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BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the year ended 31st Dec., 1939.

J. E. SPENCE, M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 100

BY

JOHN D. COOPER

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1939.

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

I have to submit a condensed Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for 1939. This has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health's Circular 2067. The usual full records of the year's work have been prepared and will be preserved in order that the annual records may be continuous and complete.

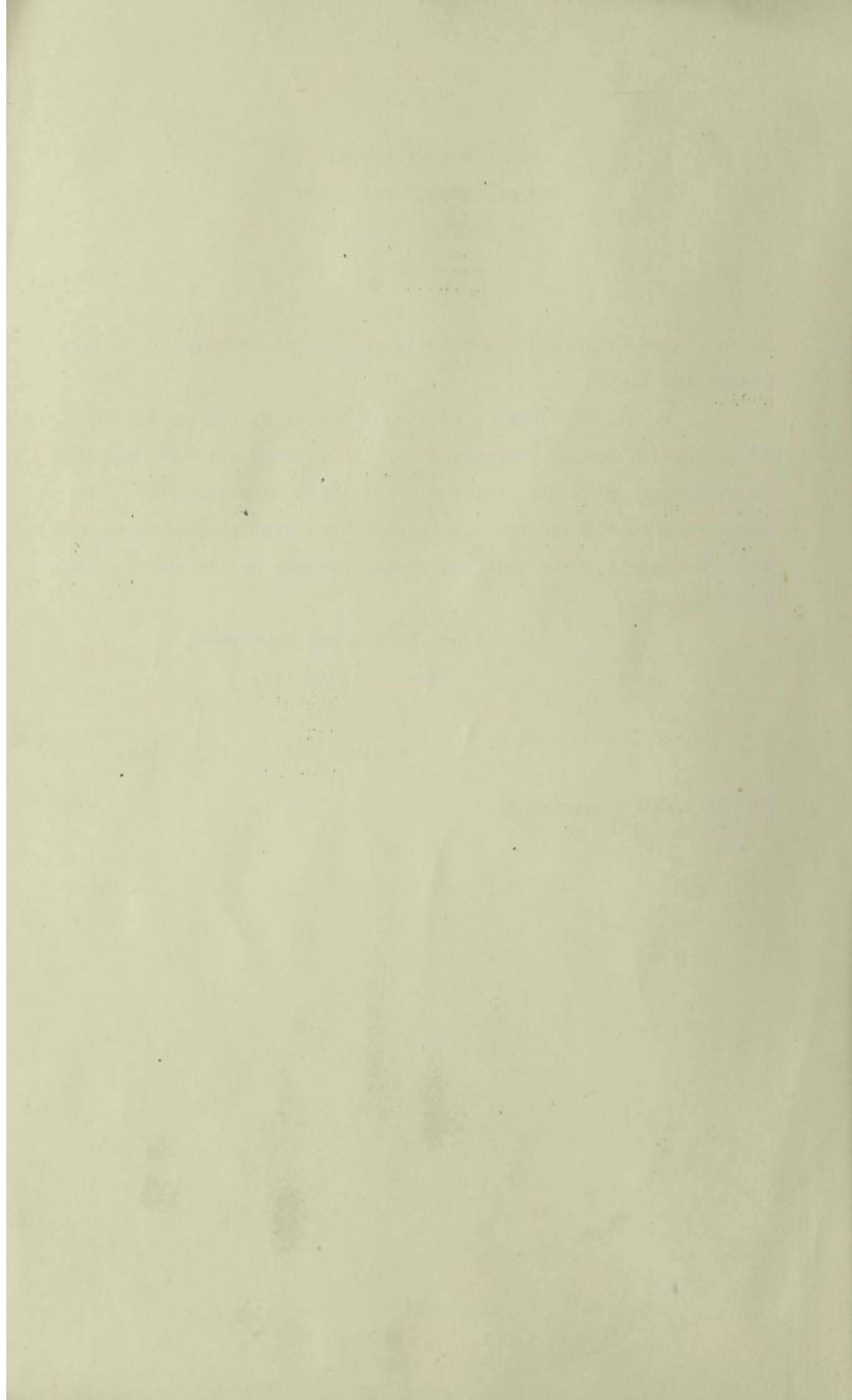
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J.E. SPENCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Irwell Place, Eccles.



Infectious Diseases.

During the year 583 cases of infectious disease were notified compared with 1514 in 1938, the reduction being due to the freedom from measles.


33 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified compared with 123 in the preceeding year while 62 cases of diphtheria were notified compared with 55 in 1938. In addition 18 diphtheria carriers were recognised and treated, four of them in hospital, while four cases, sent into hospital on a clinical diagnosis, were finally diagnosed as tonsillitis.

The maximum incidence of diphtheria occurred during the month of March when 21 cases were notified, five carriers recognised and two cases of tonsillitis were removed to hospital for observation and diagnosis. Twelve of the cases and one carrier occurred in Winton Ward where there was a group of cases mainly among young persons over school age. These cases were of a severe type but two of the associated cases occurred in children who had been immunised and it is interesting to note that in these instances the disease was much less severe. During the year 25 cases out of 62 occurred in Winton Ward.

Immunisation of children with APT in two doses of 0.1 c.c. and 0.5 c.c. with a 3 week interval was continued during the year in the schools and at the Infant Welfare Centre. 463 children were immunised in school and 118 pre-school children were immunised at the Welfare Centre.

One case of psittacosis was removed to hospital where the diagnosis was confirmed. The illness could not be traced to any particular bird or group of birds. The patient had been handling two parrots and a number of budgerigars in the course of her business and of these, a parrot, was suspect but could not be examined as it had been sold out of the district.

There was an epidemic of Whooping Cough during the early part of the year which attained its maximum in February when 80 cases were notified, and terminated in June. 299 cases were notified during the year.



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Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

Until October last this act was administered by the Lancashire County Council through the police force.

Up to October 65 samples, all of which, with one exception, were genuine were taken as set out in the following list.

The sample of milk which was not genuine was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 20%. Further samples taken from the same vendor were found to be genuine.

Samples taken under Food & Drugs Act,
1938, in the Borough of Eccles during period
1st. January, 30th. September, 1939.

Milk.....	30	Fruit Salad.....	1
Damson Jam.....	1	Raspberry Jam.....	1
Self-raising Flour.....	3	Salmon Paste.....	1
Pepper.....	1	Vinegar.....	1
Ground Ginger.....	3	Raspberry Jelly.....	2
Ground Almonds.....	1	Mixed Pickles.....	1
Fine Sago.....	1	Custard Powder.....	1
Gravy Browning.....	2	Strawberry Jam.....	1
Lard.....	2	Malt Vinegar.....	2
Margarine.....	1	Glycerine.....	1
Orange Jelly.....	1	Seedless Bramble Jam.....	1
Castor Oil.....	1	Coffee.....	1
Epsom Salts.....	2	Tapioca.....	1
Arrowroot.....	1		

During the last quarter of the year, after the transference of the supervision of food stuffs to the local authority under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, 25 samples were taken.

Twelve of the samples were of milk. One was not genuine, being deficient in fat to the extent of 6.3 %, but the freezing test was satisfactory. The vendor of the sample was warned and further samples which were taken were found to be genuine. Thirteen samples were taken of other commodities, all of which were genuine, namely:-

Butter	2
Margarine	2
Jam	2
Candied Peel	2
Glaze Cherries	2
Ground Almonds	2
Olive Oil	1

In the case of the jam, candied peel and grace cherries obtained from one firm the amount of preservative present approximated closely to the permitted amount while no preservative was present in the articles obtained from the other firm.

[illegible]

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Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

35 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. 18 were samples of loose milk in which the total number of organisms found varied from 8200 to 22,400,000 per c.c. Only 6 of the samples contained less than 100,000 organisms per c.c., 7 contained between 100,000 and 1,000,000 per c.c., while 5 contained more than 1,000,000 organisms per c.c. - a striking illustration of the unsatisfactory condition of a large proportion of the loose milk retailed in the Borough. In all cases the information was conveyed to the retailers with a request to take steps to ensure that milk was sold in a more wholesome condition. In 10 instances B. Coli were found to be present in 0.01 c.c. in all three tubes. In three instances tubercle bacilli were found in loose milk i.e. in 17% of the samples examined.

Six samples of bottled milk were submitted for examination and in three instances the number of organisms per c.c. exceeded 100,000 while B. Coli were found in three instances in 0.1 c.c. in three tubes.

Eleven samples of T.T. milk were also submitted for bacteriological examination in none of which tubercle bacilli were found. 9 were satisfactory to the Methylene blue test.

Maternity & Child Welfare.

The close co-ordination between the maternity and child welfare and school medical services has been maintained and all the clinic facilities of the school medical service are available for children under school age. The supervision of pre-school and school children is carried out by one staff and the records are continuous from birth up to the school leaving age.

During the year 568 first visits have been made to infants and young children in their homes, 3816 re-visits have been made to children under one year of age, 2663 to children aged one to two years and 2803 to children aged two to five years. In addition 9871 visits were paid by infants to the Welfare Centre, 2849 by children aged one to two years and 1772 by children aged two to five years. The number of visits to homes made by the Health

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers found a land of vast resources and potential. They worked hard to build a life for themselves and their families. Over time, the colonies grew in number and in size. They developed their own laws and customs. They fought for their rights against the British. Finally, they won their independence and became a free nation. The United States has since grown into a great power, with a rich culture and a strong economy. It has helped to shape the world as we know it today.

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visitors shows an increase on the previous year due to the fact that the schools were closed at the outbreak of war and the nurses were able to devote more time to home visiting. In addition to routine visits 662 special visits have been paid to the homes of mothers and children, 224 in connection with cases of infectious disease, 338 to expectant mothers, 93 to nurse children and 7 for other reasons.

Children under one year of age are seen by the Health Visitors either at home or at the Welfare Centre on an average once each fortnight, while children aged one to two years are seen approximately every five weeks. In the third year of life they are seen every two months.

The Infant Welfare Centre is open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday each week from 2 p.m. until 4-30 p.m. for the weighing and supervision of infants and young children. The number of new children who attended the centre during the year was 500 of whom 477 were under one year of age equivalent to 93 per cent of the children born. The total number of children who attended the centre during the year was 913. The centre was open on 201 afternoons during the year, the total attendance of mothers being 14492, an average of 66 mothers with 49 infants and 23 toddlers per session. No special clinic for toddlers is held but they are encouraged to continue in attendance at the welfare centre until they go to school, and over 40% of the attendances at the welfare centre are made by children over one year of age. Any toddlers suffering from minor ailments, ophthalmic, orthopaedic or other defects are referred to the school clinic for treatment. During the year 74 children under school age attended the school clinic for the treatment of minor ailments, 32 for squint and ophthalmic defects, 14 for orthopaedic defects and 54 for toothache.

On the outbreak of war the distribution of anti-gas helmets for babies under the age of two years was undertaken by the staff of the the Health Department and 1145 helmets were distributed at the Infant Welfare Centre. Arrangements made also for the exchange of babies helmets for small childrens respirators when the babies attained the age of two years or out grew the helmets.

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When they are returned all babies protective helmets are completely dissembled and thoroughly disinfected at the Infant Welfare Centre before being reissued. Up to the end of the year 446 small childrens respirators were also issued. Arrangements have been made for the continuation of this service for the duration of the war, one afternoon per week being set aside for the purpose. When the parents are requested to exchange the babies helmets for small childrens respirators they are also invited to have their children immunised if they have not already done so and the response to the invitation has been very satisfactory. During the year 128 toddlers were immunised at the welfare centre but since the end of the year there has been a considerable increase in the number of immunisations.

Child Life Protection.

At the beginning of the year there were 19 children on the register of boarded out children who were in the care of 18 foster parents. Eight new children were registered during the year, seven left the district, three returned to their parents and one was adopted leaving sixteen on the register at the close of the year. 108 visits were paid to the homes of foster children during the year.

Municipal Midwifery Service.

The Municipal Midwifery service continues to run smoothly in the Borough.

At the outbreak of hostilities in September, Park Hospital became no longer available for maternity cases, and for a short period all confinements took place in the district. Hope Hospital, by arrangements with Salford Corporation, agreed to admit suitable cases selected at the clinic, and all emergencies sent in by general practitioners. St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester also agreed to these conditions. This considerably relieved the pressure of work in the district.

On July 27th. Nurse Massey surrendered her certificate on the grounds of ill-health. Applications were invited for the vacant post of municipal midwife and Nurse Lomax was appointed, commencing her duties on the 14th. August, 1939.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

The origin of life is one of the most important and interesting problems in the history of science. It is a problem that has attracted the attention of scientists for many centuries. The problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science.

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At the commencement of the year there were 93 cases on the books of the four municipal midwives, and 393 cases were booked during the year. The majority of the cases attended the Ante-natal clinic for supervision and advice.

351 cases were attended by the midwives during the year, 278 as midwives, and 73 as maternity nurses. 35 cases were referred to hospital. Medical aid was summoned by the midwives in 100 instances.

On application, the service of a midwife was granted free in 7 instances, and in one instance at a reduced rate.

At the commencement of the year fees to the amount of £8-4-0 were outstanding in respect of the midwives services during 1938, while fees due for the year 1939 amounted to £674-10-0. £614-15-6 was collected during the year and a sum of £67-18-6 was outstanding at the end of the year.

Midwives Acts.

At the commencement of the year there were 9 midwives practising in the Borough.

On the 1st. May, Nurse Lynch was requested to surrender her certificate. Nurse Lynch suddenly passed away on the 28th. June before she had surrendered her certificate. On July 27th. Nurse Walker and Nurse Holroyd surrendered their certificates. Thus, at the end of the year, in addition to the four municipal midwives, there were only 2 private midwives practising in the Borough.

A total of 565 cases was attended by the midwives, 351 as midwives, and 167 as maternity nurses.

2 midwives attended over 100 cases.

3 " " between 75 - 100 cases.

1 " " " 50 - 70 "

2 " " " 25 - 50 "

3 " " less than 25 cases.

Medical aid was summoned in 115 instances, equivalent to 20.8 per cent of the cases attended by the midwives.

For a full and complete description of the various features of this journal, and for a list of the many valuable articles published in each issue, please refer to the "Table of Contents" on the inside cover of each issue.

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Original Articles
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The reasons for sending for medical help were as follows :-

Ante-natal		
Abortion	1	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	7	... 8
Intra-natal		
Delayed labour	40	
Retained Placenta	3	... 43
Post-natal		
Ruptured Perineum	43	
Pyrexia	4	
Other conditions	5	... 52
Condition of child		
Feebleness of child	1	
Prematurity	2	
Malformation	1	
Stillborn	2	
Other conditions	6	... 12
		<hr/>
		115
		<hr/>

The number of claims submitted by medical practitioners in connection with assistance rendered to midwives in accordance with Section 3 (1) (E) of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 83; the amount paid for their service was £103-15-0 and of this amount £57-15-0 was assessed on the patients and £29-12-6 recovered.

Ante-natal - Post-natal Clinic.

The work of supervising expectant and post-natal mothers continues to expand. Up to October there had been two sessions every Friday at 9-30 a.m. and 2 p.m., but it was still found that many mothers had a long time to wait and that they were not receiving the detailed attention which is the ideal of the clinic. Consequently an extra session was arranged for Wednesday at 9-30 a.m. This session is for re-visits only, and new cases or cases for re-examination are not interviewed. This arrangement allows extra time to be spent on Friday in examining and advising new cases, particularly those mothers who are expecting their first baby.

The services of Dr. W.R. Addis have been retained as consultant. He attends on the first Friday in each month, when special cases presenting unusual or difficult features are referred to him.

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MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President of the Association for the year 1919. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The arrangements with the Lancashire County Council by which patients from the surrounding County/^{area} attend the Ante-natal Clinic in Eccles, have been continued, the County Council paying this authority the sum of six guineas each month for the facilities provided.

107 clinics were held during the year. 461 expectant mothers attended, of whom 84 had commenced attendance in 1938. The total number of attendances of expectant mothers was 2192.

148 mothers returned to the clinic for post-natal examination making a total of 175 attendances. Although this number shows a slight increase, it is still far from satisfactory.

Home Helps.

The system of providing Home Helps in necessitous cases continues to be practised in the Borough, and with hospital accommodation now being limited, the service is being used more often. During 1939 Home Helps were provided free in 14 instances.

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, but during the year no call has 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 2 maternal deaths during the year.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There is now one private nursing home with a total of six beds registered under the Nursing Homes' Registration Act, 1927, which caters for maternity cases only.

The Nursing Home has been inspected periodically throughout the year and has been found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has a solution if and only if the parameters α and β satisfy certain conditions. These conditions are derived from the requirement that the solution must be bounded and continuous.

In the second part of the paper, the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is considered. It is shown that the system has a solution if and only if the parameters α and β satisfy certain conditions. These conditions are derived from the requirement that the solution must be bounded and continuous.

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

96 maternity patients were delivered in the private nursing home during the year; 77 were delivered by doctors and 19 were delivered by midwives.

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", Regent Street, Eccles, which has accommodation for twelve mothers with their babies.

Provision of Milk for Mothers, Infants and Young Children.

During the year assistance was given to 263 mothers by providing additional milk during pregnancy or until the baby had attained its first birthday. 145 mothers received dried milk, 106 fresh milk and 12 both fresh and dried milk. The total quantity of dried milk supplied was 2516 lbs., and 1319½ gallons of fresh milk was supplied. The total cost was £331 - 8 - 3½d. an average of £6-7-5 per week or £1-5-2½ per case. Owing to the high rate of unemployment during the year the cost was practically double that of the preceeding years.

Milk, cod liver oil emulsion etc., was also given to toddlers who were under nourished or ailing. The total number of children assisted was 92. 243 lbs., of dried milk, 1051 gallons of fresh milk and 542 bottles of emulsion were supplied at a total cost of £157-16-6. The cost of this form of assistance also showed a marked increase during the year being more than double the cost during the preceeding year.

A scheme for the supply of milk at a reduced price in accordance with the scheme made by the Milk Marketing Board and Circular 1840 of the Ministry of Health was submitted to a special meeting of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in August last and approved by them. As the essential objective of the scheme was to increase the consumption of fresh milk no upper income limit was incorporated in it. When it was submitted for approval

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CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN HUTCHINGS
OF THE BOSTON BAR
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BOSTON
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1858

to the Ministry they stated that it would be necessary to include an income scale, excluding from participation in the scheme families whose income was above this scale. Having regard to the primary object of the scheme, namely the desire to increase the consumption of liquid milk, it was considered that the income scale limiting participation in the scheme should be reasonably high. A scale was devised therefore by which a family of five persons having a gross income of approximately £6-0-0 per week would be entitled to obtain milk at a reduced price and thereby be enabled to increase their normal consumption of milk. This scale was rejected by the Ministry and four lower scales based on gross incomes for a family of five persons of £4-6-0, £4-0-0, £3-14-0 and £3-7-0 per week were devised. Of these scales the Council adopted the highest and submitted it to the Ministry but this scale was also rejected. Finally a scale which provided for a gross income of approximately £2-18-0 per week for a family of five was submitted and approved and the scheme was put into operation.

The operation of the scheme has increased considerably the amount of clerical work in connection with the supply of milk to necessitous mothers and children but has failed entirely in its object of increasing the consumption of liquid milk, an object which was heralded as the prime essence of the scheme. Furthermore it has eliminated any control that could be exercised formerly over the careless and negligent parents when the supply of milk free or at a reduced cost was conditional upon the attendance at the infant welfare centre. It has however succeeded in increasing the consumption of liquid milk to some extent by its substitution for dried milk but the main advantage that has accrued as a result of adoption of the scheme is that the cost of liquid milk supplied by the local authority has been reduced.

The most urgent amendment necessary to improve the scheme is the removal of the condition that the supply of milk should not be conditional on attendance at the infant welfare centre. Immediately the scheme was put into operation a certain number of

careless mothers promptly ceased to attend the welfare centre and any opportunity for the close supervision of their children was lost as they also refused to admit the Health Visitors to their homes.

During the year assistance was given to 274 mothers by providing additional milk during pregnancy or until the baby had attained its first birthday. 154 mothers were supplied with dried milk, 117 with fresh milk and 3 with both fresh and dried milk. The total quantity of dried milk supplied was 2516 lbs., while 1319 gallons 4 pints of fresh milk were supplied. The total cost was £331-18-1½ an average of £6-7-5½ per week or £1-4-2 per case.

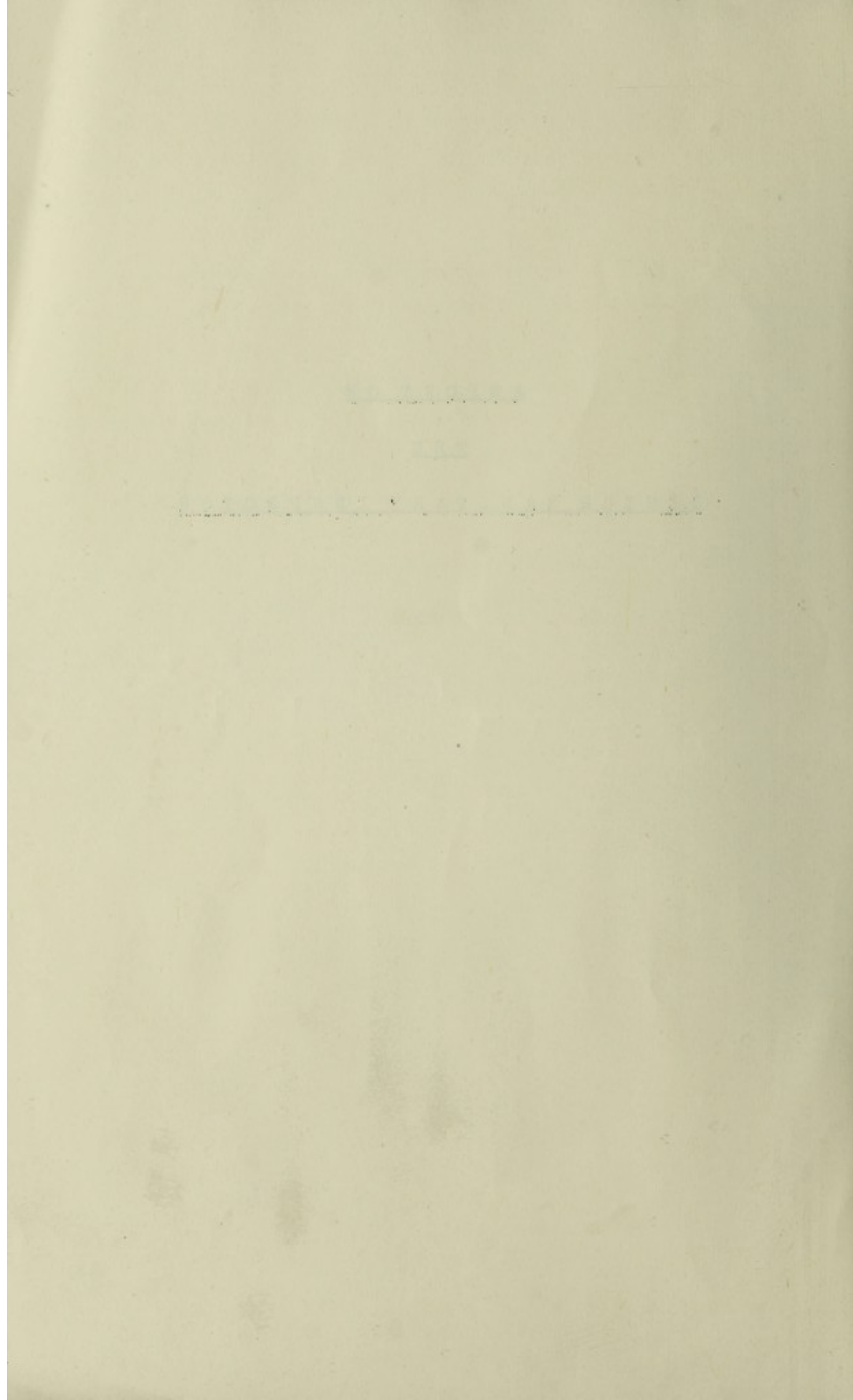
Milk, cod liver oil emulsion, etc., was also given to toddlers who were not thriving or were showing signs of undernourishment. The total number of children assisted was 92. 243 lbs., of dried milk, 105 gallons 7 pints of fresh milk, and 542 bottles of cod liver oil emulsion were supplied at a total cost of £157-16-6.

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REPORT OF
THE
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.



H O U S I N G.

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under b)	382
(i)	By the Local Authority	158
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	-
(iii)	By other bodies and persons	224

(b) With STATE ASSISTANCE under the Housing Acts.

(i)	By the Local Authority	158
(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

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose

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

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose

(3) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation

(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

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

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.
A - Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs

(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) by Owners

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners

C. - Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made

- (1) The first of these is the fact that the...
- (2) The second is the fact that the...
- (3) The third is the fact that the...
- (4) The fourth is the fact that the...
- (5) The fifth is the fact that the...
- (6) The sixth is the fact that the...
- (7) The seventh is the fact that the...
- (8) The eighth is the fact that the...
- (9) The ninth is the fact that the...
- (10) The tenth is the fact that the...
- (11) The eleventh is the fact that the...
- (12) The twelfth is the fact that the...
- (13) The thirteenth is the fact that the...
- (14) The fourteenth is the fact that the...
- (15) The fifteenth is the fact that the...
- (16) The sixteenth is the fact that the...
- (17) The seventeenth is the fact that the...
- (18) The eighteenth is the fact that the...
- (19) The nineteenth is the fact that the...
- (20) The twentieth is the fact that the...
- (21) The twenty-first is the fact that the...
- (22) The twenty-second is the fact that the...
- (23) The twenty-third is the fact that the...
- (24) The twenty-fourth is the fact that the...
- (25) The twenty-fifth is the fact that the...
- (26) The twenty-sixth is the fact that the...
- (27) The twenty-seventh is the fact that the...
- (28) The twenty-eighth is the fact that the...
- (29) The twenty-ninth is the fact that the...
- (30) The thirtieth is the fact that the...
- (31) The thirty-first is the fact that the...
- (32) The thirty-second is the fact that the...
- (33) The thirty-third is the fact that the...
- (34) The thirty-fourth is the fact that the...
- (35) The thirty-fifth is the fact that the...
- (36) The thirty-sixth is the fact that the...
- (37) The thirty-seventh is the fact that the...
- (38) The thirty-eighth is the fact that the...
- (39) The thirty-ninth is the fact that the...
- (40) The fortieth is the fact that the...
- (41) The forty-first is the fact that the...
- (42) The forty-second is the fact that the...
- (43) The forty-third is the fact that the...
- (44) The forty-fourth is the fact that the...
- (45) The forty-fifth is the fact that the...
- (46) The forty-sixth is the fact that the...
- (47) The forty-seventh is the fact that the...
- (48) The forty-eighth is the fact that the...
- (49) The forty-ninth is the fact that the...
- (50) The fiftieth is the fact that the...
- (51) The fifty-first is the fact that the...
- (52) The fifty-second is the fact that the...
- (53) The fifty-third is the fact that the...
- (54) The fifty-fourth is the fact that the...
- (55) The fifty-fifth is the fact that the...
- (56) The fifty-sixth is the fact that the...
- (57) The fifty-seventh is the fact that the...
- (58) The fifty-eighth is the fact that the...
- (59) The fifty-ninth is the fact that the...
- (60) The sixtieth is the fact that the...
- (61) The sixty-first is the fact that the...
- (62) The sixty-second is the fact that the...
- (63) The sixty-third is the fact that the...
- (64) The sixty-fourth is the fact that the...
- (65) The sixty-fifth is the fact that the...
- (66) The sixty-sixth is the fact that the...
- (67) The sixty-seventh is the fact that the...
- (68) The sixty-eighth is the fact that the...
- (69) The sixty-ninth is the fact that the...
- (70) The seventieth is the fact that the...
- (71) The seventy-first is the fact that the...
- (72) The seventy-second is the fact that the...
- (73) The seventy-third is the fact that the...
- (74) The seventy-fourth is the fact that the...
- (75) The seventy-fifth is the fact that the...
- (76) The seventy-sixth is the fact that the...
- (77) The seventy-seventh is the fact that the...
- (78) The seventy-eighth is the fact that the...
- (79) The seventy-ninth is the fact that the...
- (80) The eightieth is the fact that the...
- (81) The eighty-first is the fact that the...
- (82) The eighty-second is the fact that the...
- (83) The eighty-third is the fact that the...
- (84) The eighty-fourth is the fact that the...
- (85) The eighty-fifth is the fact that the...
- (86) The eighty-sixth is the fact that the...
- (87) The eighty-seventh is the fact that the...
- (88) The eighty-eighth is the fact that the...
- (89) The eighty-ninth is the fact that the...
- (90) The ninetieth is the fact that the...
- (91) The ninety-first is the fact that the...
- (92) The ninety-second is the fact that the...
- (93) The ninety-third is the fact that the...
- (94) The ninety-fourth is the fact that the...
- (95) The ninety-fifth is the fact that the...
- (96) The ninety-sixth is the fact that the...
- (97) The ninety-seventh is the fact that the...
- (98) The ninety-eighth is the fact that the...
- (99) The ninety-ninth is the fact that the...
- (100) The hundredth is the fact that the...

- (2) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished
in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 33

There were 1151 inspections made of work
in progress.

HOUSING.

The number of new houses built during the
year was 382 the number demolished was 33 giving a
nett increase of 349.

The total number of houses and flats
in the Borough is 12,639. The number of houses owned
by the Corporation is 1,578.

The following table gives the number of houses
built and the number demolished for the years 1920 to
1939 inclusive.

Year	Houses built by local authority.	Houses built by private enterprise.	Houses demolished
1920	-	2	-
1	112	5	-
2	268	3	-
3	277	24	1
4	-	50	-
5	104	15	12
6	72	36	15
7	19	37	24
8	78	46	69
9	137	16	34
1930	26	3	29
1	21	68	40
2	-	69	14
3	12	55	20
4	112	85	68
5	1	234	46
6	82	251	76
7	-	202	28
8	2	294	10
9	158	224	33
Totals	1481	1719	519

Year	Number of Inhabitants	Number of Inhabitants	Number of Inhabitants
1850	100	100	100
1851	100	100	100
1852	100	100	100
1853	100	100	100
1854	100	100	100
1855	100	100	100
1856	100	100	100
1857	100	100	100
1858	100	100	100
1859	100	100	100
1860	100	100	100
1861	100	100	100
1862	100	100	100
1863	100	100	100
1864	100	100	100
1865	100	100	100
1866	100	100	100
1867	100	100	100
1868	100	100	100
1869	100	100	100
1870	100	100	100
1871	100	100	100
1872	100	100	100
1873	100	100	100
1874	100	100	100
1875	100	100	100
1876	100	100	100
1877	100	100	100
1878	100	100	100
1879	100	100	100
1880	100	100	100
1881	100	100	100
1882	100	100	100
1883	100	100	100
1884	100	100	100
1885	100	100	100
1886	100	100	100
1887	100	100	100
1888	100	100	100
1889	100	100	100
1890	100	100	100
1891	100	100	100
1892	100	100	100
1893	100	100	100
1894	100	100	100
1895	100	100	100
1896	100	100	100
1897	100	100	100
1898	100	100	100
1899	100	100	100
1900	100	100	100

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

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

Fresh-water flushed closets	15,765
Waste-water flushed closets	56
Fresh-water flushed latrines	83
Pail closets	30
Ashbins	13,670
Baths	8,370

In 11 instances, water closets were found to be defective, and in 58 instances various defects were found in connection with fittings.

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.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of houses found to be infested:-

(a) Council Houses	31.
(b) Other Houses	71.

The method employed for freeing infested houses is by spraying with Zaldecide.

For ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses:-

Furniture sprayed and bedding steam disinfected.

The work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only premises under this heading in the Borough are 35 fish frying premises, two tripe boilers, and four rag and bone dealers.

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 66 males only. It is under the personal supervision of the proprietor and is well managed.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are four cowkeepers registered in the Borough and the average number of cows kept was 48.

Five licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, one a dealer's licence to bottle Tuberculin tested milk, four supplementary licences, one being for Tuberculin tested milk and three for pasteurised milk.

The number of inspections made in connection with Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops was 87.

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 750.

All carcases are inspected before being removed from the slaughter-houses, the number of animals killed being 14,344 made up as follows:-

Cattle	...	...	...	2184
Calves	...	...	...	8
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	9649
Pigs	...	...	...	2503
Total				<u>14,344</u>

Food Surrendered:-

TUBERCULOSIS

Carcases and portions 3,319 lbs.

Other diseases and conditions :-

Carcases and portions 2,642 lbs.

Fish:-

Hake	<u>70 lbs.</u>
Total					<u>6031 lbs.</u>

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Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1 - Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises	Number of		Prosecutions
	Inspections	Written Notices.	
Factories	26	-	-
Workshops including Workshop	34	-	-
Laundries and Bakehouses	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-
Total	60	-	-

11. - 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	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	-	-
Other nuisances ...	1	1	-	-
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	-	-
Total ...	6	6	-	-

111. - OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES

NIL.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The number of licences granted for the movement of animals during the year was 52.

There are 32 stable premises, and 8 premises where pigs are kept.

There are 590 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.

The work of inspection of shops under the Shops Act, 1934, was continued. In 9 instances contraventions with regard to the keeping of records, 2 instances with regard to seating accommodation for females, and 1 instance with regard to heating of shops was noted.

The attention of the occupiers of the shops was drawn to the contravention.

Offices.

In connection with the inspections made of Offices, two instances of insufficient and unsuitable W.C. accommodation were dealt with.

Mortuary

The mortuary was used on twenty-nine occasions for the reception of bodies. Of these :-

20 had died from natural causes.	3 from drowning.
2 accident	3 suicides
1 stillborn	

Proceedings Before the Magistrates.

No Police Court proceedings were taken during the year.

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	72
Food Preparing Establishments	40
Fish Friers	32
Ice Cream Shops	31
Milkshops	72
Cowsheds	15
Butchers premises	29
Mineral Water Works	2
Slaughter Houses	750
Marine Store Dealers	3½
Stables and Piggeries	104
Workshops, Laundries, Etc.	39
Factories	26
Offices	12
Out-Workers Premises	10
Van Dwellers	-
Common Lodging Houses	8
Houses let in Lodgings	15
Schools, Sanitary Conveniences	56
Theatres and Cinemas	7
Tests applied to drains	54
Drains opened up	23

Inspections (contd)

District Inspection of Houses	1472
Re-inspection of nuisances, &c	1983
Visits in cases of Infectious Disease	294
Visits re Shops Acts.	48
Smoke observations	40
Owners seen	294
Visits re suitability of Tenants for Corporation Houses	318
Housing Act (Overcrowding) Inquiries	94
Housing Act (Overcrowding) Houses Measured	41

Refuse Collection.

The work of house refuse collection continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. At the close of the year there were in the Borough 13,670 galvanized iron dustbins and they were emptied regularly each week.

During the year 9,122 loads of refuse were removed to the destructor works, the total weight being 10,926 tons.

The Department supplied 575 dustbins and dustbin-lids at the cost of the owners.

G.V. HULSE.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

