health Department as 6 were resident in houses above the standard set for visitation, and 26 others died within seven days of birth.

The Health Visiting Staff consists of the Matron (Miss Wright), and two Health Visitors (Mrs. Irlam and Mrs. Holland).

Health
Visiting

From the 976 registered births 776 cases were selected for visiting. The number of visits paid to babies under twelve months old was as follows :—

	First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.
Miss Wright	776	2273
Mrs. Irlam	369	3896
Mrs. Holland	407	3587
	<u>1552</u>	<u>9756</u>

The number of visits paid to children above one year and under school age was 2122 in respect of 531 children.

In addition, cases requiring special attention were undertaken by the Matron who paid

52	visits to 16 cases of Measles.
106	„ 12 „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The grand total of visits paid by the Health Visiting Staff was 13588.

The death of a non-resident baby was transferred to Clifton and 10 of resident babies, occurring OUTSIDE the Borough, were transferred to us.

Particulars as to registered births, deaths, and infantile mortality in Wards are as follows:—

Ward	Reg. Births	Deaths.	Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 Reg. Births
Barton ...	218	26	119
Eccles ...	132	10	75·7
Irwell ...	171	8	46·7
Monton ...	106	7	66
Patricroft ...	171	13	76
Winton ...	173	11	61·7
Whole Borough	<u>976</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>76·8</u>

The ages at Death were as follows:—

Under 1 week	26
Over 1 week and under 4	7
Over 4 weeks and under 3 months	22
Over 3 months and under 6 months	10
„ 6 „ „ 9 „	5
„ 9 „ „ 12 „	5
	<u>75</u>

The deaths were certified as due to :—

Prematurity	17
Pneumonia	7
Enteritis	7
Weakly from Birth	6
Bronchitis	4
Whooping Cough	4
Congenital Heart Disease ...	4
Convulsions	3
Marasmus	3
Congenital Malformation ...	3
Gastritis	2
Malnutrition	3
Influenza	1
Syphilis	1
Measles	1
Tubercular Meningitis ...	1
Acute Otitis Media	1
Mastoiditis	1
Meningitis	1
Inflammation of Lower Bowel	1
Dyspepsia	1
Asphyxia	1
Intestinal Catarrh	1
Tracheal Obstruction... ..	1

12 Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred; all were treated at home and were visited by the Matron or Health Visitors until quite cured.

Ophthalmia
Neonatorum

During January and February there was a serious outbreak of Whooping Cough which entailed many extra visits; these visits were extended to children under school age, in addition to infants.

Whooping
Cough

Eight infants were sent to Slade Lane Hospital for special treatment; of these two died, two were discharged improved in health, three were removed by their mothers before completion

Hospital
(Slade Lane)

of treatment and of these two died shortly after their return home and one is still in residence.

Feeding.

Of the 776 new babies visited, 67 were bottle-fed from birth. Upon the occasion of the second visit by the Health Visitors it was found that 41 infants had been changed from breast-feeding to bottle-feeding.

Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Club.

During the year 1920 very steady progress was made at the Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Club, which was opened during the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday in each week.

The numbers on the register were:—Monday, 117; Tuesday, 33; Thursday, 173. The weekly average attendances of mothers were:—Monday, 52; Tuesday, 21; Thursday, 73. babies—Monday, 62; Tuesday, 23; Thursday, 79.

These figures shew a decided increase on previous years.

Mondays and Thursdays are set apart for the weighing of infants, health lectures, and instruction in the management and care of babies. The Medical Officer of Health attends on alternate Thursdays to examine ailing babies and give advice when required. On Tuesdays, expectant mothers are instructed in the cutting out and making of babies' garments, &c., for which material can be purchased at the Club at a cheap rate, and when necessary paid for by weekly instalments. By these sales the sum of £60 10s. 9d. was received.

Tea is provided for the mothers at the rate of 1d. per head.

On the 15th April the "Centre" was visited by Dr. Campbell, H.M.I.

Social Gatherings.

On the 15th of July 120 Mothers and as many babies were conveyed by motor charabancs to Southport, a picnic which was thoroughly enjoyed.

"Baby-day" was held on the 2nd September, and took the form of a "pram" parade, sports and a tea; the latter was generously provided for by the Mayoress, Mrs. Bethel. The

'Xmas Party was held on the 21st December ; it was attended by 184 mothers and 200 infants.

5046 lbs. of Glaxo, at a cheap rate, were sold during the year, and 177lbs. were given away. 60 families were provided with milk, free of charge, and 84 families were supplied at the reduced rate. The nett cost to the Corporation for such supplies was £123 1s. od. Lactagol, a special food for nursing mothers, has been successfully introduced. The food has been sold at nett cost, the sale realised £8 16s. od.

Glaxo and
Milk.

There are 141 depositors in the Thrift Club. During the year there have been 1,242 transactions and £68 7s. 1d. have been paid out. Expectant mothers find this Club particularly helpful.

Thrift Club.

The Eccles Ladies' Health Society is affiliated to the National Council of Women of Great Britain. It is represented on the the Eccles Civic Guild of Help, the Local Education Committee, the District Nursing Association, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees and the North Western Federation of Maternity and Child Welfare Agencies.

(Signed) GRACE OGDEN,

Hon. Secretary.

SECTION VIII. The following Bacteriological Examinations were made at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, in connection with cases in the Borough of Eccles, during the year ended, December 31st, 1920.

Month.	Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever		Human Tuberculosis		Various Investigations.
	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	
January ...	1	1	7	3	Naso—Pharyngeal Swabs (5) Blood Films—Malaria (1) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid (1)
February ...	2	...	...	...	5	1
March ...	1	...	1	1	7	1	
April ...	1	...	...	...	9	1
May...	4	...	...	...	6	1
June...	3	...	1	...	3	1	
July...	2	...	2	...	10	3	
August ...	1	...	...	...	6	1
September ...	9	1	...	...	7	3
October ...	8	4	1	...	3	1	
November ...	10	1	...	...	10	3
December ...	3	...	1	...	9	2	
Totals	45	7	6	1	82	21	

SECTION IX.

*RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES PURCHASED BY THE POLICE IN THE BOROUGH OF ECCLES DURING THE YEAR 1920, UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Number of Samples taken.	Article purchased.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated	Remarks
71	Milk	70	1	Fined £2 & 21/- costs on 19th Jan. 1920
7	Epsom Salts...	7		
8	Coffee	8		
7	Ground Ginger ...	7		
5	Pepper	5		
2	Sago	2		
5	Arrowroot	5		
1	Flour	1		
5	Mustard	5		
5	Baking Powder ...	5		
1	Lard	1		
2	Cocoa	2		
3	Liquorice Powder ...	3		
2	Oatmeal	2		
2	Corn Flour	2		
1	Rice	1		
1	Self-Raising Flour ...	1		
1	Tapioca	1		
129		128	1	

*Kindly furnished by SUPERINTENDENT KEYS.

SECTION X.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Appreciable progress was made during the year; two new sites situated at the Northerly and Westerly parts of the Borough boundary having been purchased.

The areas which consist of $70\frac{3}{4}$ acres and 18·8 acres respectively, are known as the Anson Street Site and Peel Green Site.

ANSON STREET SITE.—The lay-out and plans for 657 houses have been approved by the Housing Commissioners and two contractors are now occupied in their erection. Forty-one houses were in process of construction at December 31st. There are three types of houses:—

Type A consists of living room, scullery, larder, coal store and W.C. and three bedrooms and bathroom.

Type B consists of Parlour, living room, scullery, larder, coal store, and three bedrooms, bathroom and upstairs W.C.

Type B 4, similar to type B with the addition of a fourth bedroom.

The numbers of each class of house to be erected are 377, 240 and 40 respectively.

PEEL GREEN SITE.—The lay-out and plans for 184 houses—158 type B and 26 type B4—have been approved by the Housing Commissioners, but this scheme is being held up owing to the improbability of their erection being completed within the prescribed period.

SOUTH EAST ECCLES AREA.—This improvement scheme is moving—additional properties have been purchased. The lay-out has been approved by the Commissioners and it is proposed to erect 82 type A houses and 8 type B. As there were 252 dwellings on the area when the scheme of improvement was first propounded it will readily be seen that a very considerable improvement in housing conditions and environment is contemplated.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

SECTION XI.

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)	14	1	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	231	4	—
Workplaces			
Total	245	5	—

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	4	3	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	10	8	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	5	5	—
	unsuitable or defective.....	14	10	—
	not separate for sexes	1	1	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ..	6	6	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	—	—	—	—
Total	41	34		

III.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 101.						Prosecutions.		
	Lists received from Employers.			Lists received from Employers.			Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.					
	Lists.	Out-workers.		Lists.	Out-workers.				
Con-tractors		Work-men.	Con-tractors		Work-men.				
Wearing Apparel—									
(1) Making, &c.			8			8			
(2) Curtains & furniture hangings			1			1			
(3) Carding, &c. of buttons, &c.			1			1			
Total.. . . .			10			10			

IV.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories ;—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Act (S.133)	3
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) 1901. } Notified by H.M. Inspector.	Nil.
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	Nil.
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101 :—	
In use at the end of the year	Nil.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

—

**Report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector,**

Year Ended Dec. 31st, 1920.

STAFF:

C. W. LASKEY	-	-	Chief Inspector.
G. V. HULSE	-	Senr. Assist. Inspector.	
T. P. HARDMAN	-	-	Assistant Inspector.
H. R. TAYLOR	-	-	” ”
Miss LASKEY	-	-	- Clerk.
W. CROMPTON	-	-	- Disinfector.

SECTION XII.**Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.**

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report of the work done by the Sanitary Inspector's staff during the year ended December, 31st, 1920.

Housing matters have again occupied a considerable amount of time although the new inspections only numbered 241. Re-inspections of dwellings already reported upon were extensively carried on with a view to clearing off some of the arrears consequent upon the War.

The visits and re-visits to the 648 notified cases of infectious disease were carried out promptly and effectively.

Special attention was again given to means of house refuse storage, and 772 new ashbins were provided under notice.

There was a further increase by over 600 tons in the weight of household refuse removed during the year, but owing to the continued inferior quality of coal supplied and to the over occupancy of houses we

have not yet been able to attain to our pre-war regularity of refuse removal.

The Increase of Rent (Restriction) Act has been made use of by a fair number of tenants, but not to the extent anticipated.

Full details of the nature and extent of the work done by the staff are furnished in the following pages.

Miss Sellars resigned her position in September and her place was filled by a male assistant. I have very great pleasure in again testifying to the willing and zealous manner in which the multifarious duties devolving upon the staff are discharged.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. LASKEY.

HOUSING.—Two new houses only were certified for habitation during the year—the total for the past six years being 47. There were 241 inspections of dwellings under Section 15 (2) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, including 29 made under the Increase of Rent, etc. (Restriction) Act 1920. The number of complete inspections made since 1911 totals 2394.

In addition, 58 partial inspections were made consequent upon special defects being noted in which it was deemed best to serve notices under Section 28 of the Act of 1919.

The details of the various defects dealt with as a result of these inspections are as follows:—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACTS, 1909 & 1919.

CHARACTER AND NUMBER OF DEFECTS FOUND.

	1920	1919	1918	1917
Windows not made to open sufficiently ...	86	50	4	6
Want of cleansing and limewashing of walls and ceilings	47	45	7	3
Defective floors and pavements	146	85	12	3
Defective plastering of walls and ceilings ...	338	124	17	7
Defective roofs	143	108	13	6
Defective paving of yards and passages ...	49	43	6	1
Defective brickwork of houses, closets, &c. ...	30	29	10	...
Defective spouting	148	130	22	1
Want of sash cords	261	149	19	3
Rain water pipes connected directly to drains	2	1	—	—
Defective slopstones	8	6	—	—
Defective fireplaces and ranges	81	91	—	—
Defective window frames	89	97	3	1
Dampness in house premises	87	89	14	3
Defective slopstone waste pipes	30	34	7	—
Defective and choked drains	4	—	—	—
Various defects in water closets	115	76	10	—
Defective brickwork around waste pipes ...	15	8	7	—
Defective ashbins	23	19	—	—
Defective W.C. accommodation	10	6	—	—

	1920	1919	1918	1917
Want of ventilation in dwelling-houses ...	32	50	1	—
Want of sufficient light in dwelling-houses ...	1	1	—	—
Defective drain ventilators ...	3	—	—	—
Defective stairs ...	12	8	—	—
Defective slopwater closets ...	2	—	—	—
Defective window sills ...	28	—	—	—
Defective wash boilers ...	22	—	—	—
Want of ashbin lids ...	7	—	—	—
Broken windows ...	70	—	—	—
Dangerous yard walls ...	34	—	—	—
Want of pointing around window & door frames	210	—	—	—
Defective ashpit ...	1	—	—	—
Rain water pipe connected to soil pipe ..	1	—	—	—
Houses requiring pointing... ..	146	66	—	—
Defective brickwork of boilers ...	61	93	5	—
Defective chimney stacks and want of pots ...	6	—	—	—
Waste of water ...	29	34	—	—
Miscellaneous causes ...	209	142	11	—
Total	2416	1674	172	34

It is to be noted that these are additional to the tabulated number of Nuisances included later in this report.

Particulars of notices served are as follows:—

Notices of intention to view, Section 36 (1915 Act)	1
Notices to execute works, „ 28 (1919 Act)	309

In October I submitted the following report to your Committee:—

Report re work to be done under the Housing, etc. Act, 1919.

STANDARDS OF FITNESS (as per manual issued by the Ministry of Health), a fit house should be:—

- (1) Free from serious dampness.
- (2) Satisfactorily lighted and ventilated.
- (3) Properly drained and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences, and with a sink and suitable arrangements for disposing of slop water and
- (4) In good general repair, and should have
- (5) A satisfactory water supply,
- (6) Adequate washing accommodation.

- (7) Adequate facilities for preparing and cooking food.
- (8) A well ventilated store for food.

Under the heading of general repair are included such items as the following :

YARD PAVING.—Broken or defective—causing pools to accumulate.

ROOFS.—Tiles or slates loose or broken, flashing defective or perished, eaves-gutters, or rainwater pipes broken or defective.

WALLS.—Defective pointing allowing damp to strike through, defective external plaster peeling off and allowing wet to accumulate at the back, damp proof course cracked, perished or otherwise become ineffective, ground banked up above damp course level, defective internal plaster—badly cracked or breaking off in patches or soft—dirty or loose wall papers.

CEILINGS.—Plaster badly cracked, loose, falling off in patches, or dirty or sodden with filth.

FLOOR.—Broken, cracked, too thin to be safe or so rough as to be very difficult to keep clean ; defective hearths.

STAIRS.—Broken treads or risers, broken handrails or balusters, Want of handrail and balusters.

WINDOWS.—Perished or rotted frames or sashes, broken hinges, cords or window fasteners.

DOORS.—Doors so swollen or warped that they will not shut properly, broken hinges or fasteners.

VENTILATORS OR FLUES.—Stopped up or broken.

CUPBOARDS.—Insufficient or defective.

GRATES AND STOVES.—Broken, badly set, ovens or boilers cracked, firebars missing.

Generally speaking the requirements Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 7 are complied with here—there are some instances where improved lighting and ventilation will be required. There are however many houses which require :—

- (1) Pointing, and the insertion of damp proof courses, or otherwise dealing with in order to prevent dampness.
- (4) To be thoroughly repaired as per details just enumerated.

- (6) To be provided with better facilities for dealing with the household washing. I have referred in the Annual Reports to many houses where—the stairs being in the scullery wash-house—the steam escapes into the upstairs rooms.
- (8) To be provided with a proper store for perishable foods—such store to be at the least sunny side of the house and to be in communication with the external air.

METHODS OF OPERATION.

We have here followed the suggestion made by the Ministry of Health that owners should receive an informal indication of any works which might be considered necessary and only issued the statutory notices when little or no attempt was being made to carry out repairs.

It appears to me that in order to deal with this work in a regular and systematic manner it will be wise.—

- (1) To inspect every house where there is evidence of the necessity for action, such inspections should include the whole of a block and not individual houses in a block, or preferably the whole of a street.
- (2) The reports as to the condition of each house should be made on separate sheets and be submitted to the Committee who will deal with them and make resolutions.
- (3) The requirements would be passed on to the owners or agents of of the property reported upon and a reasonable time (say one month at least) given to enable him to carry out the work.
- (4) If not properly attended to the reports would come before the Committee again for instructions as to the service of notices.
- (5) If the notices are not complied with, and the owner has not given the requisite notice of his intention to close the house, the Corporation can proceed to do the work required.

In practice it is often found that the employment of a general property repairer is unsatisfactory—sometimes because various trades are involved, and often because costs are cut too much, and repairs so effected are not lasting. Owing to the operation of the Rents Restriction Act and to the high cost of labour and materials involved, the majority of property owners, who in these neighbourhoods are generally persons who have saved sufficient to purchase a small property or the equity in one—have no available funds to draw upon. This has been

particularly so in the past five years and consequently house property is, generally speaking, in much worse condition than before the War. This is principally due to :—

- (1) The restriction of rents and depreciation of owners' pre-war income.
- (2) The extraordinary increase in cost of labour and materials.
- (3) The shortage of supplies of certain classes of materials and of labour.
- (4) The excessive wear and tear in numerous cases consequent upon occupation by too many individuals.

Having regard to the foregoing it appears to me that it would be wise to consider the question of establishing a "Works Department" to which could be handed for proper treatment those properties—the owners of which had not complied with the notices of this Department. Such a Department could complete the work in a much more satisfactory and permanent manner than the very ordinary property jobber, and the cost of the work, if spread over a reasonable time, could more easily be borne by the owners.

The work of repair would certainly proceed better than at present and the time and expense involved in repeated re-inspections and correspondence would be saved. Your Committee is cognisant of properties where repairs required many months ago have not yet been put in hand. Here I may say that it is next to impossible to effect these repairs by specification and contracts, as the precise extent and nature of repairs can not generally be indicated. In odd cases it might be possible.

INCREASE OF RENT ETC. (RESTRICTION) ACT.

I should be glad to have the Committee's views and instructions with reference to those houses known to the Department to be not in "all respects reasonably fit for human habitation" or are otherwise "not in a reasonable state of repair."

Section 2 of the Act of July, 1920, states "that at any time or times not being less than three months after the date of any increase permitted by par (d) of the foregoing sub-section the tenant or the Sanitary Authority may apply to the County Court for an order suspending such

increase, and also any increase under paragraph (c) of that sub-section, on the ground that the house is "not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, or is otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair."

The thirteen weeks accumulated increase will not amount to sufficient to enable owners to carry out extensive repairs, etc.—the majority of houses having been increased by from 1/- to 2/- per week.

If therefore certificates are granted wholesale and the Sanitary Authority makes the necessary application in these numerous cases without waiting for tenants' applications for certificates, there would appear to be little probability of the necessary repairs being effected without the assistance of the Works Department, and subsequent easy re-payment of costs.

I have to report that

(1) —A Works Department has now been established.

(2)—Your Committee did not increase the rents of those houses purchased by them and situate on the South East Eccles Area.

(3)—That having regard to the fact that "questions arising under sub-section (1) (2) or (3) of Section 2 of the Increase of Rent, etc. (Restriction) Act 1920 shall only be determined on the application of the landlord or the tenant," the general issue of "certificates" was not proceeded with.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—The numbers of the various classes of conveniences in use are as follows:—

Fresh water flushed separate closets	...	...	11875
" " " latrines (46 sets)	...	...	179
Slop water flushed closets	...	...	229
Earth closets	...	...	11
Pail closets	...	...	26
Ashpits	...	...	14
Privy pits	...	...	9
Ashbins	...	...	10241

Four slop closets and one privy pit were abolished and five fresh water closets were provided in lieu thereof,

The cost to the Corporation of privy pit and slop water closet conversion now amounts to £4667 10s.

BATHS.—Comparatively few working class houses are provided with baths, which now number 4274. The public plunge and slipper baths, however, are well patronised.

LARDERS, &c.—The principal needs in most of the older houses are proper storage room for foodstuffs and coals, better positions for wash boilers, and the provision of hand-rails for staircases. Generally, the only means provided for food storage consists of kitchen cupboards adjoining the chimney breast—no provision for ventilation being possible—or the open shelving in the scullery where it is readily accessible to flies.

In numerous instances the coals are stored under the stairs with disastrous effect to the plaster on the walls and sloping ceiling under them. Many owners have been advised to make proper provision in the yards, but with little effect. I feel sure it would ultimately be much less costly to make such provision and obviate the frequent repair of plastering, while on the score of cleanliness such outside storage is much to be preferred.

OVERCROWDING.—I regret to have to report that the over-crowding of houses persists, and appears to be on the increase. Some of the cases reported are so bad as to render ordinary decency almost impossible.

In 22 cases notices to abate this nuisance were served, but could not be followed up by proceedings.

For the most part the houses here are not adapted for occupation by two or more families. Numerous instances of the use of ordinary small bedrooms as combined sleeping and living rooms were noted. In such cases there are no separate conveniences, no supplies of water upstairs, and no means for coal storage other than in the room thus occupied. The domestic refuse, and household slops have to be carried downstairs and through rooms occupied by another family.

One cannot help feeling that with the increasing cost of rent and decreasing earnings due to unemployment, many members of the community may permanently acquire the habit of sub-letting rooms. It is therefore desirable that a proper standard should be arrived at with a view to determining the amount of cubic space required per individual. The present method by which an excess over two persons per room is deemed to constitute overcrowding is altogether too vague.

DIRTY HOUSES.—Twenty-five occupiers were served with notices to cleanse premises, and re-visits were paid at intervals with a view to seeing that improvement made should be permanent.

That there should be so much untidiness in evidence is to be deplored. Materials of no value except to a marine store dealer are allowed to accumulate—the “Spring Cleaning” in many homes never takes place.

Sunlight and fresh air are rarely admitted and the “flushing” of the air of the rooms by throwing doors and windows wide open rarely occurs.

Two important matters your staff comment upon whenever occasion requires :—

- (1) The habit of retaining old loose flocks in bedrooms.
- (2) The neglect to destroy garbage.

In quite a large number of cases the proper cleanliness of floors cannot be maintained, especially in wet weather, owing to the dirt being carried in from the unpaved yards and streets.

HOUSE REFUSE STORAGE.—There are 10241 ashbins in use. In 772 cases renewal was required by notice served under Sec. 36 P. H. Act 1875 and in default of compliance therewith the Department supplied 434 bins and recovered the cost, £525 19s.

WATER SUPPLY.—Every house in the Borough has a continuous supply of pure water. There were 309 recorded defects leading to considerable waste, and these were reported to the Manchester Water Works Department.

SUPPLIES OF LIME.—The practice of giving freshly slaked lime and lending limewash brushes, free of cost, to all persons desirous of lime-washing their rooms, yards, closets, etc., was continued, and there were 679 loans of brushes and 659 supplies of lime.

The good results of this are apparent upon a visit to any premises where lime-washing has recently been done.

FOWL KEEPING.—During the continuance of the war many hundreds of persons acted upon the suggestion to provide as much food-

stuffs as possible by means of allotments, and fowl keeping, while a few kept pigs.

The Bye-laws in respect of pig-keeping were waived for the time-being, but are now being enforced.

One of the most frequent causes of nuisances, however, is the back-yard keeping of poultry. Most landlords have clauses in their rent books forbidding fowl and pigeon keeping, but they do not enforce observance of them. The Council have no regulations dealing with this matter and cases can only be dealt with when a nuisance can be definitely proved. I am of opinion that, in any yard containing less than 150 square feet in area, fowl-keeping should be prohibited, and as in the case of your own new houses, the consent of the Corporation should be obtained in all cases.

Indiscriminate fowl-keeping leads to the erection of all kinds of ramshackle buildings, often in unsuitable places, and to accumulations which may often constitute a danger to health.

DISTRICT INSPECTION.—This was much more actively carried out owing to our staff now being of normal strength. It is gratifying to be able to report as to the fewness of complaints received at the office. Every house in which a case of Infectious disease occurs is inspected, and drain tests are made in all cases of Diphtheria and Enteric Fever.

There were 1919 inspections of dwelling-houses, 735 of backyards, and 175 of houses let in lodgings, while visits of inspection to the common lodging houses, workshops, cowsheds and milk-shops, etc., were regularly paid. Full details as to the variety and extent of this class of work will be found in the "tabulated particulars."

Paving and draining of yards and many streets and passages is still urgently required. I am convinced that, apart from the dirt carried therefrom into the houses, their condition is conducive to much damage to walls and floors consequent upon dampness.

In concluding this section I may say that, generally speaking, there has been a considerable improvement in dealing with minor repairs and the abatement of nuisances.

Costs, however, are still very high and the owners permitted 30 per cent advance of nett rent does not go far when charges to him are often 300 per cent. to 400 per cent. higher than in pre-war days.

In addition to the notices served under the Housing, etc., Acts, the following were issued :

Statutory notices (Section 94 P.H. Act 1875)	...	205
” ” ” 36 ” ”	...	750
” ” ” 41 ” ”	...	76
” ” ” 46 ” ”	...	3
” ” (Section 95 Eccles Corp. Act 1901)		1
” ” (Section 5 Inf. Dis. Prev. Act 1890)		7
” ” (Section 22 P.H.A. Amendment Act 1890)		4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The number of visits of inquiry and re-visits paid to notified cases of infectious diseases was 985. Eight hundred and seventy eight rooms, 19 school rooms, 3 stable premises, and 92 books were disinfected. There were 1218 supplies of disinfectants, and 116 of paper handkerchiefs for cases of Phthisis. The parcels of bedding and clothing removed for disinfection numbered 361.

The six bedsteads and beds provided by your Committee for the use of Consumptives having no suitable separate sleeping accommodation, have been regularly in use.

BLACK SMOKE.—There were 29 timed observations of works' chimneys, and of these three resulted in excessive emissions being noted. Proceedings were taken in one case where the duration of output was 12 minutes in half an hour, and the firm was fined 10/-. The others were excused owing to their circumstances as to fuel.

Reasonable complaints as to the emission of smoke from steam wagons on the highways may be, and have been, made. Hitherto, action has not been taken owing to the alleged difficulty in procuring suitable coal, but this nuisance must be abated.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—There are 72 milk sellers and 8 cow-keepers on our register—reductions by eight and one respectively, as compared with the previous year. Of the milk shops—

- 7 are used exclusively for the sale of milk.
- 8 ” for the sale of confectionery.
- 34 for the sale of provisions.
- 4 for the sale of tripe.
- 4 for the sale of groceries.
- 5 are private houses.

One shippon, which had been out of use for a considerable time, was found to require substantial improvement and repair and the necessary notice was served upon the occupier of the farm.

The periodical examination of the cows by your Veterinary Inspector has been resumed.

FOOD INSPECTION.—Premises where food was in process of preparation for sale were regularly inspected. There were no complaints of any form of food poisoning.

The following were “surrendered” after inspection and were subsequently condemned and destroyed :—

Carcases of Beef	...	...	...	2
„ Mutton	..	..	..	2
„ Pork	...	..	...	1
Rabbits	...	...	...	15
Fish	...	...	...	144 lbs.
Butcher's Offals	...	...	...	19 lbs.

The total weight of the foregoing was 1735 lbs.

Three rabbits were seized, condemned, and destroyed, and in the subsequent proceedings the person, who had exposed them for sale, was fined £3 and 5/- costs.

The slaughter-houses, which became more generally used with the withdrawal of restrictions, were frequently inspected and every endeavour was made to time the visit for the period of killing. Seven are registered and six licensed. As will be understood complete inspection of carcasses cannot well be carried out owing to most of the killing being carried on simultaneously.

CANAL BOATS INSPECTION.—There were forty inspections of boats, all engaged in coal traffic, and the inspections were made at the Coal Wharf, Patricroft.

Eleven infringements of the Act and Regulations were discovered in connection with ten of the boats, and the necessary notices were served.

The infringements were :—

Absence of Certificate	...	...	...	1
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	3
Cabin Painting overdue	...	...	...	2
Want of Repair	...	...	...	5

In seven boats the notices have been "cleared," and the outstanding matters are in hand—two of the notices being issued towards the end of the year.

The number of persons for whose accommodation the cabins were registered was 123, but 56 only—40 males and 16 females—were found on board.

There were no children on the boats.

No cases of sickness were found.

The water supply was good in every case, and proper means of storage were provided.

Having regard to the nature of the traffic in which they were engaged the boats were kept in a clean condition.

TENTS, VANS, ETC.—From time to time it was found necessary to serve notices upon numbers of van-dwellers, who temporarily took up residence in the Borough. They cause a considerable amount of annoyance owing to the demands for water and the use of conveniences made by them upon residents near their camps.

The service of notices under the Bye-laws and assistance given by owners of the land have generally had the effect of moving them on. One van dweller was taken suddenly ill and removed to hospital, where he died.

One family, from choice, occupied a furniture van and omnibus as a dwelling-house, and later built a wooden structure. They, however, have been compelled to cease such occupancy.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN THE THEATRE AND CINEMAS.—As required, a complete inspection of these, together with the dressing room accommodation at the one theatre, was made and resulted in everything being found to be in order.

FACTORY ACT.—There are 130 workshops upon our register. They are used in connection with the undermentioned trades:—

Bootmaking and Clogging	30	Dressmaking...	...	15
Tailoring	16	Millinery	...	13
Wheelwrights	5	Laundries	...	4
Cabinet Making	4	Blacksmiths	...	4
Joiners	3	Stone Masons	...	3

Tin-plate Working ...	3	Saddlery	3
Cycle repairs ...	3	Hosiers	2
Millinery and Dressmaking	2	Gold beating	2
Mineral Water Works	2	Basket making	2
Picture framers ...	2	Plumber	1
Perfumery	1	Scene painting	1
Coopering	1	Ladder making	1
Dental work	1	Optician	1
Rope making	1	Instrument making ...	1
Sweet manufacturing	1	Costumes and Mantles	1
Motor body building	1		

In addition to the foregoing there are 32 bakehouses on the register.

Five notices were received from H. M. Inspector of Factories having reference to:—

1 and 2.—Want of intervening space for sanitary conveniences at mills.

3.—Insufficiently ventilated workroom.

3.—Workshop not in a cleanly condition.

4.—Bakehouse want of limewashing.

We also received from the Inspector seven notices of new occupation of workrooms.

These have all been attended to.

Three cases of want of "Abstracts" were reported to H.M. Inspector, and 38 various defects in sanitary conditions were noted and dealt with.

OUTWORKERS AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS.—Sixteen inspections were made.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS' ACT.—Four cases of Parasitic Mange—3 (Psoroptic and 1 Sarcoptic)—were notified. In one the affected animal was slaughtered by order of the owner. The others recovered. The animals were kept under observation during the existence of the disease and thorough cleansing and disinfection of premises, gears, utensils, etc., was carried out.

There was one case of mange in a dog. The owner neglected to apply treatment and the animal was in such a condition that the matter was reported to the Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. who instituted proceedings which resulted in a fine of £2 2s.. The animal was destroyed.

Owing to the prevalence at various times, of Foot and Mouth Disease in Ireland—the duty of seeing that beasts permitted to come through under licence were killed within the prescribed period was carried out.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.—Six cases were taken before the Magistrates.

1.—For non-compliance with notice to abate a nuisance. Work done before hearing. Fined costs.

2.—For non-compliance with notice, Sec. 41 P.H. Act, 1875. Case twice adjourned. Work done.

3.—For non-compliance with order to abate nuisance (smoke). Fined 10s.

4.—For non-compliance with notice to abate a nuisance. Order made and fined costs. Work done.

5.—For non-compliance with notice to abate a nuisance. Work done. Fined costs.

6.—For exposing for sale three unsound rabbits. Fined £3 and costs.

The clerical work of the department continues to increase, and much of the time of the Inspectors is occupied therein. All records of the various operations of the department are kept up to date. Tabulated particulars of matters dealt with, visits paid, etc., will be found in the following pages :—

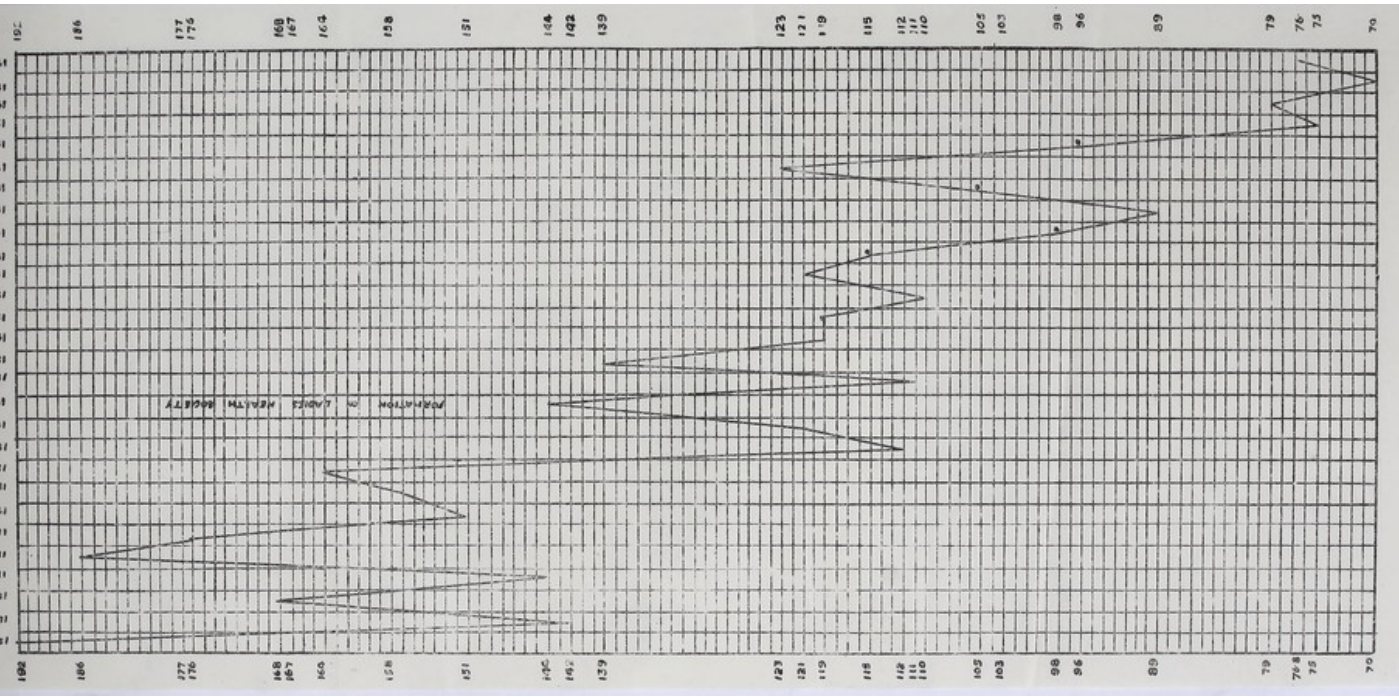
Tabulated particulars of Nuisances dealt with, and of other Work done, by the Staff in the Sanitary Department, apart from those matters referred to in the Housing and T.P. Section, during the year ended December 31st, 1920.

	1920	1919	1918	1917
House Drains—taken up, cleansed & re-laid ..	181	190	167	112
„ slopstone waste pipes, disconnected from ..	...	...	1	...
„ bath „ „ „ ..	1	...	...	...
„ lavatory „ „ „ ..	...	...	...	...
„ downspouts „ „ ..	13	9	8	1
„ ventilated	9	2	...	6
„ want of	4	...	2	4
Gully Traps—defective	34	24	21	62
„ want of	4	11	3	...
„ filthy	8	19	47	2
Soil Pipes—defective	5	11	3	...
„ „ ventilation of .. ..	...	...	4	4
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes disconnected from	1	...	7	2
„ downspouts disconnected from	4	...	1	...
Water closets—defective	42	47	2	3
„ various defects in	48	118	29	218
„ inefficient flush to	20	6	177	19
„ insufficient in mills &c. (No. of cases) ..	5	10	35	6
Slop-water closets—defective,	16	14	2	6
Defective privy pits	1	...	29	...
„ ashpits	2	2	...	...
„ paving of yards and passages... ..	54	85	52	43
„ „ house floors &c.	51	54	33	46
„ channelling .. ..	...	8	13	16
„ slopstone waste pipes	57	103	97	63
„ brickwork around slop waste pipes ..	8	17	14	20
„ eaves gutters and spouting	318	508	185	167
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes	6	8	19	...
„ plaster on house walls	84	85	107	92
„ roofs	141	120	110	107
„ manure middens	2	1	...	1
„ slopstones	4	9	12	7
„ urinals	2	1	4	2
„ ventilating shafts	11	23	1	...
„ brickwork of boiler	23	28	24	22
„ wash boilers	27	6	...	...
„ window frames, &c.	38	60	147	155
No. of cases of dirty bedding	11	4	3	10
„ „ verminous houses	8	5	3	7
„ houses provided with additional W.C. accommodation ..	8	2	...	...
Cesspools abolished	1	...	...	...
Dirty houses cleansed	25	21	59	33
Yards, &c. cleansed	8	19	36	3
Closets, filthy, cleansed	5	2	7	9
House premises, damp	22	61	79	99
House premises, want of ventilation and light ..	4	10	7	6
Houses overcrowded	22	10	7	10
Accumulations of manure and rubbish	77	84	64	30
Want of beautifying, etc., of houses	4	79	128	174
Defective sash cords to windows	79	95	...	...
Defective fireplaces	34	42	...	...

	1920	1919	1918	1917
Buildings—obstructive to light and air, removed ...	5	2	...	1
Keeping fowls, &c. so as to cause nuisance ...	15	20	3	3
'Backing up' of sewage (reported to Surveyor) ...	2	8	1	1
Dangerous yard walls do. do. ...	27	28	4	10
Street gullies, defective ...	51	56	30	81
Manholes—foul smells from	1	2	4	4
Sewers defective ...	12	13	14	29
Waste of water ...	309	278	175	130
Want of manure middens ...	...	4	3	...
„ ashbin accommodation ...	772	929	433	158
„ pointing of house walls ...	21	18	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	83	138	278	175
Milkshops and cowsheds requiring limewashing ...	2	1	...	...
„ „ defects in remedied ...	3	...	...	...
„ unregistered ...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses requiring limewashing ...	6	6	...	...
„ defects in remedied ...	4	2	...	...
Workshops requiring cleansing & limewashing ...	1	3	1	2
„ defects in remedied ...	27	44	3	...
Want of abstracts ...	3	8	...	...
Hairdressers premises—defects in remedied ...	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses requiring limewashing ...	2	...	...	1
„ „ defects in remedied ...	...	...	...	...
Houses let-in-lodgings requiring limewashing ...	...	...	...	...
Keeping Lodgers in unregistered premises ...	...	...	5	...
Houses let-in-lodgings—Breach of Bye-laws ...	...	...	1	...
Stables requiring limewashing ...	1	4	20	4
„ defects in remedied ...	2	3	5	...
Fried fish shops requiring limewashing ...	1	..	...	4
„ „ „ defects in remedied (limewashing) ...	...	4	...	...
„ „ „ accumulations of offal... ..	...	1	...	...
Ice cream shops—defects in remedied ...	2	...	...	1
Common lodging houses requiring limewashing, &c. ...	2	2	1	1
Pigstyes requiring limewashing ...	2	1	...	...
„ defects in remedied ...	2	1	...	...
No. of privies converted into water closets ...	...	...	...	...
„ water closets provided in lieu of privies ..	...	...	...	...
„ houses not newly erected provided with new drains ...	8	1	...	...
„ Statutory Notices (94 P.H. Act) ...	205	466	279	...
„ complaints made under Sec. 41 P.H.A. ...	76	125	41	282
„ notices served under do. ...	76	125	41	4
„ „ „ Sec. 49 ...	17	...	...	4
„ notices under Sec. 5 of I.D.P. Act. 1890, requiring stripping and limewashing ...	7	3	...	...
„ reports made under Sec. 36 P.H.A. ..	750	871	404	100
„ notices served do. do. ...	750	871	404	100
„ of notices under Sec. 95 E.C.A. 1901 ...	1	2	...	...
„ do. Sec. 98 do. ...	...	...	...	...
„ do. houses let in lodgings... ..	...	...	...	1
„ cases before the Magistrates ...	6	1	8	8
„ of visits in cases of zymotic diseases.. ..	849	1370	742	924
„ „ of phthisis ...	50	117	416	356
„ „ in other cases of sickness ...	86	61	125	139

	1920	1919	1918	1917
No. of rooms disinfected	878	1378	915	1254
„ schools do.	19	2	...	...
„ books do.	92	192	97	123
„ Walls, &c. stripped and limewashed ...	178	187	112	77
„ Re-inspection of nuisances ..	2963	2932	2839	6956
„ Inspections of dwellings	1919	1446	921	563
„ „ yard premises	735	1811	100	120
„ „ under Housing T.P. Act	241	96	52	4
„ re-inspections „ „ „	499	580	247	...
„ inspections of slaughter houses	125	41	26	16
„ „ milkshops	185	55	100	99
„ „ cowsheds	35	12	18	6
„ „ common lodging houses ..	49	19	6	12
„ „ houses let in lodgings	175	24	114	95
„ „ bakehouses	55	34	57	42
„ „ workshops	176	45	134	131
„ „ outworkers' premises	16	36	36	30
„ „ stables & piggeries	144	73	56	72
„ „ van dwellings	184	70	24	4
„ „ canal boats	40	8	...	...
„ „ fried fish and other shops	15	24	20	36
„ „ factory premises	14	9	16	15
„ „ marine stores	7	3	4	...
„ „ ice-cream manufact'rs premises	21	1	6	6
„ „ hair-dressers' premises ..	8	6	12	20
„ „ mineral water works	4	2	4	2
„ „ greengrocers' premises ... ..	...	64	...	...
„ „ offensive trade premises	20	...	...	...
„ „ urinals, &c.	40	24	...	...
„ school closets disinfected ..	...	...	...	...
„ cottage water closets inspected	667	114	...	...
„ school premises inspected	54	37	6	...
„ owners seen re nuisances	179	58	309	82
„ smoke observations	29	15	1	4
„ 'tests' applied to drains	97	58	37	29
„ drains opened up for examination ..	4	12	...	...
„ typhoid pails removed, cleansed, &c. ..	...	...	...	...
„ earth closets disinfected ... ..	...	...	...	...
„ Notices under Section 46 P.H.A., 1875 ..	3	6	1	5
„ Loans of limewash brushes	679	994	619	440
„ Supplies of lime	659	677	500	476
„ „ disinfectants	1218	1331	1013	1275
„ „ handkerchiefs	116	91	195	126
„ Parcels of bedding disinfected	361	312	184	176
„ Stable premises disinfected	3	2	4	...
„ visits <i>re</i> Shops Act	123	859	150	838

CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY FROM 1893-1920

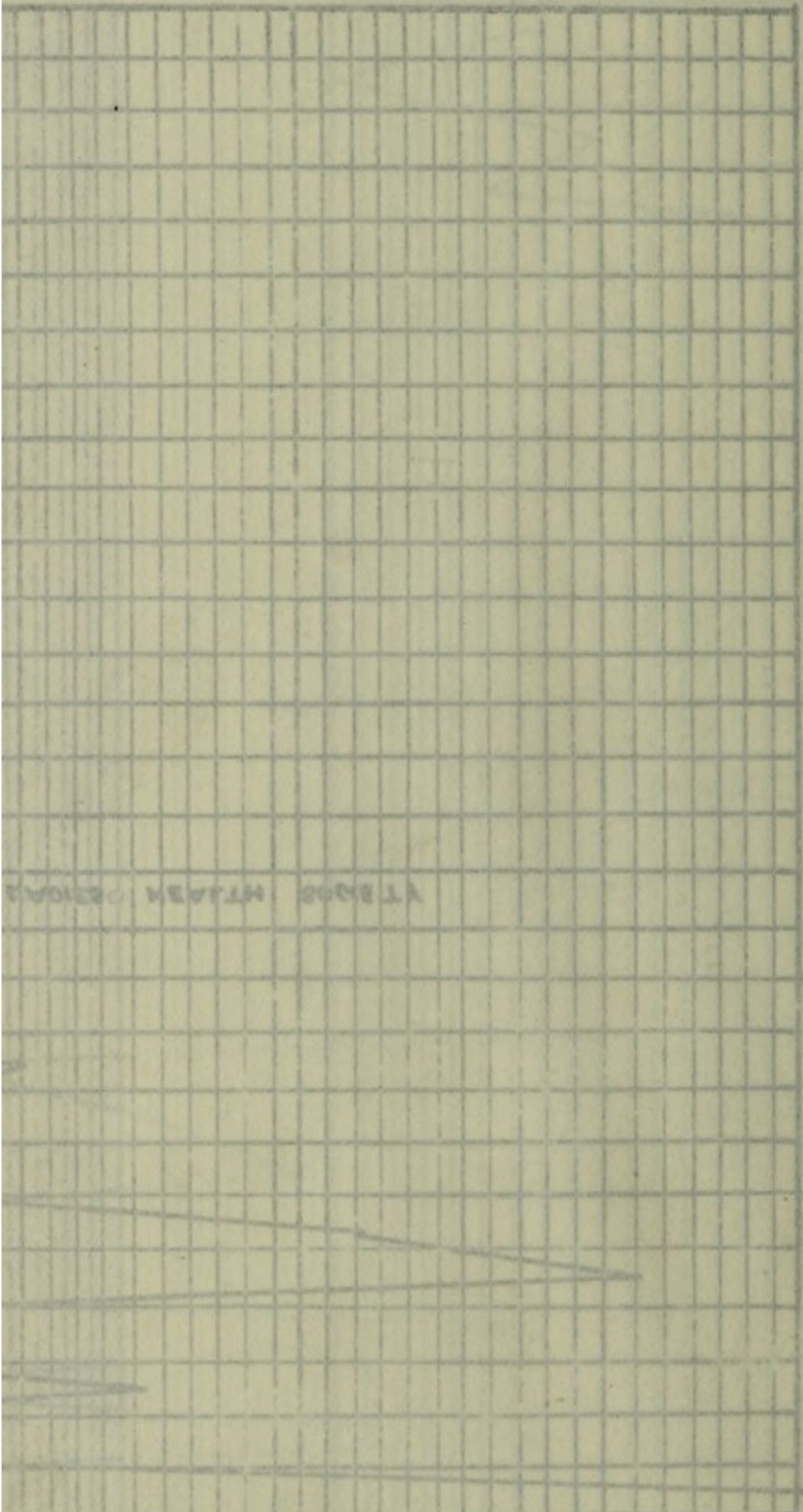


PERCENTAGE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

ЛІТІНЬКА ДІТЯЧА ШКОЛА (СІМЬ ТИМІВ)

№ 1881-1950

1950 1949 1948 1947 1946 1945 1944 1943 1942 1941 1940 1939 1938 1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 1928 1927 1926 1925 1924 1923 1922 1921 1920



1921 1920 1919 1918 1917 1916 1915 1914 1913 1912 1911 1910 1909 1908 1907 1906 1905 1904 1903 1902 1901 1900 1899 1898 1897 1896 1895 1894 1893 1892 1891

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