

[Report 1935] / Medical Officer of Health, Eccles Borough.

Contributors

Eccles (Greater Manchester, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1935

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BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

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REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the year ended 31st Dec., 1935.

J. E. SPENCE, M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Issued by Order of the Health Committee.





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Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, For the Year 1935

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Eccles.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have to present my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1935, which has been prepared in accordance with the circular of the Ministry of Health.

A satisfactory feature is the fall in the incidence of infectious disease, particularly diphtheria, with a corresponding reduction in the number of cases admitted to Ladywell Sanatorium. It is also very gratifying to record that the Infant Mortality during the past year is the lowest ever recorded for the Borough and that the mortality among young children also shows a corresponding reduction.

During the last quarter of the year a considerable amount of time was devoted to the organisation of the canvass of the Borough, in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, to ascertain the amount of overcrowding in the district. This work, which has now been completed, is not referred to in the Annual Report as the results have been laid before the Council in a Special Report.

I desire to thank Mr. G. V. Hulse, Miss Wright and the other members of the Staff for their generous assistance, and to express my appreciation of the support and consideration I have received from the members of the Health Committee and the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. E. SPENCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Irwell Place, Eccles.
6th April, 1936.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name.	Office	Qualifications.
*†Dr. J. E. Spence	Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, M.O. Maternity and Child Welfare.	M.B., Ch.B. (Honours) Edin. D.P.H., Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Dr. W. R. Addis	Consultant Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations: M.O. Ante-natal & Post-Natal Clinic.	M.D.
Mr. H. H. Lord	Veterinary Surgeon	M.R.C.V.S.
†Mr. G. V. Hulse	Chief Sanitary Inspector	Certif. Roy. San. Inst.
†Mr. H. R. Taylor	Sanitary Inspector	Certif. Roy. San. Inst. Certif. Insp. Meat and Food.
†Mr. K. F. Johnson	„ „	Certif. Roy. San. Inst.
†Mr. N. Pounder	„ „	Certif. Roy. San. Inst. Certif Insp. Meat & Food
* Miss I. Wright	Senior Health Visitor & Inspector of Midwives	General, Fever and Children's Training; C.M.B. Certif.
* Miss D. Atkinson	Health Visitor and School Nurse	General Training; C.M.B. Certif; H.V. Certif.
* Miss E. Blaylock	„ „	General Training; C.M.B. Certif; H.V. Certif.
* Miss M. E. Ellerington	„ „	General Training; C.M.B. Certif; H.V. Certif.
* Miss A. Hughes	„ „	General Training; C.M.B. Certif; H.V. Certif.
Mr. A. Rogers	Chief Clerk	
Mr. J. Gawthorpe.	Clerk	
Miss M. Clarke	Clerk, M.&C.W. (half time.)	

* Contribution to salary by Exchequer grants.

† Contribution to Salary under Public Health Acts.



STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	3423
Population Census 1931	44416
„ Estimated 1935	42900
Number of inhabited houses (1931)	10699
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931)	11126
Rateable Value (31st December, 1935)	£252104
Sum represented by a penny rate	£988

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The area of the Borough is 3,423 acres. It extends from the Gilda Brook, which separates it from the City of Salford, westward for a distance of four miles to the boundary of Irlam Parish. Its southern boundary is the Manchester Ship Canal, from which it extends northwards for a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the boundaries of Worsley U.D. and Swinton and Pendlebury M.B.

The area is flat, its maximum height above ordnance datum being 136 feet in Half Edge Lane and its lowest point being below the 50 foot contour line in the neighbourhood of the old bed of the River Irwell at the west end of the Borough.

The substratum is mainly red sandstone to the east of Monton Road which is syntropical with the Swinton Fault. To the West are upper Carboniferous Rocks containing the Slack Lane coal seam, which crops up within six feet of the surface at Monton Green. Further West the Carboniferous Rocks are overlaid with Glacial Drift, yellow and white sands and gravel and then by peat at Barton Moss.

Barton Moss, which is about 75 feet above ordnance datum has been drained and reclaimed by the Manchester Corporation Cleansing Department and now consists of fertile agricultural land, quite unsuitable for development owing to the difficulty in obtaining a solid foundation for buildings, the peat being 16 to 20 feet in thickness.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Of the males over the age of 12 years, 89.8 per cent. are occupied. The principal group of occupations, in which the population of the Borough is employed, comprises commercial, professional and clerical occupations—21 per cent. of the males being so employed; 19.6 per cent. are engaged in engineering and metal trades; 10.9 per cent. are railway or transport workers; 4.3 per cent. are textile workers; and 4.1 per cent. are employed in the building trades.

35.9 per cent. of the females over the age of 12 years are employed, 10.4 per cent. being engaged in commercial or clerical occupations; 10.0 per cent. in textile occupations; 6.1 per cent. in domestic or personal service, and 3.4 per cent. in making textile goods or articles of dress.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

Year ended 31st December, 1935.

No. of people in receipt of Out Door Relief for the month of December, 1935	... ..	927
No. of people in receipt of relief in Institution during the month of December, 1935	... ..	8
No. of people in receipt of Hospital treatment during the month of December, 1935	... ..	87
No. of people in receipt of medical relief other than Hospital treatment during the month of December, 1935	...	20

VITAL STATISTICS.

	M	F	Total
Live Births ...	278	275	553
Legitimate ...	268	266	534
Illegitimate ...	10	9	19
Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population	...	...	12.8
	M	F	Total
Still Births ...	16	12	28
Rate per 1000 births	...	...	48.0
Deaths ...	245	253	498
Rate per 1000 ...	...	...	11.6
Deaths from diseases and accidents			
of pregnancy and child birth :			
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—
(b) Other causes	...	...	3
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1000 live births	...	...	41.59
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births	...	...	39.00
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate births	...	...	105.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough ...	...	...	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...	...	—

Age	1934			1935		
	No. of Deaths	Percentage of total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000
0— 1	28	5.7	54.47	23	4.6	41.59
1— 4	21	4.3	9.68	7	1.4	2.9
5—14	11	2.3	1.73	8	1.6	1.2
15 —24	23	4.7	3.08	9	1.8	1.2
25—44	56	11.5	3.99	56	11.2	4.2
45—64	148	30.4	13.93	155	31.1	15.7
65 & over.	200	41.1	65.98	240	48.2	88.5

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1935

Causes of Death.			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	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	{	Certified Uncertified	491 7	23 ...	2 ...	5 ...	8 ...	9 ...	56 ...	151 4	237 3	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tuberculosis respiratory system	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	3	6	5	...	1
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General paralysis of the Insane	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
Cancer	...	...	75	...	...	...	1	2	3	30	39	26
Diabetes	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	32	1	...	...	...	...	1	12	18	18
Heart Disease	...	...	129	...	...	...	1	...	10	49	69	29
Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	16	2
Bronchitis	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	35	3	...	...	...	1	6	12	13	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Diarrhœa, &c. under 2 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Other diseases of liver	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other digestive diseases	...	...	10	...	...	1	2	...	2	3	2	...
Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	9	...
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Congenital debility and mal-formation, premature birth	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	60
Suicide	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Other deaths from violence	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	6	3
Other defined diseases	...	...	32	3	...	1	...	...	9	10	9	14
Causes ill-defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	498	23	2	5	8	9	5	155	240	161

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1935.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1935, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1934. (The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Small pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop'g cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under One Year)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	14.7	0.62	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.52	5.7	5.7	57
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.8	0.68	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.45	7.9	7.9	62
140 Smaller Towns	14.8	0.64	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.17	0.41	3.8	3.8	41
Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931	13.3	0.52	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.51	11.2	11.2	58
London	12.8	0.64	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.19	0.30	0.00	0.00	41
ECCLES														

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:—

{ per 1000 Live Births	Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
	1.68	2.42	4.10
	1.61	2.32	3.93

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1935 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District			Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	66	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
1921	44960	887	913	20.3	546	12.1	92	66	72	78.0	520	11.5
1922	45090	823	817	18.1	619	13.7	88	69	76	93.0	602	13.3
1923	45270	776	791	17.3	543	12.0	110	57	42	53.1	490	10.8
1924	46020	775	773	16.7	591	12.8	105	58	71	91.8	544	11.8
1925	45960	831	793	17.2	537	11.6	96	63	54	68.0	509	11.09
1926	45670	800	778	17.0	569	12.5	111	67	61	78.0	526	11.5
1927	45390	743	709	15.6	647	14.3	148	78	43	60.6	577	12.7
1928	45200	815	743	16.4	581	12.8	150	68	49	65.9	499	11.0
1929	45040	597	682	15.1	580	12.8	127	144	47	68.9	597	13.2
1930	45040	537	639	14.2	495	10.9	103	147	41	64.1	539	11.96
1931	44770	487	606	13.5	473	10.56	93	144	51	84.1	524	11.7
1932	44434	491	577	12.99	482	10.85	119	144	42	72.8	507	11.1
1933	44942	400	536	11.93	448	9.97	111	149	28	52.24	486	10.81
1934	43370	394	514	11.8	451	10.39	109	145	28	54.47	487	11.1
1935	42900	461	553	12.8	471	10.98	115	142	23	41.59	498	11.6

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

All pathological specimens, as well as samples of milk and water from the swimming baths, etc., are sent for examination to the University of Manchester Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine Laboratories, York Place, Manchester. During the year, a total of 573 examinations were made at the laboratories.

Month	Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever		Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli		Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	
	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+
January	92	8	...	...	1	...	2	...
February... ..	52	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
March	52	7	1	...	...	...	3	...
April	35	3	...	...	3	...	2	...
May	15	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
June	25	2	1	1	...	...	2	...
July	14	...	2	1	1	...	2	...
August	29	6	...	...	...	...	2	...
September ...	41	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
October	68	6	...	...	...	...	2	...
November ...	44	2	1	1	...	...	2	...
December ...	25	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Totals	492	39	5	3	6	...	26	2

VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

Milk Bacterial count. and Coli	26
Water, bacteriological	6
Water, chemical analysis... ..	2
Ice Cream	10
	<u>44</u>

Result of Examination of Water from the Swimming Baths.

Date	No. of Sample	Number of Organisms per c.c.	Bac. coli. communis	
			found in	not found
21. 3. 35.	Female No. 1	0	...	100 c.c.
5. 6. 35.	Male No. 2	0	...	100 c.c.
5. 6. 35.	Female No. 3	3,300	...	100 c.c.
19. 9. 35.	Male No. 4	66,000	100 c.c.	10 c.c.
19. 9. 35.	Female No. 5	45,000	...	100 c.c.
19. 12. 35.	Female No. 6	0	...	100 c.c.

The following are the reports on the chemical analysis of samples of water taken in August.

	Male.	Female
	Parts per 100,000.	
Oxygen absorbed	0.043	0.146
Free and saline ammonia	0.289	0.586
Albuminoid ammonia	0.043	0.072
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.042	0.057
Chlorides	3.2	6.8
Reaction ph.	5.0	7.25
Respiratory Index	6.7	43.2
Colour	Blue Green	Green
Turbidity	Slight	Light
Smell	None	None

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Two motor ambulances are maintained at the Fire Station for conveying sick and accident cases. During the year 192 calls were made for accidents and 368 for the conveyance of sick persons to hospital. No charge is made to residents in the Borough for the use of the ambulance.

Cases of infectious diseases are removed to Ladywell Sanatorium by means of an ambulance belonging to the City of Salford, a sum of half a guinea being paid for each case removed.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL. One district nurse is employed by the Eccles District Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of non-infectious illness at home.

● ○ INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—With the exception of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, such advice and assistance as the nursing of cases of infectious diseases and puerperal fever as may be necessary is given by the Health Visitors. During the year 279 visits were paid by them to cases of infectious disease for the purpose of giving assistance in the supervision and nursing of the following conditions :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	14
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	21
Measles	...	...	...	87
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	39
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	118

In many instances visits were paid twice daily, including Sundays, in cases in which the patients were seriously ill, and assistance was given to the mother in various ways.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name and Situation.	Clinics Held.	By Whom Provided.
(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.	(1) Infant consultations. Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday 2—4-30 p.m. (2) Ante Natal Clinic 1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays,—2-30—4-30 p.m. Each Month. (3) Ante Natal Meeting. 2nd & 4th Fridays, 2-30—4-30 p.m. (4) Sewing Class Wednesday, 2—4-30 p.m.	Eccles Corporation.
(b) School Clinic, Irwell Place, Eccles.	(1) Minor Ailments Clinic. Daily 9 a.m.—12-30 p.m. (2) Dental Clinic. Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m.—12 noon. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 1-30—3-30 p.m. (3) Inspection Clinic. Thursday 9-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. (4) Ophthalmic Clinic. Alternate Tuesdays, 10 a.m.—12 noon. (5) Orthopædic Clinic 3rd Thursday each month, 2-30 p.m.	Eccles Education Committee.
(c) Longfield Lodge, Cadishead.	(1) Tuesdays 2—4 p.m. Friday 10 a.m.—12 noon.	Lancashire County Council.
(d) Tuberculosis Dispensary, Gilda Brook Road, Eccles.	Sundays 9-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. and 3-30—6-30 p.m. Mondays to Fridays 8-30 a.m.—8-30 p.m. Saturdays 8-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. and 7-0—8-30 p.m.	Salford Corporation.
(e) Venereal Diseases Salford Municipal Clinic, 155, Regent Road, Salford.		

HOSPITALS.

No change in the hospital accommodation in the area has taken place during the year, general cases are admitted to the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, and the Park Hospital, Davyhulme, while chronic cases are admitted to Green Lane Institution. A large number of cases from the district are also received by the various hospitals in Manchester and Salford.

During the past year 175 maternity cases were admitted to Park Hospital, Davyhulme, the antenatal supervision in practically all the cases being carried out at the Antenatal Clinic, Green Lane, Patricroft.

Two beds for Orthopædic cases are reserved for Eccles children at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council.

Cases of infectious diseases and puerperal fever are admitted to the Ladywell Sanatorium by arrangement with the Salford City Council, while cases of Small Pox are sent to the Small Pox Hospital, Clayton Vale, Manchester.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

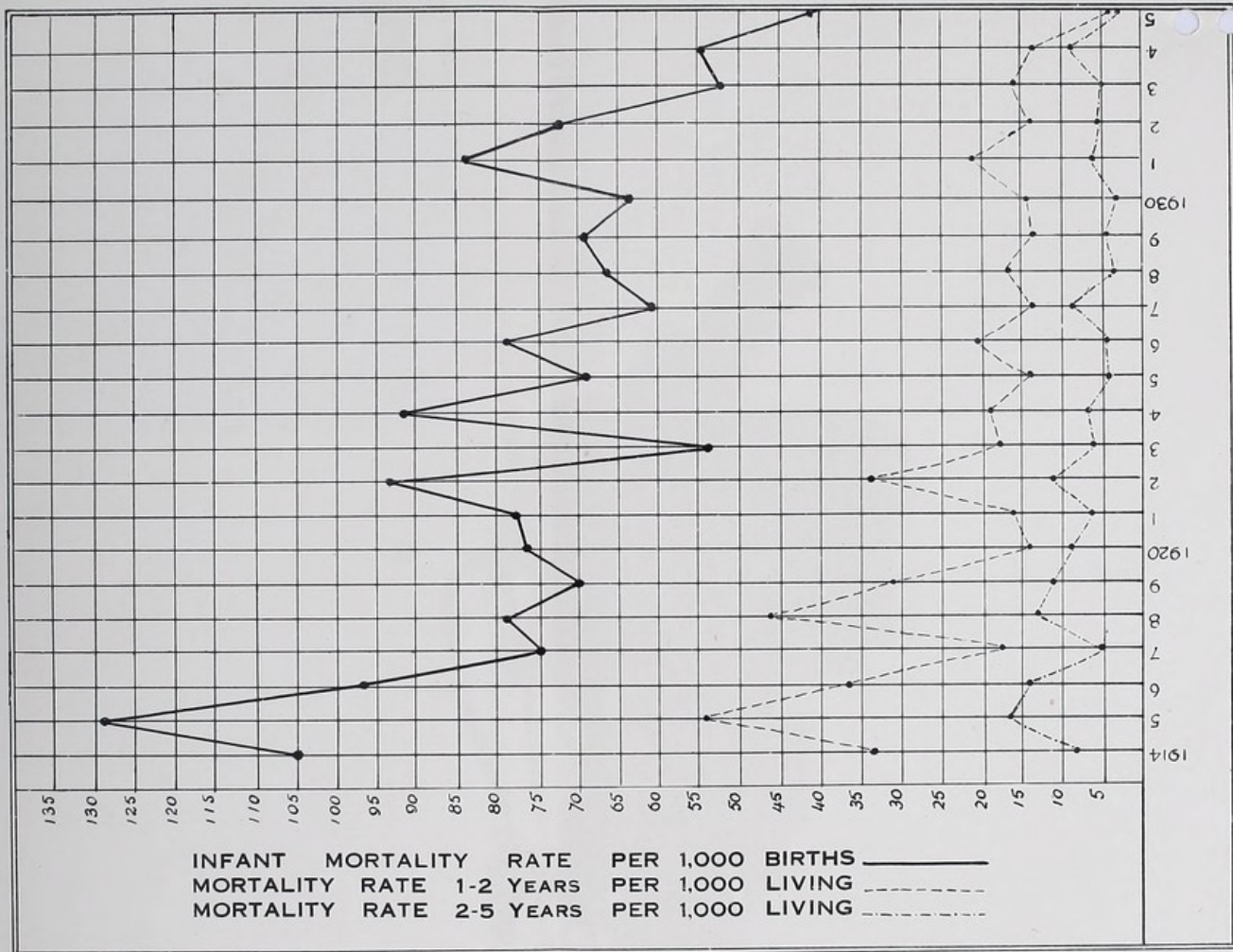
- Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 2 to 5 incl.)
- Eccles Corporation Act, 1901.
- Eccles (Housing of the Working Classes) Order, 1902.
- Eccles (South-East Eccles) (Housing of Working Classes) Order, 1919.
- Boroughs of Eccles and Yeovil (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920.
- Borough of Eccles (Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1924.
- Borough of Eccles (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
 - Part 2. Sections 22, 25, 33.
 - Part 3. Sections 34, 37, 47, 51.
 - Part 4. Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59, 65.
 - Part 5. All Sections.
 - Part 7. Sections 78, 79, 85, 86.
 - Part 9. Section 91.
- Public Health Act, 1925 (Parts 2 to 5 inclusive).

BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS, Etc.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Houses let in Lodgings. | Common Lodging Houses. |
| Good Rule and Government. | Offensive Trades. |
| Closing Order (Butchers' Shops). | New Streets and Buildings. |
| Baths. | Barbers and Hairdressers. |
| Covered Vehicles. | Weekly Half-Holiday Order, 1927. |
| Closing Order (Boot & Shoe Shops). | Scattering Placards. |
| Smoke Abatement. | Employment of Children. |
| Nuisances. | Nursing Homes. |
| Slaughter Houses. | |

CHART SHOWING INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.

1914 - 1935.





1911-1912

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Infant Mortality during the year 1935.

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	...	...	...	14	2	1	...	17	2	1	2	1	23
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis not Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Premature birth	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3
Totals					14	2	1	...	17	2	1	2	1	23

Nett Births in year { Legitimate, 534
 Illegitimate, 19

Nett Deaths in year { Legitimate, 21
 Illegitimate, 2

Infant Mortality—Quinquennial periods, 1911-1925

Mortality rates per 1,000 births.

Causes of Death	Period				
	1911-15	1916-20	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35
Measles	4.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.4
Whooping Cough...	5.8	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.5
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	19.9	14.9	17.6	14.7	12.9
Gastro-intestinal diseases ...	22.3	11.0	8.8	6.1	3.6
Convulsions	7.7	5.5	3.9	3.9	1.8
Tubercular disease	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.4
Meningitis (not Tubercular) ...	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
Syphilis	0.4	0.5	0.7	3.3	0.4
Injury at birth, congenital defects	6.0	5.5	7.3	6.6	9.7
Atrophy, debility, marasmus ...	9.6	6.0	8.8	7.2	4.6
Premature birth	18.0	18.3	17.1	12.1	16.5
Other causes	8.5	13.1	6.4	7.5	6.8
Ages at Death					
Under 1 week	21.0	22.2	21.5	20.8	21.2
1—3 weeks	14.4	10.0	13.0	7.7	11.1
1—2 months	22.1	19.6	14.7	8.8	9.3
3—5 months	19.1	10.7	11.7	15.0	10.0
6—8 months	15.2	9.4	9.0	8.8	5.0
9—11 months	14.1	7.8	6.9	5.5	5.0
Total under 1 year	105.9	79.7	76.8	66.9	61.7

Child Mortality—1 to 5 years

Mortality rates per 1,000 living.

Causes of Death	Period.				
	1911-15	1916-20	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35
1—2 years :					
Measles	6.7	4.1	2.6	1.5	3.1
Whooping Cough	2.8	4.1	3.5	1.7	0.9
Diphtheria	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.6
Tubercular disease	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.6
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	12.0	7.7	7.6	7.8	3.7
Diarrhoea	7.6	4.1	1.8	0.3	0.0
Other causes	6.4	6.5	3.5	2.9	2.8
Total mortality 1—2 years ...	38.5	29.6	20.3	15.9	14.5
2—5 years :					
Measles	2.60	1.52	1.19	0.75	0.56
Whooping Cough	0.86	0.90	0.82	0.19	0.22
Diphtheria	0.70	0.51	0.36	0.47	0.56
Scarlet Fever	0.31	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.12
Tubercular disease	1.41	1.52	0.73	0.65	0.67
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	3.14	2.24	1.37	1.77	1.24
Accident	0.55	0.36	0.55	0.56	0.67
Other causes	2.67	3.40	1.55	0.65	1.58
Total mortality 2—5 years ...	12.24	10.63	6.57	5.04	5.65

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that the infant mortality during the past year is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough and also that there has been a slight increase in the birth-rate. With the fall in infant mortality there has also been a reduction in the mortality of children aged 1-2 years and of the children aged 2-5 years, the mortality rates at both these ages also being the lowest on record for the Borough. The graph facing page 15 shows the fall in these mortality rates since 1914, from which it will be observed that the mortality rate among infants during the past year is only 40 per cent. of the mortality in 1914, the mortality from 1-2 years 12 per cent., and the mortality from 2-5 years 39 per cent.

The tables on page 16 show comparative rates for quinquennial periods from 1911. The first table deals with the deaths of infants under one year of age; its upper section shows the mortality rates from various causes. In this table it will be seen that the main reduction which has occurred in the deaths of infants is under the heading of gastro-intestinal diseases or, in other words, diarrhœa. This reduction can be attributed entirely to the better education of the mothers and the provision of a safer milk supply for infants in the form of dried milk.

The death-rates from measles, whooping cough, bronchitis and pneumonia all show a marked reduction due to better mothercraft, a result of the work of the Health Visitors and the Infant Welfare Centre. Deaths from injury at birth, debility, premature birth, etc., however, show practically no decline. These deaths are due to causes operating before or during birth. Better ante-natal supervision and an improved midwifery service may result in some reduction of these deaths, but there will always be a number of non viable and deformed children born, and in the present state of our knowledge we can do practically nothing to prevent it.

The second section of the table shows the ages at which the deaths under one year occurred. The number of deaths of weakly children occurring within a week of birth shows no reduction and there is but little fall in the deaths during the first month of life which are due mainly to ante-natal causes. There is, however, a marked reduction in the number of deaths at all ages after one month due to better mothercraft, a result of the training and advice received at the Infant Welfare Centre and the close supervision by the nurses.

Among the older children there is an all round reduction in the deaths from various causes. Of the deaths among children aged 1-2 years there has been a marked reduction in deaths due to infectious disease. Diarrhœa and enteritis are no longer a danger during the summer months and the deaths from respiratory diseases are only a third of what they were twenty years ago.

Among children aged 2-5 years, although the deaths from diphtheria show a reduction it is not so marked as that in the case of deaths from other infectious diseases. Diphtheria still remains a dangerous disease for young children and will do so until a much larger number of parents are willing to have their children protected against it by immunisation. Only under one heading is there an increase in the death rate, i.e. that due to accident. With faster moving traffic on the roads, this is only to be expected as children of this age have not developed a sense of danger.

During 1935, 23 deaths occurred among children under one year of age, 17 of which occurred during the first month of life and 14 during the first week from causes operating before birth. Only six occurred after the first month, four of which might have been prevented. Two deaths occurred among children aged 1-2 years both from measles, and five among children aged 2-5 years.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The close co-ordination of Infant Welfare work with the School Medical Service has been maintained, the supervision of infants at home and at the Welfare Centre is continuous until they have been admitted to School, when their records are handed over to the School Medical Service. Home visiting is complementary to attendance at the Infant Welfare Centre, and a close watch is in this way maintained over all children.

During the year 536 primary visits were made to babies in the Borough, and 4909 revisits to children under one year and 5911 visits were paid to children aged 1 to 5 years. Children over the age of three years are eligible for admission to Public Elementary Schools in the Borough, and at the end of the year 552 children under the age of 5 years were in attendance at school, of whom approximately one-third were under 4 years of age. A total of 11356 routine visits were paid to children under 5 years, and in addition 279 special visits were paid to children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum, bronchitis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, or chicken-pox. 12119 attendances at the Infant Welfare Centre have been made by children under 5 years during the year.

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN.

Age	Home Visits		Attendance at Centre		Total	
	Number of Visits	Average per child	Number of Visits	Average per child	Number of Visits	Average per child
0—1 } Primary visits	536	1.0	8399	15.7	13844	25.8
0—1 } Subsequent „	4909	9.1				
1—2	3009	5.6	2421	4.5	5430	10.1
2—3	1872	3.5	845	1.6	2717	5.1
3—4	831	1.5	375	0.7	1206	2.2
4—5	199	0.3	79	0.2	278	0.5
Total	11356	21.0	12119	22.7	23475	43.7

From the above table it will be seen that an average of 10.1 visits have been made to children under one year of age, while these children have made 15.7 visits to the Centre. Thus the children under one year have been seen by the nurses twenty-six times during the year. Children aged 1—2 years have been seen at home or at the Centre ten times during the year, and children 2—3 years five times.

SPECIAL VISITS.

In addition to the routine visits paid by the Health Visitors 279 special visits were made to infants and young children suffering from infectious diseases, pneumonia, and 625 visits in connection with other investigations.

	Primary Visits.	Subsequent Visits.
Infectious Diseases, etc.		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	13
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	11	10
Measles	66	21
Whooping Cough	76	42
Chicken Pox	38	1
Other Visits.		
Expectant Mothers	246	102
Medical Helps, etc.	70	
Children Act, Part 1	170	
Midwives Acts, etc.	21	
Nursing Homes, etc.	16	

The Local Authority does not subsidise any beds in hospitals for infants and young children, but there is a Childrens Block at the Park Hospital, Davyhulme, maintained by the County Council. A grant of £100 per annum is made to the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, and grants are also made to the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital and the Salford Royal Hospital to all of which children from this district are admitted for treatment.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

All boarded out children are kept under supervision by the Health Visitors. Children under one year are visited at least once a month, during the second year in alternate months and subsequently once a quarter. The foster parents are encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Centre with the children, and such assistance as may be necessary is given them.

It is now very difficult to find foster parents for children who are boarded out owing to the stringency of the regulations which must be observed and it appears that the recent alterations in the law concerning boarded out children, and the increased supervision demanded by the Ministry of Health are deterring many women from accepting the responsibility of taking foster children.

20 children were on the register at the beginning of the year, 12 new children were registered and 20 remained on the register on December 31st. 170 visits were paid to the homes of boarded-out children. During the year 6 children left the district, and 6 returned to parents.

THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

The Infant Welfare Centre in Green Lane, Patricroft, is open on four afternoons each week for the weighing and supervision of infants. During the year the Centre was open on 214 afternoons, the average daily attendance being 61.5 children and 56.9 mothers. The maximum weekly attendance was made during the week ending October 19th, when 298 children and 276 mothers attended.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES.

1935	No. of Sessions	CHILDREN					Mothers
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	
1st Quarter ...	50	1934	728	239	116	34	2804
2nd Quarter	47	1998	521	195	64	19	2602
3rd Quarter...	51	2319	611	214	99	12	3017
4th Quarter...	49	2148	561	197	96	14	2795
Total	197	8399	2421	845	375	79	11218
Daily Average		42.6	12.3	4.3	1.9	0.4	56.9

During the year 799 mothers were enrolled on the register of the Centre, the number of children enrolled being 812. 355 were under one year of age at the end of the year, and 457 were aged 1-5 years.

607 half days were spent at the Centre by the Health Visitors and I attended on 93 afternoons. I examined 428 new children and re-examined 1200 children under one year, 392 aged 1-2 years, and 234 aged 2-5 years, a total of 2254 examinations.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINIC.

The ante-natal clinic was held on the first, third and fifth Fridays of each month, 25 meetings being held during the year. A total of 352 expectant mothers attended the clinic during the year, of whom 44 had attended during the previous year, the total number of ante-natal attendances being 760. Of the 352 cases attending 254 had arranged for admission to Park Hospital for confinement, 83 for confinement at home, and one was referred to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, 15 were not pregnant. Two persons attended for post-natal examination only.

Arrangements have been made with the Lancashire County Council for the attendance of expectant mothers from the adjacent county areas and 66 of the cases were from the county area. 286 of the mothers attending resided in the Borough of Eccles.

During the year 110 mothers or 31 per cent returned to the clinic for post-natal examination, 2 to 3 months after confinement, making a total of 139 attendances. It is very difficult to convince mothers of the desirability of post-natal examination for the detection and correction of departures from complete recovery which, if left untreated, may lead to years of chronic ill health or semi-invalidism. In many instances their attendance was only obtained after repeated visits by the Health Visitors.

		ECCLES		COUNTY		TOTAL	
		Cases	Atten- d'nces	Cases	Atten- d'nces	Cases	Atten- d'nces
Ante-Natal	1934 Cases :-						
	For confinement in Park Hospital ...	36	77	8	12	44	89
	„ At Home ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935 Cases :-						
	For confinement in Park Hospital ...	156	389	54	127	210	516
	„ At Home ...	80	136	3	3	83	139
	„ Elsewhere ...	1	1	—	—	1	1
Post-Natal	Not pregnant ...	13	14	1	1	14	15
	Total ...	286	617	66	143	352	760
	New cases(post natal only)	—	—	2	2	2	2
	Post Natal Cases ...	87	111	21	26	108	137
	Total ...	87	111	3	28	110	139

On the second and fourth Friday in each month an ante-natal meeting is held for expectant mothers at which urine is tested, advice given with regard to preparation for breast feeding, attention to the bowels and addresses on the health of expectant mothers, and preparation for the expected baby. 25 meetings were held during the year, at which 672 attendances were made by expectant mothers.

A sewing meeting is held each Wednesday afternoon except during the summer months, at which expectant and other mothers are taught how to cut out and make garments for infants and young children. 13 meetings of the sewing class were held, at which mothers made 90 attendances.

The scheme for the provision of Home Helps has continued in operation during the year, and 5 applications for assistance were received. Home Helps were supplied in all cases at a cost of £14 8s. 0d.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The services of Dr. W. R. Addis have been retained by the Council under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations, and he is available for the assistance of medical practitioners in all cases in which a consultation is considered necessary. Arrangements have also been made for Dr. Addis to give assistance in cases of difficult labour, should his services be required, and during the year two calls have been made for his assistance.

All maternal deaths and still births are investigated, and this work is closely co-ordinated with the supervision of midwives.

There were three maternal deaths during the year, all of which occurred in hospital.

There is one home in the Borough for unmarried mothers and their children provided by the Manchester Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work, at "Ennismore," Half Edge Lane, Eccles, which has accommodation for twelve mothers with their babies.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are two private nursing homes with a total of 12 beds, registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, one of which caters for maternity cases only.

Application for exemption from the operation of the Act was made under Section 6 by the Board of Management of the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, and the exemption was renewed by the Council.

110 maternity patients were delivered in the private maternity homes during the year; 95 were delivered by doctors and 15 were delivered by midwives. 37 of the patients belonged to the Borough and 73 came from other districts.

MIDWIVES ACTS.

During the year 15 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in the area. Twelve midwives were actually engaged in the

Practice of their profession and attended a total of 478 cases, 311 being attended by them in the capacity of midwives and 167 as monthly nurses.

5 midwives attended over 50 cases.

3 midwives attended between 25 and 50 cases.

4 midwives attended less than 25 cases.

The services of a medical practitioner were summoned in 74 instances.

The reasons for sending for medical help were as follows :—

ANTE-NATAL—

Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage ...	5		
Abortion	4		
Albuminuria	1	...	10

NATAL—

Malpresentation	2		
Delayed Labour	20		
Adherent Placenta	2	...	24

POST-NATAL—

Torn Perineum	23		
Pyrexia	2		
Other Causes	4	...	29

CONDITION OF CHILD—

Prematurity	6		
Ophthalmia	3		
Spina Bifida	1		
Icterus Neonatorum	1	...	11

In 57 instances the medical practitioners claimed their fees from the Local Authority for medical assistance called in by Midwives under the Act during the year, the total cost being £70/4/-. of which £43/14/6 was recharged to the patients after investigation of their family circumstances.

The Midwives are encouraged to attend the Ante-natal Clinic with their cases and during the year this facility was freely made use of by them. In cases in which Dr. Addis was of the opinion that the patient could not be confined at home with safety, she was admitted to hospital and the midwife compensated by the payment of half her fee by the Local Authority. During the year compensation was paid in respect of 3 cases.

A local branch of the Midwives' Institute has been formed by the Eccles and District Midwives, and the use of the rooms at the Infant Welfare Centre has been granted to the Branch for their meetings.

PROVISION OF MILK FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During the year, assistance was given to 165 mothers by the provision of milk during pregnancy or until the baby attained its first birthday. 136 mothers were supplied with dried milk, 25 mothers were given fresh milk, and 4 mothers received both fresh and dried milk. 2078lbs. of dried milk, and 226 gallons $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of fresh milk were supplied, the total cost being £172 5s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. The average cost per week was £3 6s. 3d., and the cost of each case assisted was £1 0s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. The cost for the preceeding year was £252 13s. 8d. The average cost per annum for the preceeding 12 years has been £222 0s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Assistance has also been given to ailing children between the age of 1 to 5 years. During the year 28 children have received assistance in the form of milk, while 584 bottles of cod liver oil emulsion, &c. were given to poorly nourished or debilitated children, the total cost being £50 13s. 7d.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

During the year 51 children under school age attended the minor ailments clinic for treatment.

46 children suffering from toothache attended the Dental Clinic for extractions under a general anaesthetic.

9 children were referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon for defects of vision.

4 children were referred to the orthopaedic clinic for the treatment of crippling defects, and made 16 attendances.

PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year. The decrease is due particularly to a fall in the number of cases of diphtheria and measles, while there has also been a reduction in the number of cases of whooping cough and scarlet fever.

During the year 72 cases of diphtheria were notified, compared with 156 in the preceeding year. There was no epidemic spread of the disease, but there was an increase in the monthly number of notified cases in August, when 16 cases were notified.

The number of notifications of scarlet fever was 79, an average of seven a month. The cases occurred throughout the year and there was no epidemic spread of the disease.

Three cases of paratyphoid B fever were notified in June, July and August, two of the patients being children under the age of five years.

Four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, all of which occurred at Wyke Hospital, Davyhulme. A case of puerperal mania and fever was removed from Swinton to the Public Assistance Institution at Green Lane and notified from there.

Two mild cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified, both of which recovered quickly without any impairment of vision.

Cases			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
2	2	...	2	...	...	...

During the year 119 cases of whooping cough were notified, the maximum number of cases occurring during the month of July, after which the monthly number of notifications fell and the epidemic waned at the end of the year. During the past five years the Borough has never been free from the disease, although the number of cases each year has shown a reduction on the number for the preceeding year. During this period the disease has never assumed true epidemic proportions, the greatest number of cases notified in any month being 60 in July, 1931.

Measles has continued to recur in biennial epidemics, but during the year under consideration the Borough was free from epidemic spread of the disease. During the first four months of the year 140 cases were notified, the tail end of the epidemic which visited the Borough in 1934. During the remainder of the year 44 cases were notified.

During the past five years the number of cases of measles notified was 2182 compared with 3453 in the preceeding quinquennial period. The number of deaths from the disease were 17 and 24 in the corresponding periods, equivalent to a case mortality of 7.8 and 6.9 per 1,000 cases respectively.

The number of cases of whooping cough notified was 1223 during 1931-35 and 1340 during 1926-30. The mortality during the past quinquennium has shown a considerable reduction, the number of deaths being 12 compared with 18 in the preceeding five year period, the case mortality per 1,000 cases being 9.8 and 13.4 respectively. The reduction in mortality from whooping cough has occurred principally after the first year of life. The reduction in mortality from whooping cough and the smaller number of cases among infants may be attributed in part to the following up of cases upon notification and the advice on

isolation and prevention of the spread of infection which is given by the Health Visitors on visiting cases of the disease.

During the year 45 children were submitted to the Schick Test prior to immunisation, 14 of whom were positive. 34 children were immunised by means of alum toxoid, 77 by formol toxoid, and 54 by toxoid antitoxin floccules. In addition, 140 children who had been immunised previously were Schick Tested. 134 were negative, 5 showed slight reaction and were given a further dose of prophylactic, and one who had shown a definite reaction during immunisation gave a pseudo-negative reaction.

In February, owing to the occurrence of several cases of diphtheria among the employees of the Co-operative Laundry due to the presence of a carrier, it was decided, after consultation with the management, to immunise those employees who were willing to accept prophylactic treatment.

As a preliminary measure 388 girls were Schick Tested, of whom 142 had a positive reaction and prophylactic treatment was offered to these. 85 of the girls received a full course of three inoculations of toxin antitoxin floccules or toxin antitoxin floccules and alum toxoid, 13 received two doses of toxin antitoxin floccules, 32 declined further treatment after the first inoculation, and 12 declined to have any treatment whatever. In several instances there was a definite reaction to the first dose of toxin antitoxin and immunisation was continued with small doses of alum toxoid.

In October, a further batch of 107 girls were Schick Tested. 32 had a positive reaction and 22 of them were given prophylactic treatment.

Of the total of 495 girls Schick Tested, 174 had a positive reaction and 142 had a complete or partial course of prophylactic treatment.

32 cases of pulmonary and 15 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, compared with an average of 44 and 20 respectively during the past ten years. Improved sanitation and housing conditions, the care and supervision of notified cases and the spread of knowledge of hygiene are doing much to reduce the spread of tuberculosis, but so long as tubercle infected milk is allowed to be sold, so long will tuberculosis, particularly in its non-pulmonary forms, continue to occur. Very few herds of milch cows are free from tuberculosis. The cost of eradicating the disease from cattle is too great to be undertaken at once, but some measure of protection of young children from tuberculosis can be provided at once by efficient pasteurisation of all milk. Unfortunately, this measure is not acceptable to the trade, although its cost would not increase the price of milk to the consumer and would be

infinitesimal compared with cost of eradication of tuberculosis from all dairy herds.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

The localisation of the disease in the non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis was as follows :—

Glands of Neck	...	...	...	4
Abdominal	...	...	...	3
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	3
Skin	...	...	...	5
				<hr/>
				15
				<hr/>

I am indebted to Dr. Jessel, Consultant Tuberculosis Officer for the area for the following information relating to the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis at the County Tuberculosis Dispensary in Gilda Brook Road.

PARTICULARS AS TO TREATMENT RECEIVED BY
TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS RESIDING IN ECCLES DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

	Adults	Children	Total
No. of cases			
Admitted to sanatoria	4	—	4
„ to pulmonary hospitals	34	—	34
„ to general hospitals	4	3	7
Granted Skin Hospital Treatment	—	—	—
Granted Artificial Light Treatment	8	7	15
Granted X-ray examination	147	18	165
Granted dispensary supervision or dispensary treatment, with provision of special nourishment	38	4	42
Granted dispensary treatment or dispensary supervision	153	14	167
No. of cases under supervision on 31st December, 1935	168	17	185
The 185 cases under supervision at the end of the year have been classified as under :—			
Pulmonary	105	1	106
Non-Pulmonary	54	16	70
Combined (pulmonary and non-pulmonary)	9	—	9
During the year the following cases were removed from the register as recovered ...	5	3	8

The County Dispensary at 28, Gilda Brook Road, Eccles, is open for consultations on Tuesday afternoons at 2 o'clock and Friday mornings at 10 o'clock, and on the first Wednesday evening in the month at 6-30 for the benefit of patients who are working. The dispensary is also open daily for the provision of artificial light treatment for suitable non-pulmonary cases. It is also a centre for X-ray diagnosis and for the bacteriological examination of sputum.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Twenty-five samples of mixed milk were taken during the course of delivery and submitted for bacteriological examination, in two of which tubercle bacilli were found. Three of the samples contained over 1,000,000 organisms per c.c., while nine more contained over 100,000 organisms per c.c., and in 15 samples the bacillus coli was found in 0.01 c.c.

One sample of pasteurised bottled milk was submitted for examination, and although tubercle bacilli was not found the sample could not be considered altogether satisfactory.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Milk sampled in the course of delivery in the Borough, 1935.

No.	Date	Nature of Sample	Origin of Sample	No. of Organisms per c.c.	B. Coll present in		Tubercle Bacilli present
					0.1 c.c.	0.01 c.c.	
1	24 1 35	Loose Milk	Dutton	69,250	+	-	-
2	24 1 35	Do.	Davyhulme	55,000	+	-	-
3	20 2 35	Do.	Kingsley	181,500	+	+	-
4	20 2 35	Do.	Wimbold	9,600	+	-	+
5	21 3 35	Do.	Moore	105,500	-	-	-
6	21 3 35	Do.	Patricroft	240,000	+	+	-
8	17 4 35	Do.	Acton Grange	61,000	+	+	-
9	17 4 35	Do.	Moore	38,500	+	+	-
10	21 5 35	Do.	Hatton	62,000	+	-	-
11	21 5 35	Do.	Risley	132,750	+	-	-
12	5 6 35	Do.	Dutton	70,500	+	+	-
13	5 6 35	Do.	Dunham Hill	11,400	-	-	-
14	16 7 35	Do.	Mickle Trafford	225,250	+	+	-
15	16 7 35	Do.	Frodsham	913,300	+	+	-
16	8 8 35	Do.	Davyhulme	2,240,000	+	+	-
17	8 8 35	Do.	Worsley	260,000	+	+	-
18	19 9 35	Do.	Davyhulme	1,010,000	+	+	-
19	19 9 35	Do.	Preston Brook	1,237,000	+	+	-
20	20 9 35	Do.	Risley	79,000	+	+	-
21	23 10 35	Do.	Hatton	14,533	+	-	-
22	23 10 35	Do.	Preston Brook	127,000	+	+	-
23	21 11 35	Do.	Patricroft	240,000	+	+	-
24	21 11 35	Do.	Moore	37,000	+	-	-
25	19 12 35	Do.	Worsley	71,500	-	-	-
26	19 12 35	Do.	Whitley	76,000	+	+	+
27	21 3 35	Pasteurised	Eccles	17,650	+	-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Number of cases of infectious disease notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1935.

Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED.												Hospital.		Total Deaths	
	Total Cases at all Ages	YEARS.										Total Cases removed to Hospital to district.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.			
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45			45-65		65 and over
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	79	...	3	6	5	35	17	4	7	1	...	...	...	19	...	...
Diphtheria ...	72	...	3	3	3	31	14	5	8	3	...	...	...	58	...	1
Enteric Fever ...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, Primary ...	44	...	1	2	2	5	4	3	14	7	...	...	1	...	...	} 35
Pneumonia, Influenzal ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas... ..	31	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	9	...	...	3	6	...	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	...	...	1	...	...	14
Non-Pulmonary ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Measles ...	184	11	16	35	41	51	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
German Measles ...	6	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...	119	8	14	13	21	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Totals	599	23	36	40	71	73	167	43	15	65	31	29	6	87	1	61

Record of Cases of Infectious Diseases, 1925-35.

DISEASES.	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	97	2	55	...	391	...	45	1	76	...	66	1	63	6	67	...	24	2	97	...	79	...
Diphtheria ...	18	...	23	...	55	...	...	2	91	...	...	...	63	...	76	...	1	1	156	...	72	...
Enteric Fever...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia...	5	...	5	...	7	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	8	2	5	...	3	1	6	...	5	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	102	36	49	30	57	34	98	16	80	42	35	...	48	37	33	27	36	35	43	38	44	35
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	16	...	11	...	12	...	16	...	42	...	8	...	25	...	5	...	25	...	5	...	6	...
Erysipelas ...	16	4	23	3	11	2	19	1	25	4	15	...	16	...	13	1	23	...	23	3	31	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	60	37	58	22	56	42	43	26	46	18	43	36	51	31	45	26	38	28	33	24	32	14
Other forms Tuberculosis	25	2	23	9	28	6	26	9	18	10	21	8	26	9	13	9	16	6	19	7	15	4
Measles ...	483	3	1027	2	433	5	727	6	261	1	1005	9	464	4	605	1	23	...	906	10	184	2
German Measles ...	47	...	185	...	23	...	34	...	58	...	5	...	26	...	51	...	11	...	19	...	6	...
Whooping Cough ...	413	6	555	...	111	2	263	2	292	4	119	2	347	5	314	3	243	2	200	2	119	...
Total ...	1294	91	2027	93	1194	98	1463	76	1007	104	1397	94	1139	97	1236	71	612	76	1509	85	599	61

WHOOPING-COUGH

Age Group	1926-1930			1931-1935		
	No. of Cases Notified	No. of Deaths	Case Mortality per 1000	No. of Cases Notified	No. of Deaths	Case Mortality per 1000
0-1	144	9	62.5	107	7	65.4
1-2	149	6	40.3	131	3	22.9
2-3	171	1	6.0	143		
3-4	204	1	5.0	186	1	5.4
4-5	227	1	4.0	222	1	4.5
5-10	426			411		
Over 10	19			23		
All Ages	1340	18	13.4	1223	12	9.8

MEASLES

Age group	1921-1925			1926-1930			1931-1935		
	Number of cases notified	Number of deaths	Case mortality per 1,000	Number of cases notified	Number of deaths	Case mortality per 1,000	Number of cases notified	Number of deaths	Case mortality per 1,000
0-1 ...	170	7	41.2	197	6	30.5	92	1	10.9
1-2 ...	284	10	35.2	369	5	13.5	177	10	56.5
2-3 ...	374	12	32.1	377	3	8.0	227	1	4.4
3-4 ...	392	1	2.5	496	3	6.0	340	2	5.8
4-5 ...	458	0	0.0	528	4	7.5	426	2	4.7
5-10 ...	1299	4	3.1	1268	1	0.8	853	1	1.2
Over 10 ...	139	0	0.0	218	2	9.0	67	0	0.0
All ages ...	3116	34	10.9	3453	24	6.9	2182	17	7.8

**Deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough and other
Notifiable Infectious Diseases (except Tuberculosis
and Pneumonia), 1916—1935.**

Year	MEASLES.					WHOOPIING COUGH.					Other Notifiable Infectious Diseases
	Under one year	1-2	2-5	5-15	Total	Under one year	1-2	2-5	5-15	Total	
1916	1	8	10	...	19	2	1	2	...	5	10
1917	...	1	4	...	5	1	5	...	...	6	10
1918	...	1	2	1	4	2	5	3	...	10	8
1919	1	3	1	...	5	1	2	6	1	10	10
1920	1	1	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	6	12
1921	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	11
1922	4	5	7	2	18	7	8	2	...	17	6
1923	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	5
1924	2	3	3	2	10	4	4	3	...	11	7
1925	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3	...	6	7
1926	...	1	...	1	2	3	2	1	...	6	1
1927	...	1	3	1	5	2	...	...	...	2	8
1928	2	2	1	1	6	...	1	1	...	2	5
1929	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	4	12
1930	4	1	4	...	9	2	1	1	...	4	6
1931	...	3	1	...	4	4	...	1	...	5	9
1932	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	4
1933	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	5
1934	1	4	4	1	10	1	1	...	...	2	4
1935	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	17	39	44	9	109	39	37	26	1	103	143

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality, 1935.

Years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
5 - 10	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
15 - 20	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
20 - 25	1	6	2	3	...	1	...	...
25 - 35	3	3	2	1	...	1	...	...
35 - 45	4	4	...	1	4	1	1	...
45 - 55	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
55 - 65	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
65 and over	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	15	17	8	7	9	5	3	1

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS IN WARDS.

WARDS	Barton	Eccles	Irwell	Monton	Patri- croft	Trafford	West- wood Park	Winton	Borough
Pulmonary ...	9	3	4	4	3	5	2	2	32
Non-Pulmonary...	6	4	...	1	...	...	1	3	15
All cases ..	15	7	4	5	3	5	3	5	47

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The sampling of food and drugs under the Foods and Drugs Acts is carried out by the County Constabulary, the samples taken being submitted to the County Analyst.

I am indebted to Superintendent Kenyon for the following information concerning samples taken during the year 1935.

Samples taken in the Borough of Eccles, 1935.

Milk	...	...	90	Magnesia	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	4	Saltpetre	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	1	Sago	...	...	1
Cocoa Tablets	...	...	1	Sausage	...	...	1
Pepper	...	...	3	Margarine	...	...	2
Chocolate	...	...	1	Borax	...	...	2
Glauber Salts	...	...	2	Condensed Milk	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	1	Tea	...	...	1
Flour	...	...	1	Egg Substitute	...	...	1
Eucalyptus Oil	...	...	1	Boiled Sweets	...	...	1
Salmon Paste	...	...	1	Almond Oil	...	...	1
Rice	...	...	1	Mixed Pickles	...	...	1
Brawn	...	...	1	H.P. Sauce	...	...	1
Potted Shrimps	1	Tapioca	1
Sardines	3	Cream of Tartar	1
S.R. Flour	1	Jam	1
Olive Oil	3				

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All the samples were found to be genuine.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Eccles.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my fourth Annual Report of the work done by the Sanitary Department.

During the year, the department has given much attention to the inspection of houses under the Housing Acts. In this connection, 269 inspections have been made, an increase of 51 over the number for the previous year. The number of houses repaired and made fit for habitation was 208.

The house refuse collection department has been fully occupied, the total weight of refuse removed being 11,698 tons, an increase of 524 tons over the weight removed during 1934. The total cost of manual labour and haulage was £4,103 7s. 10d., as against £3,743 16s. 10d. for the previous year. The increase in the cost of this work is accounted for by the increase in the number of new houses in the Borough and the longer "carries," the ashbins having to be carried to the front streets instead of the back passages as in the old type of "terraced" houses.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. E. Spence, for his valuable advice and support. My thanks are also due to the Inspectors and Clerical Staff for their loyal support and assistance.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. V. HULSE,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING.

During the year the Council made 51 Demolition Orders under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, and houses are being built on the Haddon Road Site to accommodate the persons to be displaced.

HOUSING.

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under b)	234
(i)	By the Local Authority	1
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	—
(iii)	By other bodies and persons	233
(b)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts.	
(i)	By the Local Authority	—
(ii)	By other bodies or persons	—

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1)	(a) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	269
	(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	269

(2)	(a) Number of Dwelling Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	212
	(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	212

(3)	Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	70
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(4)	Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	199
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2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

	Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	128
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A—Proceedings under sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1)	Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	119
-----	--	-----

(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners	79
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Act.	
(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	51
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5

In addition to the above work under the Housing Act, 1930, steady progress has been made in improving the housing conditions.

During the year 234 newly erected houses were "certified," and 46 houses were demolished, the nett increase being 188. The Department made 212 complete inspections of houses under the Housing Act, 1930, and 57 partial inspections.

The number of notices served under the Housing Act, 1930, during the year was 170. Of these 119 were notices to execute works under Section 17 of the Act and 51 were demolition Orders made under Section 19.

In one instance the Corporation carried out the repairs under Section 17

There were 756 inspections made of work in progress.

The following is a list of the number and character of defects found in connection with the 266 inspections made.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

Windows not made to open sufficiently	7
Want of cleansing and limewashing of walls and ceilings	4
Defective floors and pavements	385
Defective plastering of walls and ceilings	865
Defective roofs	165
Defective paving of yards and passages	140
Defective brickwork of houses, closets, &c.	125
Defective spouting	106
Want of sash cords	102
Rain water pipes connected direct to drains	2
Defective slopstones	26
Defective fireplaces and ranges	139
Defective window frames	196
Dampness in house premises	162
Defective waste pipes	36
Various defects in water closets	160
Defective brickwork around waste pipes	2
Defective ashbins	9
Want of ashbin lids	4
Defective W.C. accommodation	9
Defective stairs	32
Defective ventilating shafts	3
Defective window sills and want of	274
Defective wash boilers	8
Dangerous yard walls	7
Want of proper lighting and ventilation to rooms	141
Houses requiring pointing	204
Defective brickwork of boilers	50
Defective chimney stacks and want of pots	44
Waste of water	12
Miscellaneous causes	557
No proper food store	73
Low ceilings	68
Obstructive buildings in yards	6

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

In compliance with Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Sanitary Inspectors continued the work of inspecting the district with a view to ascertaining what nuisances existed calling for abatement and gave attention to the enforcement of the provisions of the Act and the Bye-laws of the Borough.

In this connection, 2,098 inspections were made, 1,971 defects or nuisances discovered and 1,802 defects or nuisances abated, involving 1,513 re-inspections. In carrying out this work, 856 informal notices and 268 Statutory Notices were served and 416 owners were interviewed. In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings to enforce the provisions of a notice.

The following is a list of the Statutory Notices served during the year :—

Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875 ...	...	68
Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875 ...	...	76
Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875 ...	...	5
Section 49 of the Public Health Act, 1875 ...	...	4

For the purposes of Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requiring the provision of sufficient ashpits furnished with proper doors and coverings, 354 reports were made to the Local Authority.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The number and variety of Sanitary Conveniences in use at the end of the year were as follows :—

Fresh-water flushed closets ...	...	14,647
Waste-water flushed closets ...	...	66
Fresh-water flushed latrines ...	...	104
Pail closets ...	...	28
Ashbins ...	...	12,547
Baths ...	...	6,775

10 waste-water closets were converted into fresh water flushed closets.

In 11 instances, water closets were found to be defective, and in 35 instances various defects were found in connection with the fittings.

DRAINAGE.

During the year one house was re-drained, 103 defects in connection with drains were discovered and 159 inspections and tests were made.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Manchester Corporation gave a continuous and adequate supply of water during the year. There was no occasion for restriction in its use by house-holders.

97 complaints of waste of water due to burst pipes and defective fittings were made to the Waterworks Department.

DIRTY HOUSES AND YARDS.

Particular attention has been given to dirty houses and yards, and during the year 13 such cases were dealt with, also 46 cases of verminous houses.

There were 496 free supplies of lime to householders, and 874 limewash brushes loaned, to encourage cleanliness.

TENTS AND VANS.

There are no tents or vans used as permanent residences in the Borough.

In connection with the Local Wakes and Fairs, arrangements are made for the supply of "pails" and the cleansing of the same by the department at the cost of the proprietor. There were 45 inspections made of such vans during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only premises under this heading in the Borough are 42 fish frying premises and six rag and bone dealers.

The number of inspections made of these premises was 59.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

There are seven such places of entertainment in the Borough, and in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular No. 120 were inspected during the year, and no cause for complaint was found.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is only one registered common lodging house in the Borough and this has accommodation for 94 males only. It is under the personal supervision of the proprietor and is well managed.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 10 of these houses registered in the Borough. It is hoped that as a result of the canvass made under the Housing Act, 1935, that all houses let off in lodgings will be found, when the byelaws can be applied.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are five cowkeepers registered in the Borough and the average number of cows kept was 58. The cows were regularly inspected by Mr. H. H. Lord, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Inspector, who has reported on their condition every alternate month.

No cases of Tuberculosis were found in the cattle during the year.

There are 169 registered dealers and purveyors of milk in the Borough.

Seven supplementary licenses were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, three being for Certified Milk and four for Pasteurized Milk.

Of the 169 dealers and purveyors registered, 65 sell bottled milk only, and 25 are none residents who sell milk from carts in the Borough.

The number of inspections made in connection with Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops was 130.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The number of slaughter houses in the Borough is 9—two registered and seven licensed.

The number of visits paid to slaughter-houses was 769.

All carcasses are inspected before being removed from the slaughter-houses, the number of animals killed being 14,042 made up as follows :—

Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	1,902
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	19
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	...	9,103
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	3,018
Total	...	...	...	...	...	14,042

Food Surrendered:—

TUBERCULOSIS.

					lbs.
Carcases of heifers	...	...	...	...	1,060
Fore quarters of heifer	...	...	...	...	260
Hind quarters of heifer	...	...	...	...	125
Pigs carcases (7)	...	...	...	...	1,007
Pigs heads (74)	...	...	...	...	949
Fore quarters of pig	...	...	...	...	77
Offals	...	...	...	...	257
Total	...	...	...	...	3,735 lbs.

Other conditions :—

				lbs.
Pig's carcass—Malnutrition	...	...	...	20
Sheeps' carcasses—				
4 dead on arrival at Rly. Station				160
1 died in Lairage	...	...	...	35
Beef—contusions	...	...	...	100
Livers—cystic, cirrhotic, and Fluke	...	...	...	1,705
Total	...	...	...	2,020 lbs.

In addition to the above, 24 chickens were surrendered.

There are on the registers 45 bakehouses, 42 fried fish shops, and 44 premises where Ice Cream is prepared. All the premises were regularly inspected, the number of visits made being 181.

The Markets held at Eccles and Patricroft have been regularly inspected.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

There are 120 workshops and 45 bakehouses on the Registers, they are inspected periodically and in the course of these inspections 18 defects of various kinds were noted and dealt with.

The trades carried on at the Workshops are as follows :—

Bootmaking and Clogging	...	23	Tailoring	...	...	...	8
Dressmaking	...	...	12	Joinery	...	...	7
Cycle and Motor Repairs	...	8	Millinery	...	...	...	8
Plumbing	...	...	8	Wheelwrights	...	...	5
Cabinet Making	...	...	5	Laundries	...	...	4
Tinplate Workers	...	...	3	Rag Sorting	...	...	4
Blacksmiths	...	...	3	Hosiers	...	...	2
Saddlers	...	...	2	Stonemasons	...	...	2
Mineral Water Manufacture...	...	2	Dental Work	...	...	...	1
Electrical Repairs	...	...	2	Carriage Building	...	...	1
Picture Framing	...	...	1	Basket-making	...	...	1
Coopering	...	...	1	Potato Crisp Packing	...	...	1
Scene Painting	...	...	1	Gold Beating	...	...	1
Rope Making	...	...	1	Fretwork	...	...	1
Stencil Printing	...	...	1	Box-making	...	...	1

The regulations in respect of limewashing of Bakehouses are complied with, in seven instances occupiers had to be reminded of the time for limewashing.

There are twelve "outworkers" in the Borough. Their homes were visited and found to be in good condition, and no cases of Infectious Disease occurred at any of the homes.

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	21	—	—
Workshops including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses ...	112	1	—
Workplaces	14	—	—
Total	147	1	—

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

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referr'd to H.M. Insp'tor	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :--				
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	9	9	—	—
Want of Cleanliness	7	7	—	—
Total	18	18	—	—

III.—HOME WORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.									
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Prosecutions.	
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists	Failing to send lists
	Lists	Out-workers		Lists	Out-workers				
		Con-tractors	Work-men.		Con-tractors	Work-men			
Wearing Apparel—									
1 Making, &c. ...	3	...	7	5	...	5	...	...	...
2 Curtains and furniture hangings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	7	5	...	5	...	...	...

IV — OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Act S.133	nil
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act 8. 5 1901.	<div>Notified by H.M. Inspector.</div> <div>Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector)</div>
	nil
	nil

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SWINE FEVER.

The premises under restrictions at the end of last year remained under restrictions until March 25th, seventeen of the pigs having died out of a total of 25 on the premises at the time of the outbreak. After the withdrawal notice had been served by the Ministry of Agriculture, the piggeries were thoroughly cleansed, disinfected and limewashed.

One case of Parasitic Mange was reported during the year, The horse being treated by the Owner's Veterinary Surgeon and cured. The stable and harness were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the stable limewashed.

The number of licences granted for the movement of animals during the year was 179.

There are 49 stable premises, and 12 premises where pigs are kept.

SHOPS ACTS.

There are 1020 shops of various kinds on the Register.

Weekly half-holiday Orders have been made in connection with Butchers Shops, Boot and Shoe Retailers and Barbers and Hairdressers.

There was one prosecution taken during the year by the Police for contravention of the Shops Early Closing Act, a fine of ten shillings being imposed.

The work of inspection of shops under the Shops Act, 1934, was continued. In twenty-six instances contraventions with regard to the keeping of records, etc., were noted. The attention of the occupier of the Shop was drawn to the contravention in each case and the necessary steps were taken to comply with the Act.

MORTUARY.

The mortuary was used on seven occasions for the reception of bodies. Of these :—

3 had died from natural causes.	1 was from drowning.
2 were accidents.	1 suicide.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

Eleven cases of chimney firing (taken by the Police)
All cases fined 5/- each.

CANAL BOATS.

There were no inspections of Canal Boats during the year. The Boats delivering coal to the Wharfs here are day-boats, and are not occupied by any person. The other traffic on the Canal consists of those boats passing through the district without stopping.

INSPECTIONS.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	97
Food Preparing Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	26
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	49
Greengrocers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	35
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	91
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	39
Butchers premises	...	...	...	...	...	29
Mineral Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	769
Marine Store Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	10
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	58
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	45
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	26
Out-Workers premises	...	...	...	...	...	12
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	—
Van Dwellers	...	...	...	...	...	45
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	15
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	25
Schools, Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	79
Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tests applied to drains	...	...	...	...	...	159
Drains opened up	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Inspection of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2098
Re-inspections of nuisances, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1513
Visits in cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	302
Visits re Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	176
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	46
Owners seen	...	...	...	...	...	416
Visits re suitability of Tenants for Corporation Houses	...	...	...	...	...	146

NUISANCES AND OTHER WORK.

House drains, choked and defective	93
Houses re-drained	1
Defective ventilating shafts to drains	2
Defective gullies	8
Soil-pipes defective	—
Downspouts disconnected from drains	—
Water closets defective	10
Various defects in water closets	35
Defective waste-water closets	1
Defective pail closets	2
Buildings obstructive to light and air	—
Reports to Surveyor	33
Defective ashbins and ashbin lids	865
Want of pointing of house walls	4
Dampness of house walls	16
Defective chimney stacks and pots	6
Defective paving of yards and passages	54
Defective eaves-gutters and spouting	189
Want of footpath channels for rain-water pipes	6
Defective bath and lavatory waste pipes	3
Defective roofs	112
Defective house floors	33
Defective slopstone waste pipes	33
Defective slopstones	5
Defective plastering of house walls	42
Defective washboilers	7
Defective brickwork of washboilers	8
Defective window frames, &c.	15
Defective sash-cords to windows	34
Defective fireplaces	45
Wastes of water (Reported to Manchester Corporation)	85
Dirty gullies	—
Dirty yards	1
Dirty closets	—
Dirty houses	12
Dirty bedding	—
Verminous houses	46
Houses overcrowded	7
Houses Let-in-Lodgings—defects in	—

Van dwellings overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	—
Van dwellings without proper Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective privy middens	...	...	...	...	...	—
Defective manure middens	...	...	...	...	...	—
Defective ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	—
Accumulations of manure or rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	13
Want of proper storage for garbage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—
Keeping fowl, etc., so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice-cream Shops, defects in	...	...	...	...	...	—
Slaughter houses requiring limewashing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Workshops, etc. requiring cleansing and limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	—
Insufficient W.C. accommodation in Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective sanitary accommodation in Factories & Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Workshops, defects in remedied	...	...	...	...	...	3
Theatre and cinemas, defects in remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milkshops and cowsheds requiring limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milkshops and cowsheds, defects in	...	...	...	...	...	—
Bakehouses requiring limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bakehouses, defects in	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fried Fish shops requiring limewashing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—
Fried Fish shops, accumulations of offal	...	...	...	...	...	—
Piggeries requiring limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	—
Various defects in piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	—
Unregistered Houses let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	117

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The work of the Cleansing Department continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. There are 12,547 ashbins in the Borough, and these are emptied regularly once a week. The vehicles employed in this work consist of three S.D. Freighters and two 30 cwt. Ford Wagons. A new S.D. Freighter was purchased and delivered in June.

The Staff employed consists of thirteen loaders and four motor drivers. The men are divided into three gangs, each being responsible for the collection from a prescribed area every week; in addition, a gang of four temporary men have to be employed three days each week, and with the extra vehicle clear a small area in Patricroft. The work of refuse collection is increasing each year owing to the erection of new houses; during the year 234 new houses were built, and 46 old houses were demolished giving a nett increase of 188. The work of collecting

refuse from the new houses is much slower than from the older property inasmuch as the "carries" are longer, the bins having to be carried to the front streets instead of to a passage at the rear of the houses.

With the increased building of houses now in progress it will be necessary during the coming year to employ a fourth permanent gang.

The number of defective ashbins and ashbin lids dealt with by the department during the year was 878. The department supplied 668 ashbins and lids at the cost of the owners, the sales amounted to £251 5s 0d

The number of loads of refuse removed was 6,946 as compared with 6,922 for 1934. The total weight of refuse removed was 11,698 tons, an increase of 524 tons over the weight removed during 1934. The daily yield of refuse was equal to 14.9 cwts. per 1,000 of the population.

The total cost of manual labour and haulage employed amounted to £4,103 7s. 10d. or £359 11s. 0d. more than in 1934.

TABLE I.
Comparative Summary of Work done during five years ended 31st December, 1935.

Year	Weight of Ashbin refuse removed			Total Weight of refuse removed		Average cost per ton	Cost of Manual Labour		Cost of Haulage		Total Cost
	Carts T. C. Q.	Fords T. C. Q.	S.D. Freight'r T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1931	408 1	23592 8	16002 2	210073 13 1	7 3	1926 18	8 1724 12	03651 10 8			
1932	366 14	34036 3	05806 9	210279 10 3	7 4	2008 19	01746 1	73755 0 7			
1933	995 14	23435 14	26286 17	110873 12 3	6 7	1987 10	11619 16	83617 6 9			
1934	503 2	23312 12	27358 9	111174 4 1	6 8	2169 1	01574 15	103743 16 10			
1935	131 11	03411 14	08155 5	011698 10 0	7 2	2342 9	71760 18	34103 7 10			

The following table gives the particulars of the Mechanical transport owned by the Department.

Number and make	Carrying capacity	Date purchased	Cost
1 S.D. Freighter	10c yards	June, 1935	£ s. 750 0
2 " "	7c "	Jan., 1927	601 15
5 " "	7c "	April, 1934	632 0
3 Ford	4c "	Jan., 1929	299 0
4 " "	4c "	Aug., 1929	299 0

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND WORK DONE
BY MOTORS DURING THE YEAR.

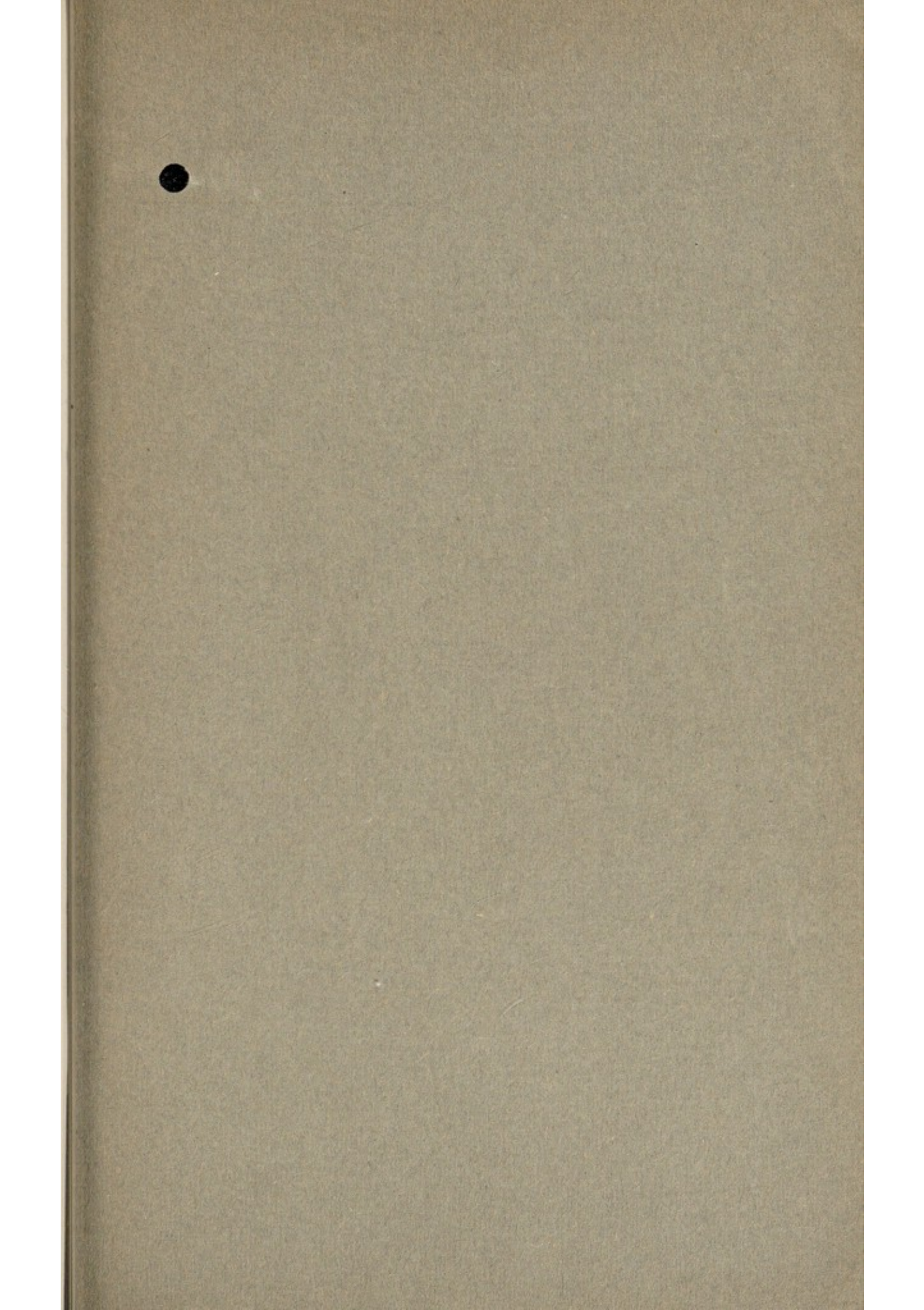
	No. 1 S.D. Freighter Disposed of June 3.	(New) No. 1 S.D. Freighter	No. 2 S.D. Freighter	No. 3 Ford	No. 4 Ford	No. 5 S.D. Freighter	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wages ...	48 13 11	105 8 3	137 10 10	180 5 1	180 1 11	181 8 11	833 8 11
Petrol, Oil, &c. ...	14 7 7	42 7 2	36 2 11	32 12 3	34 13 8	60 1 0	220 4 7
Repairs & Renewals	5 4 6	14 0	63 8 10	47 10 3	44 4 6	2 7 2	163 9 3
Depreciation ...	...	101 10 0	...	...	...	126 15 0	228 5 0
Taxation and Insur.	19 15 4	37 11 11	47 8 9	32 4 6	32 4 6	42 4 6	211 9 6
Clothing ...	...	15 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	3 0 0
Garage ...	5 5 10	7 11 8	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	12 17 6	64 7 6
Total Costs ...	93 7 2	295 18 0	297 8 10	306 4 7	304 17 1	426 9 1	1724 4 9
Loads removed ...	344	816	1179	1423	1434	1656	6852
Weight ...	T. C. Q. 761 19 1	T. C. Q. 1550 8 0	T. C. Q. 2404 9 2	T. C. Q. 1669 12 0	T. C. Q. 1689 19 0	T. C. Q. 3288 8 1	T. C. Q. 11496 7 0
Average cost per ton	£ s. d. 2 5½	£ s. d. 3 9¾	£ s. d. 2 5½	£ s. d. 3 8	£ s. d. 3 7	£ s. d. 2 10¼	£ s. d. 3 0

Cleansing Service.—House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

Particulars	I—Collection		II—Disposal		Total	
	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges
REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Expenditure	3827	3695	2656	1889	6483	5584
Gross Income ...	62	62	192	192	254	254
Net Cost ...	3765	3633	2464	1697	6229	5330
UNIT COSTS	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Gross Expenditure per ton ...	6 9	6 7	4 9	3 4	11 6	9 11
Gross Income per ton ...	1	1	4	4	5	5
Net cost per ton...	6 8	6 6	4 5	3 0	11 1	9 6
Net cost per 1000 of the population	£87	£84	£57	£39	£144	£123
Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected ...	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	318 0 0	307 0 0	208 0 0	143 0 0	526 0 0	450 0 0
RATE POUNDAGE	d	d	d	d	d	d
Net cost equivalent rate in the £ ...	3 88	3 74	2 54	1 75	6 42	5 49
Percentage of net cost rate to total rates in the £ ...	2 58	2 50	1 70	1 16	4 28	3 66

	T.	C.	Q.
1. Total refuse collected (in tons) ...	11242	0	0
2. Population; Midsummer, 1934 ...	43,370		
3. Weight (in cwts.) per 1000 population per day (365 days to year) ...	14.24		
4. Number of houses and premises ...	11,850		
5. Rateable Value ...	£245,947		
6. Produce of a penny rate ...	£970		
7. Total rates in the £ ...	12/6		
8. Method of Collection:—			
Horse-drawn vehicles ... (occasional)	1.6	per cent.	
Mechanically-propelled vehicles ...	98.4	„	„
9. Method of Disposal:—			
Separation and Incineration ...	15.5	„	„
Tipping ...	84.5	„	„
10. Average length of haul to point of disposal			
1¼ mile single journey.			





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