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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF ECCLES

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer
of Health

For the year ended 31st Dec. 1940

J. E. SPENCE, M.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1940.

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 the year 1940. The report has been prepared
in accordance with the Ministry of Health's Circular.

The usual complete records of the year's
work have been prepared and will be preserved to
maintain the continuity of the annual records
of the health of the Borough.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J.E. SPENCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Irwell Place,
Eccles.
June 1941.

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Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria.

During the year 148 cases of diphtheria were notified and in addition 16 persons were admitted to hospital on account of suspected diphtheria but the illness in these cases subsequently was found to be due to acute tonsillitis or other throat conditions.

Twenty diphtheria carriers were also discovered during the year and received treatment.

There were three localised outbreaks of the disease. In February, 13 cases of diphtheria occurred among children attending All Saints School and in March there were 5 more cases in this school and 4 in Godfrey Ermen Schools among children residing in the same area. 4 carriers were discovered in connection with this outbreak. In investigating one case of diphtheria, information was received that a child in the next house was ill in bed and was being visited by other children. No doctor was in attendance and when visited the patient found to be suffering from diphtheria. In all, 5 cases of diphtheria were directly connected with this missed case.

During February, 7 cases of diphtheria occurred in St. Josephs Home among children who attend St. Gilbert's School and one carrier was also found in the Home. All the children in the Home were subsequently immunised.

In the Autumn there was a localised outbreak of diphtheria in the centre of the town, 17 cases occurring among children attending Lewis St. Schools during the last four months of the year. In addition 3 children under school age and 4 persons over school age residing in this district also suffered from diphtheria during this period. 5 diphtheria carriers

were found in connection with this outbreak and 3 cases of tonsillitis.

In 15 instances there were multiple cases of diphtheria in infected houses, which, including the cases in St. Josephs Home, accounted for a total of 39 cases.

Five of the patients suffering from diphtheria had been immunised but in these cases the disease was mild and the recovery rapid. Two of the diphtheria carriers had also been immunised.

During the year a total of 1270 children were immunised, 1125 in school and 145 pre-school children at the Infant Welfare Centre. 417 children who had been immunised previously, were Schick tested.

Two cases of diphtheria and one of tonsillitis occurred among evacuees from the Channel Isles billeted in Immanuel Schools.

There were 6 deaths from diphtheria during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

46 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, 15 of them occurring in October but the cases were scattered and there was no epidemic spread of the disease.

WHOOPING COUGH.

During the year 91 cases of whooping cough were notified, 72 occurred during the last quarter of the year, 29 in October, 25 in November and 18 in December. The majority of the cases occurred in the western half of the Borough.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES.

An epidemic of measles occurred during the year during which 703 cases were notified. 201 were notified during the first quarter, 109 during

the second and third quarters and 567 during the last three months of the year when the epidemic mainly affected Eccles and Trafford Wards.

1101 cases of German Measles were notified during 1940, 838 of the cases occurring during the spring and early summer months. 288 cases were notified in April, 436 in May, 114 in June, 40 in July and 22 during the remainder of the year. Barton, Patricroft, Trafford, Westwood Park and Winton Wards were most heavily affected by the outbreak.

3 cases of paratyphoid B. fever and one of dysentery were notified.

5 notifications of cerebro-spinal fever were notified but in one case the diagnosis was amended to pneumonia and all recovered. 3 cases of meningococcal meningitis in Eccles residents were notified from hospitals outside the Borough.

4 cases of pemphigus neonatorum, one of which died in hospital were notified. Two of them, occurring in the practice of the same midwife were discovered at the Infant Welfare Centre. 3 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were also notified, all of which were mild and recovered without permanent damage to the eyes.

3 cases of puerperal pyrexia, 18 cases of erysipelas, 37 of pneumonia, 35 of pulmonary and 14 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were also notified.

DIPHTHERIA IN SCHOOLS.

	Clarendon Road	Eccles Parish	St. Andrews	St. Marys	Patricroft C. of E.	Lewis St.	All Saints	Godfrey Ermen	Beech St.	St. Michaels	St. Gilberts	Winton Senior	Westwood Park	Monton Green	St. Pauls	Open Air School	Immanuel School Evacuees	Under School Age	Over School Age	Total	St. Josephs Home
Jan.									1									2	2	5	
Feb.		1	1		1	1	1	3	2		7	1						1	1	29	7
Mar.		1	4			2	5	4	1									9	3	29	
Apl. 1					2			1										2	3	9	
May					1				1	1	3	1	1						2	10	
June					1		1				1	2					1		2	8	
July					1												1	3	3	8	
Aug.											1					1		1		3	
Sept.						6												1	3	10	
Oct.					1	2			1			1							2	7	
Nov.						7			1		1							3	2	14	
Dec.					1	2					1							7	5	16	
	1	2	5	-	8	20	19	5	7	1	14	5	1	-	-	1	2	29	28	118	7

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938.

During the year 139 samples of food and drugs were taken of which 90 were samples of milk and 49 samples of other commodities. Ten of the samples of milk and one of malted milk and one of mixed spice were found to be unsatisfactory.

No.33, a sample of milk, was deficient in solids not fat, indicating the presence of 3.5% of extraneous water, which was confirmed by the freezing test. A sample taken on delivery on the following day was found to be genuine and a warning letter was sent to the vendor.

No.36, a sample of milk was deficient in solids not fat indicating the presence of 2.8% of extraneous water. Of three further samples, taken on delivery, from separate kits, one was genuine and two were deficient in non fatty solids although the freezing tests were satisfactory. A letter cautioning the farmer was sent.

Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 65 were from the same source. Nos. 60, 64 and 65 were taken on delivery in Eccles and No.62 at the farm. Analysis indicated that these samples contained 21.9%, 23.3%, 19.9% and 19.1% respectively of extraneous water. These results were also confirmed by the freezing test. "Appeal to cow" samples Nos. 63, 66, 67 and 68 were all genuine and of good quality. A fine of £5 was imposed in respect of each sample together with £2.2.0 costs at total of £22.2.0.

No. 77, a sample of milk taken on delivery, was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 11.4% due to the abstraction of fat and the addition of water. "Appeal to cow" samples Nos. 78 and 79 were genuine and of good quality. The farmer was fined £5.

No. 100 was an informal sample of pasteurised milk which was defective in solids not fat indicating the presence of 0.9% of extraneous water. This sample was from the first run through the pasteurising plant and there may have been residual water in the pipe lines. The manager was warned. Subsequent samples have been satisfactory.

No. 114 was a sample of powder sold as Malted Milk. It was found to consist of 60% skimmed milk powder, 19% of dried milk extract and 21% of ordinary wheat flavour. Proceedings were taken under Sections 3, 6, and 35 of the Food & Drugs Act, and penalties amounting to \$14 with cost of \$3.10.6. were imposed.

No. 117 was a sample of milk deficient in fat to the extent of 13.3%. Two samples taken on delivery to the vendor were found to be quite genuine. The vendor was fined \$3.0.0. and \$1.1.0 costs.

No. 149 was a sample of milk deficient in fat to the extent of 13.3%. Four "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken, two of which were genuine and two were deficient in milk fat. It is probable that the deficiency was due to natural causes. The farmer was requested to take steps to improve the quality of the milk.

No. 159 was a sample of mixed spice which was found to contain 2.3% of sand. A small amount of sand may gain access during collection but the percentage in this sample was excessive. A letter was sent to the packers asking them to exercise greater care in future.

104 samples of samples were examined for the presence of preservatives. Five samples contained preservatives but none of them contravened the regulations.

26 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for examination by the phosphatase test and all but one were satisfactory.

The average composition of all the 90 samples of milk was as follows:-

Fat 3.61%
Solids not fat 8.57%

Summary of samples examined.

	No.	Not Genuine.		No.	Not Genuine
Milk	90	10	Flour	2	-
Arrowroot	2	-	Ground Almonds	2	-
Bicarbonate of Soda	2	-	Gregory Powder	2	-
Baking Powder	4	-	Ground Ginger	2	-
Butter	2	-	Jam	2	-
Cheese	2	-	Lard	2	-
Currents	1	-	Mixed spice	2	1
Candied Peel	2	-	Malted Milk	1	1
Coffee	1	-	Mustard Compound	2	-
Coffee & Chicory	1	-	Olive Oil	2	-
Dessicated Coconut	2	-	Pepper	2	-
Epsom Salts	2	-	Sultanas	1	-
Solidits Powder	2	-	Shredded Suet	2	-
Vinegar brewed	1	-	Vinegar none brewed	1	-
				139	12

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 66 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these 21 were samples of loose milk, 36 of pasteurised and 9 of T.T.milk.

The results of the bacteriological examination of 21 samples of loose milk give evidence of the very unsatisfactory condition, so far as cleanliness is concerned, of the bulk of the milk coming into the Borough. Only 7 of the samples, which contained less than 100,000 organisms per c.c., can be classed as satisfactory, 7 which contained less than 1,000,000 organisms per c.c. were poor and 7 containing more than 1,000,000 organisms per c.c. can only be considered as decidedly bad. One of the samples was so loaded with organisms that it was difficult to assess the number of organisms per c.c., the approximate number being reported as 41,600,00 per c.c. One sample of accommodation milk was sent in by the Milk Marketing Board for pasteurisation was decidedly bad containing 1,900,000 organisms per c.c.

The presence of the bacillus coli in milk is an indication of carelessness in handling and contamination of the milk. They are not as a rule injurious or dangerous to health but are an indication of contamination and the possible presence of other organisms which may be capable of producing illness if the milk is consumed in a raw state. In 13 of the samples B. Coli were found in all three tubes inoculated with 0.1c.c. of milk and in 11, all three tubes inoculated with as little as 0.01c.c. were found to contain B. Coli; these samples are all classed as bad.

18 samples of loose milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli by inoculation into guinea pigs and in two, or 11 per cent tubercle bacilli were found.

8 samples of tuberculin tested milk were submitted for examination by the methylene blue and coliform tests. All but one were satisfactory by the methylene blue test while 6 of the samples satisfied the coliform test. One sample of tuberculin tested milk was found to contain tubercle bacilli. The herd concerned has been removed from the register of tuberculin tested herds and the retailer is now obtaining his supply from another registered herd.

36 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, 7 of which contained more than 100,000 organisms per c.c. and were below standard. Considerable difficulty has been experienced during the year with the operation of this plant which is new. At first repeated minor defects in the operation of the plant occurred, interrupting the normal run of operations, which lead to contamination of the processed milk during the making of necessary adjustments. Later in the year great difficulty was experienced with the staff, owing to the

calling up of trained personnel for military service and the departure of female substitute labour for more remunerative war work when they had become fairly proficient in their duties. The frequent unsatisfactory reports on the bacteriological examination of milk treated in this plant were very disturbing and a considerable amount of time was devoted to tracing the cause of the unsatisfactory condition of the milk. On two occasions several samples of milk were taken at various points in the plant during operation and these tests indicated that, when the plant is working normally and the operatives are conversant with these duties, the plant is capable of satisfactory pasteurisation. It is hoped that the difficulties which have been encountered during the year will be overcome.

26 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for examination by the phosphatase test. In 24 instances the pasteurisation was satisfactory the result not exceeding 2 ~~3~~ Lovibond Blue Units. In one instance it was 2.4 units and in one 3.0 units, in both cases it may be considered that pasteurisation was not quite satisfactory. This test is very delicate and will definitely indicate as little as the addition of one half of one per cent of untreated milk.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The close co-ordination of the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services has been maintained. During the year Miss Blaylock resigned, and, as it was not possible at the time to make a permanent appointment to fill the vacancy, Nurse Mulraney was appointed temporarily to fill the vacancy.

During the year 529 first visits have been made to infants and young children in their homes, 2903 revisits have been made to children under one year, 1841 revisits to children aged one to two years, and 2453 to children aged two to five years. The number of home visits made during the year is less than in the previous year owing to a period during which there were only three Health Visitors. In addition 8134 visits were paid by infants to the Infant Welfare Centre, 2285 by children aged one to two years and 1492 by children aged two to five years. The attendances at the Welfare Centre also show a marked decline of 2581, equal to 50 per week. Doubtless this to some extent is due to the removal of the condition which was formerly attached to the distribution of free milk, that the child should attend the Welfare Centre. When that condition was removed a number of mothers, mainly the careless and negligent mothers who more than any others require supervision, ceased to attend.

In addition to routine visits 465 special visits were made in connection with infectious diseases, 155 to expectant mothers and 48 in connection with nurse children.

The Infant Welfare Centre is open on four afternoons during each week from 2 p.m. to 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 475, of whom 463 were under one year of age, equivalent to 84 per cent of the births in the Borough.

The total number of children who attended the Centre during the year was 941. The Centre was open on 203 afternoons during the year, the total attendances of mothers being 11,121, an average of 55 mothers per session, with 40 infants and 18 toddlers compared with 66 mothers, 49 infants and 23 toddlers in the previous year.

No special clinic for toddlers is held at the Centre, but they are encouraged to continue in attendance at the Welfare Centre until they go to school, and 32 per cent of the attendances of children at the Centre were made by toddlers. Toddlers suffering from minor ailments, ophthalmic, orthopaedic and other defects, are referred to the School Clinic for treatment. During the year 201 children under school age attended for treatment, 85 for minor ailments, 101 for dental treatment, and 15 for squint and ophthalmic defects.

The distribution of anti-gas helmets for babies has been continued at the Welfare Centre, and during the year 510 helmets were issued, 578 helmets were returned by parents whose children had attained the age of two years or who had out-grown the helmets, and small children's respirators were issued to 731 children. All helmets returned were dismantled, washed, disinfected, reassembled and packed for reissue. This has entailed a considerable amount of additional work, but has ensured that every helmet reissued was thoroughly clean and free from any risk of conveying infection.

Child Life Protection.

At the beginning of the year there were 16 children on the register of boarded out children who were in the care of foster parents. Two new children were registered, two left the district, two returned to parents, and two passed the age of 9 years, leaving 12 children on the register at the end of the year. 48 visits were paid during the year to children who were boarded out with foster parents.

Municipal Midwifery Service.

Owing to the closure of Park Hospital, to which a large number of mothers had gone previously for confinement, there was a marked increase in the domiciliary midwifery conducted by the municipal midwives. During the first six months of the year 237 cases were delivered by the municipal midwives, and to cope with the increase in work an additional midwife - Nurse Bradley - was appointed in March. In addition two temporary midwives were engaged for periods during the year to cope with the increased work and to replace one midwife who was off duty owing to an accident. In November Nurse Butler resigned her appointment as a municipal midwife to resume private practice.

At the commencement of the year there were 135 cases on the books of the municipal midwives, and 349 new cases were booked during the year. 414 cases were delivered by the midwives during the year. 18 cases were referred to Hospital and medical aid was summoned in 136 cases.

The services of the Municipal Midwives were granted free of cost in nine instances.

At the commencement of the year fees to the amount of £67.18.6 were outstanding in respect of the services of the midwives during 1939, while the fees due for the year were £783.11.0. £741.14.6 was collected in respect of the midwifery service, equivalent to 95 per cent of the debits raised, the amount of £109.15.0 being outstanding at the end of the year.

Midwives Acts.

At the commencement of the year there were 11 midwives practising in the Borough.

A total of 558 cases was booked by the midwives, who attended 382 as midwives and 143 as maternity nurses.

2	midwives	attended	over	100	cases.
3	"	"	between	75 - 100	cases.
1	"	"	"	50 - 75	"
3	"	"	"	25 - 50	"
2	"	"	less	than	25 cases.

Medical aid was summoned in 162 instances, equivalent to 30.43 per cent of the cases attended by the midwives.

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

Ante-natal	7	
Abortion	5	... 12
Ante-Partum haemorrhage.		
Intra-natal	28	
Delayed labour	1	... 29
Retained Placenta		
Post-natal	52	
Ruptured perineum	9	
Pyrexia	15	... 76
Other conditions		
Condition of child	12	
Feebleness of child	8	
Prematurity	16	
Conjunctivitis	9	... 15
Other conditions		
		— 162

The number of claims submitted by medical practitioners in connection with assistance rendered to midwives in pursuance of Section 3 (1) (E) of the Midwives Act 1904 was 119.

The sum of £179.3.6. was debited to the patients, of which £96. 3. 6. was collected during the year.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

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.

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.

112 clinics were held during the year. 308 expectant mothers attended, the total number of attendances being 1625. 70 mothers returned to the clinic for post-natal examination, making a total of 93 attendances.

The work of the Ante-Natal Clinic during 1940 continued to be satisfactory. The figures for new cases show a drop of 71 as compared to the number attending in 1939. This is accounted for by the fact that clinics were opened at Walkden and Urmston

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the treatment on the response of the subjects.

The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the treatment group.

The control group received no treatment, while the treatment group received the treatment.

The results of the study are shown in the following table:

The results show that the treatment had a significant effect on the response of the subjects.

The treatment group showed a significantly higher response than the control group.

The results of the study are consistent with the hypothesis that the treatment has a positive effect.

The study was conducted in a controlled environment, and the results are reliable.

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during the year, both being areas from which cases attended the Eccles clinic. With very few exceptions, all the mothers now attending reside within the Borough.

It will be noticed that there is a considerable drop in the number of mothers attending the Post-Natal clinic. This is very disappointing, and the mothers do not seem to realize the importance of attending the Post-Natal clinic where faults can be corrected and advice given.

Home Helps.

The provision of home helps in cases in which there is no one to look after the home while the mother is in bed has been continued, and during the year home helps were provided in 21 instances, free of cost in each case.

It will be noted that there is an increase in the use of Home Helps. This is largely due to the fact that hospital accommodation is now limited and more patients are being confined in their own homes and availing themselves of the services offered.

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 was one maternal death 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.

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.

101 maternity patients were delivered in the private nursing home during the year; 89 were delivered by doctors and 20 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.

Until the Cheap Milk Scheme recommended by the Ministry of Health commenced in February, 55 mothers were supplied with 1449pts. of fresh milk, and after February 3rd and until the National Milk Scheme came into operation in July, 23 expectant mothers and 237 children and nursing mothers were supplied with 24280 pts. of milk, of which 21030 were authorized free of cost. In addition 97 mothers were supplied with 1265 lbs. of dried milk, at a total cost of £79.18.7½d.

Milk, cod liver oil emulsion, &c. was also given to toddlers who were under-nourished or ailing. The number of children assisted was 103, the total cost being £29.10.9d.

During the early part of the year the provision of milk free or at reduced cost was continued as in the previous year. The Borough of Eccles was one of the very few areas which had attempted to administer the scheme laid down in the Ministry of Health Circular 1840. Unsatisfactory as this scheme was in many respects, it was workable. Given the will to work it, with amendments which would have been made as the result of experience and with mutual co-operation between the Milk Marketing Board and the local authority, it could have been satisfactory, although it placed a large additional burden on the local authority in respect of clerical work.

However, in July the Scheme was withdrawn and the supply of milk free of cost or at reduced price was taken over by the Ministry of Food and operated through the Milk Marketing Board. It was entirely divorced from the Maternity and Child Welfare work of the local authority and the organisation and provision made by the local authority scrapped. Office accommodation and equipment provided for the administration of the scheme was no longer necessary, and in order to maintain whatever association was possible between the distribution of milk and the Maternity and Child Welfare work of the Borough, the office accommodation and equipment provided for the distribution of milk at the Welfare Centre was placed at the disposal of the Food Control Committee, and all possible assistance was given in inaugurating the new scheme. It is to be hoped that this scheme is only a war time expedient, and that when conditions return to normal the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee will again be allowed to administer all matters which concern the welfare of mothers and children without irksome control by a department whose interests are solely agricultural.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

HOUSING.

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under b) -

(i)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	-
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	-
(iii)	By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	-

(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). ... 39

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 39

(2) (a) Number of Dwelling Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1935

(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 ... 39

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 ... 10

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 ... 29

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

(a) by Owners ... 5

(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 ... -

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

7

There were 285 inspections made of work
in progress.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses and flats
in the Borough is 12,593. The number of houses owned
by the Corporation is 1551.

The following table gives the number of houses
built and the number demolished for the years 1921
to 1940 inclusive.

Year	Houses built by local authority.	Houses built by private enterprise.	Houses demolished.
1921	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
1940	-	-	41
Totals	1481	1717	560

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

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

Fresh-water flushed closets	15,724
Waste-water flushed closets	56
Fresh-water flushed latrines	83
Pail closets	60
Ashbins	13,629
Baths	8,343

In 41 instances, water closets were found to be defective, and in 81 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	11
(b) Other Houses	14

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 34 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 40.

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

STABLES AND PIGGERIES.

There are 18 stable premises and 14 premises where pigs are kept.

The number of inspections made in connection with Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops was 55.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The number of slaughter houses in the Borough is 9.

The number of visits paid to slaughter houses was 35.

All carcasses are inspected before being removed from the slaughter houses, the number of animals killed being 879 made up as follows :-

Cattle	...	...	...	184
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	547
Pigs	...	...	...	148
				—
			Total	<u>879</u>

Food Surrendered :-

TUBERCULOSIS.

Carcases and portions ... 45 lbs.

Other diseases and conditions :-

Carcases and portions ... 316 lbs.

Total 361 lbs.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1 - Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories	59	-	-
Workshops including Workshop			
Laundries and Bakehouses	-	-	-
Workplaces			
Total	59	-	-

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	1	1	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other nuisances ...	3	3	-	-
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	-	-
Total	5	5	-	-

111. - OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES

NIL.

Shops Acts.

There are 904 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 one instance contravention with regard to seating accommodation for females, one instance with regard to heating of shops was noted and in two instances attention was drawn to the occupiers of shops of dirty W.C. accommodation.

Offices.

In connection with the inspections made of Offices, one instance of insufficient and unsuitable W.C. accommodation was dealt with.

Mortuary.

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

26 had died from natural causes	5 from drowning.
7 accident	3 suicides
1 misadventure	1 murder.

Proceedings Before the Magistrates.

Six instances - supplying milk to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Fines £28 and costs £4.4.0.

Supplying malted milk to the prejudice of the purchaser.
Fined £10.

For issuing a label falsely describing
Malted Milk £2.0.0.

For issuing an advertisement falsely describing
malted milk.
Fined £2.0.0.

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	45
Food Preparing Establishments	40
Fish Friers	15
Ice Cream Shops	14
Milkshops	40
Cowsheds	15
Butchers premises	35
Mineral Water Works	1
Slaughter Houses	35
Marine Store Dealers	11
Stables and Piggeries	63
Workshops, Laundries, Etc.	34
Factories	25

Offices	6
Out-Workers Premises	6
Common Lodging Houses	10
Houses let in Lodgings	6
Schools, Sanitary Conveniences	122
Theatres and Cinemas	7
Tests applied to drains	92
Drains opened up	11
District Inspection of Houses	998
Re-inspection of nuisances, &c	854
Visits in cases of Infectious Disease	249
Visits re Shops Acts.	105
Smoke observations	-
Owners seen	133
Visits re suitability of Tenants for Corporation Houses	53
Housing Act (Overcrowding)	
Inquiries	24
Housing Act (Overcrowding)	
Houses Measured	6

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 13,635 galvanized iron dustbins and they were emptied regularly each week.

During the year 8,554 loads of refuse were removed to the destructor works, the total weight being 10,692 tons.

The Département supplied 286 dustbins and dustbin-lids at the cost of the owners.

G.V. HULSE.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

1. 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 author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most probable one is the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist. The author also discusses the question of the origin of the first living organisms, and shows that the most probable one is the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that this theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most probable one is the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist.

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