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**BOROUGH OF ECCLES**



**R E P O R T**

*of the*

**MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH**

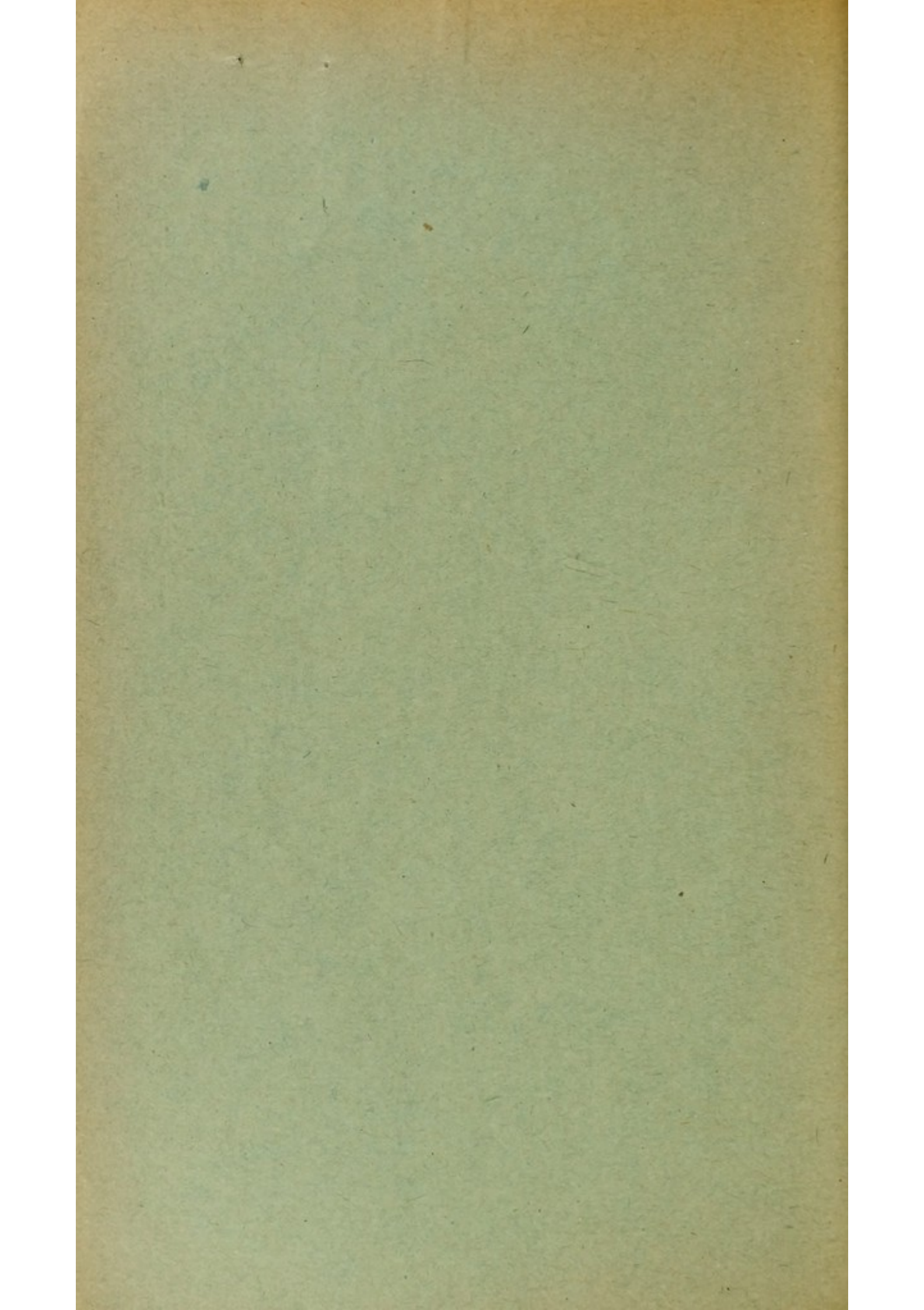
*For the Year ended 31st December, 1946.*

**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 1946.*

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1946.

The housing conditions in the Borough are far from satisfactory. Many houses are in need of repairs, but it is almost impossible to get essential repairs carried out owing to difficulties experienced in obtaining the necessary material and labour. Houses are deteriorating faster than new houses can be erected and unless more material and labour can be diverted to make habitable houses which at the present time are capable of being repaired they will shortly become so defective as to be incapable of repair at an economic cost and will have to be demolished.

The Borough has been free from serious epidemics of infectious disease. The number of cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever was well below the average. Towards the end of the year the biennial epidemic of measles commenced but it was not severe and the number of cases was not excessive.

The infant mortality rate was the second lowest the Borough has experienced and there has been a continued decline in the number of deaths of young children.

The number of births has been sufficient to replace the wastage by death and it is hoped that the rate will at least remain at this level.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,


J. E. SPENCE,

*Medical Officer of Health*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.,  
IRWELL PLACE,  
ECCLES.

30th July, 1947.





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# Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

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**Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Medical Officer  
Maternity and Child Welfare.**

Dr. J. E. SPENCE, M.B., Ch.B. (Honours) Edin.,  
D.P.H., Edinburgh and Glasgow.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health, etc.**

Dr. R. G. BUXTON, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.R.C.O.G.  
(Resigned 14/2/46).

**Consulting Obstetrician.**

Dr. W. R. ADDIS, M.C.

**Sanitary Inspectors.**

Chief Inspector : G. V. HULSE, C.R.S.I.

H. R. TAYLOR, C.R.S.I., Certif. Inspr. Meat & Food.

J. C. ANKERS, C.S.I.B., Certif. Inspr. Meat & Food (Demobilised 15/1/46)

A. MENARRY, C.S.I.B., Certif. Meat & Food (Liverpool University).

G. WATERWORTH, C.S.I.B., Certif. Inspr. Meat & Food.

**Health Visitors and School Nurses.**

Miss D. ATKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss M. E. ELLERINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss A. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss F. ISHERWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss A. M. MAKIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

**Municipal Midwives.**

Mrs. E. REYNOLDS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. P. LOMAX, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. F. BRADLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 31/12/46).

Mrs. R. STUBLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. M. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 1/9/46).

**Clerical Staff.**

Chief Clerk : A. ROGERS.

J. W. EVANS.

T. BALL (Resigned 31/8/46).

S. MURPHY (Appointed 7/10/46).

Miss D. BROUGHTON.

Miss S. FOGG.

Miss B. OSEMAN (Resigned 31/7/46).

Miss C. E. STEGGLES (Appointed 23/9/46).



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres) .. .. .	3,417
Population (Census 1931) .. .. .	44,416
„ (Estimated 1946) .. .. .	41,270
Number of inhabited houses, 1946 .. .. .	12,651
Rateable Value (31st December, 1946) .. .. .	£275,062
Sum represented by a penny rate .. .. .	£1,090

### PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The area of the Borough is 3,417 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 syntopical with the Swinton Fault. To the west are upper Carboniferous Rocks containing the Slack Lane coal seam, which crops up within 6 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.

### POPULATION.

The population at the 1921 Census was 44,242 persons and at the 1931 Census 44,416, an increase of 173 persons. The estimated population for the year 1946 as computed by the Registrar General was 41,270, a decline of 3,146 since the Census. At the 1931 Census there were 10,699 structurally separate dwellings, giving an occupation density of 4.15 persons per dwelling. At the end of last year the total number of houses in the Borough was 12,651, giving an occupation density of 3.27.



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The principal group of occupations in which the population of the Borough is employed comprises commercial, professional and clerical occupations, a large proportion of these persons being employed in Manchester. A large proportion of adult males are engaged in engineering and metal trades or are railway or transport workers, while a smaller number are engaged in textile trades, building, furniture making, etc.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
<b>Population ..</b>	41,440	40,910	40,360	40,090	39,430	39,440	41,270
<b>Live Births.</b>							
Males ....	306	268	341	333	396	313	431
Females ..	296	293	318	304	355	315	381
Total ..	602	561	659	637	751	628	812
<b>Legitimate :</b>							
Males ....	295	252	326	318	377	279	406
Females ..	287	282	298	290	342	288	362
Total ..	582	534	624	608	719	567	768
<b>Illegitimate :</b>							
Males ....	11	16	15	15	19	34	25
Females ..	9	11	20	14	13	27	19
Total ..	20	27	35	29	32	61	44
<i>Birth Rate</i>	14.5	13.7	16.3	15.8	19.0	15.9	19.6
<b>Stillbirths.</b>							
Males ....	9	11	10	7	14	15	15
Females ..	18	11	8	12	12	11	10
Total ..	27	22	18	19	26	26	25
<i>Stillbirth Rate</i>	42.9	37.7	26.6	28.9	33.4	39.0	29.0
<b>Deaths.</b>							
Males ....	349	323	297	248	272	295	271
Females ..	362	291	250	243	246	273	264
Total ..	711	614	547	491	518	568	535
<i>Death Rate ..</i>	17.1	15.0	13.5	12.2	13.1	14.4	12.9
<b>Maternal</b>							
Deaths :							
Puerperal							
Sepsis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other causes	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
<b>Infant Deaths</b>	49	49	43	35	43	42	37
<b>Infant Mor-</b>							
<b>tality Rates :</b>							
All Infants	77.0	90.0	63.7	54.0	57.2	66.0	45.0
Legitimate	75.0	85.0	60.9	54.0	55.6	70.0	40.0
Illegitimate	150.0	185.0	114.0	68.0	125.0	32.0	136.0
<b>Deaths from :</b>							
Cancer ..	71	88	88	67	79	95	79
Measles ..	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Whooping							
Cough	1	6	1	1	2	0	0
Diarrhoea							
(under 2)	5	3	2	1	4	3	6
Diphtheria	6	9	2	2	3	2	0



# CAUSES OF DEATH during the Years 1940-1946.

Cause of Death.	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
3. Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ....	1	—	3	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria.....	4	2	7	2	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—														
6. Respiratory .....	17	9	16	7	21	6	11	4	14	6	11	6	14	9
7. Non-Pulmonary ..	4	1	3	2	—	—	3	3	3	4	1	—	2	1
8. Syphilis .....	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	1
9. Influenza .....	8	4	7	4	2	1	5	7	1	1	—	1	1	6
10. Measles .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	2
13. Cancer .....	4	3	6	5	4	8	1	7	4	3	6	8	2	5
14. Cancer, Stomach and Duodenum .....	14	8	11	12	7	7	6	5	9	8	13	13	11	10
15. Cancer, Breast .....	1	6	—	8	—	12	—	12	—	7	—	9	—	8
16. Other Cancer .....	11	24	20	26	31	19	18	18	30	18	24	22	20	23
17. Diabetes .....	3	4	3	1	1	4	3	1	4	6	2	2	3	1
18. Intracranial Vascular Lesions .....	37	52	31	41	23	29	36	26	31	35	34	26	25	41
19. Heart Disease .....	54	73	51	66	74	65	62	67	65	66	59	73	54	58
20. Other Diseases, Circulatory System	7	10	6	3	3	—	—	3	2	4	4	2	6	6

21. Bronchitis .....	56	55	31	29	38	27	20	21	24	23	35	29	25	23
22. Pneumonia .....	24	23	18	8	11	9	11	17	10	7	14	12	8	7
23. Other Resp. Diseases ..	10	5	2	2	1	3	8	3	6	10	5	2	3	7
24. Ulcer, Stomach and Duodenum .....	—	1	4	1	7	1	1	1	3	—	3	1	2	—
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	3	2	1	2	4
26. Appendicitis .....	2	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	1	3	—	2	—	1
27. Other Digestive Disturbances .....	6	3	3	7	4	3	2	5	5	7	7	7	2	3
28. Nephritis .....	4	13	2	5	8	7	3	6	6	2	7	6	6	5
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
31. Premature Birth .....	11	4	7	8	4	5	2	—	6	3	3	1	6	3
32. Congenital Malformations, etc. ....	5	6	4	5	8	9	11	6	9	3	8	8	8	5
33. Suicide .....	3	3	2	—	2	1	2	—	1	2	3	2	1	—
34. Road Traffic Accidents	3	4	6	2	6	2	2	2	3	—	3	3	7	1
35. Other Violent Causes	27	13	25	9	19	6	12	1	5	4	13	1	6	6
36. All Other Causes .....	25	33	47	31	17	21	21	24	25	13	33	30	46	28
All Causes .....	349	362	323	291	297	250	248	243	272	246	295	273	271	264
TOTAL .....	711	614	614	547	547	518	491	518	568	535	568	535	535	535
DEATH RATE ..	17.1	15.0	15.0	13.5	13.5	13.1	12.2	13.1	14.4	12.9	14.4	12.9	12.9	12.9



# DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age.	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1.....	29	20	22	27	20	23	22	13	27	16	25	17	23	14
1—2.....	4	—	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	—	2	—	1
2—5.....	6	4	6	3	4	2	1	3	2	—	3	2	1	*2
5—15 .....	10	7	10	3	4	2	3	2	1	2	1	5	1	1
15—25 .....	8	10	11	4	6	5	10	6	3	4	2	5	5	4
25—45 .....	35	30	38	22	36	24	18	14	26	27	19	20	30	15
45—65 .....	94	90	77	77	104	64	74	57	68	65	104	63	74	60
65 and over.....	163	201	155	153	122	128	128	147	141	134	141	159	137	167
Total .....	349	362	323	291	297	250	248	243	270	249	295	273	271	264

## BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the Year 1946.

Provisional Figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1946, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1945. (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 1000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births.	Still- Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid & Para- typhoid Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Whoop- Cough.	Diph- theria.	In- fluenza.	Diarr- hoea & Enter- itis (under 2 Yrs.)	Total Deaths under One Year.
England and Wales . . . .	19.1	0.53	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.15	4.4	43.0
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London . . . . .	22.2	0.67	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.12	6.1	46.0
148 Smaller Towns (esti- mated resident popula- tions 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931 . . . . .	21.3	0.59	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	2.8	37.0
ECCLES . . . . .	19.6	0.60	13.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.37	45.0

THE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES for England and Wales are as follows :—

Per 1,000 Total Births . . . .	Abortion with Sepsis. 0.13	Abortion without Sepsis. 0.06	Puerperal Infections. 0.18	Others. 1.06
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# VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT during the Year 1946 and Previous Years.

Year.	Popu- lation.	NETT BIRTHS		NETT DEATHS			MATERNAL DEATHS	
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year. Number.	Under 1 year. Rate.	At All Ages. Number. Rate.	Stillbirth Rate.	Sepsis. Other Causes.
1926	45,670	778	17.0	61	78.0	526	—	0 4
1927	45,390	709	15.6	43	60.6	577	—	1 1
1928	45,200	743	16.4	49	65.9	499	—	2 2
1929	45,040	682	15.1	47	68.9	597	—	0 1
1930	45,040	639	14.2	41	64.1	539	44.5	0 2
1931	44,770	606	13.5	51	84.1	524	32.5	2 0
1932	44,434	577	13.0	42	72.8	507	47.0	0 3
1933	44,942	536	11.9	28	52.2	486	59.5	1 2
1934	43,370	514	11.8	28	54.5	487	48.0	2 2
1935	42,900	553	12.8	23	41.6	498	48.0	0 3
1936	42,770	602	14.0	33	54.0	525	55.5	2 4
1937	42,560	626	14.7	41	65.0	573	29.5	2 1
1938	42,550	593	13.9	36	60.0	521	45.5	0 1
1939	42,630	586	13.7	22	37.5	541	65.4	0 2
1940	41,440	602	14.5	47	77.0	711	42.9	0 0
1941	40,910	561	13.7	51	90.0	614	37.7	0 0
1942	40,360	659	16.3	42	63.7	547	26.6	0 0
1943	40,090	637	15.8	35	54.0	491	28.9	0 0
1944	39,430	751	19.0	43	57.2	519	33.4	0 2
1945	39,440	628	15.9	42	66.0	568	39.0	1 1
1946	41,270	812	19.6	37	45.0	535	29.0	0 0



## **Births.**

The number of children born during 1946 was 812, an increase of 188 over the average of the preceding ten years. After the 1914-1918 war there was a sharp rise in the number of births commencing in the last quarter of 1919 and continuing in the year 1920, after which the number of births declined steadily. During the decade 1930-1940 the annual number of births in the Borough was less than 600 and in 1934 reached the lowest level of 514. During the present decade the annual number of births has increased. In 1944 the number of births was 751, in 1945 628; and in 1946, 812, equivalent to a birth rate of 19.6.

A serious consequence of the low birth rate in the interval between the two wars is that there has been a considerable change in the constitution of the population, the number of young people has declined markedly and a corresponding increase in the number of old people has taken place. At the last Census there were 1,725 over the age of 70 years and 1,280 over the age of 65 years, a total of 3,000 persons over 65 years of age. It is now estimated that the total number of persons over the age of 70 years is 3,000, an increase of approximately 74%, while the number of persons aged 65-70 is 2,200. In order to maintain a static population the birth rate should not fall below its present level of 19 to 20 per 1,000 of the population, which is approximately the rate necessary for the replacement of the population.

## **Deaths.**

535 deaths occurred during the year, the number of deaths of each sex being approximately equal. 37 deaths occurred in the first year of life, but only 15 deaths occurred between the ages of 1 and 25 years. Although little change in the trend of infant mortality has taken place during the past 20 years there has been a steady decline in the mortality among children and adolescents up to 25 years. 55 per cent. of the deaths were of people over the age of 65 years.

Cancer continues to be a major cause of death, being responsible for over 15% of the total deaths, heart and circulatory diseases for 35% and respiratory disease for 14%.

## **Maternal Deaths.**

There were no maternal deaths during the year. It is satisfactory to note there has been a steady decline in the maternal mortality rate during the past 20 years. For the decade 1927 to 1936 the number of maternal deaths was 30 and the maternal mortality rate was 4.9 per 1,000, whilst for the decade 1937 to



1946 the total number of maternal deaths was 10, equivalent to a maternal mortality rate of 1.5. Of the 10 maternal deaths during the past decade 3 were due to sepsis and 7 to other causes, while in the preceding decade 10 deaths were due to sepsis and 20 to other causes.

### **Stillbirths.**

The stillbirth rate has shown a considerable reduction during the past 15 years. For the last three quinquennial periods the average rate has been 46.3, 48.8 and 33.1 per 1,000 births respectively, and for 1946 it was 29.0 per 1,000 births.

# GENERAL

## PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### Laboratory Facilities.

All pathological specimens, as well as samples of milk for bacteriological examination, 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 323 examinations were made at the laboratories.

Month.	Diphtheria.		Ice Cream.		Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.	
	Total	+	Total	Not Satisfactory	Total	+
January . . . .	25	1	—	—	2	1
February . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—
March . . . . .	19	2	—	—	—	—
April . . . . .	42	6	—	—	2	—
May . . . . .	25	—	3	—	3	—
June . . . . .	9	1	—	—	2	—
July . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—
August . . . . .	11	—	—	—	3	—
September . . .	10	2	—	—	1	—
October . . . .	36	1	—	—	2	—
November . . . .	15	—	—	—	1	—
December . . .	9	—	—	—	1	—
Totals . . . .	213	13	3	—	17	1

### Various Investigations.

Milk Bacterial count. and Coli . . . .	45
Haemolytic Streptococci . . . . .	27
Staphylococci . . . . .	3
Faeces . . . . .	11
Urine . . . . .	1
Ringworm . . . . .	1
Wasserman . . . . .	1
Vincent's Angina . . . . .	1



## PUBLIC BATHS.

There are two swimming pools, the male pool containing approximately 63,000 gallons and the female pool 48,000 gallons. The water from both pools is driven by an electrically-operated pump to three 8 foot Bell's Pressure Filters, being automatically dosed with alum and soda en route. After filtration, ammonia and chlorine gas are added to the water, which is then aerated and warmed and returned to the pools. The filters are capable of dealing with 28,000 gallons per hour, and the whole of the water in the two baths can be passed through in 4 hours. The treatment of the water is controlled by regular estimations of the *pH* value and amount of available chlorine.

In addition to the two bathing pools there are 20 slipper baths for males and 16 for females, which are well patronised.

The result of the bacteriological examination of the water from the swimming baths during the year was quite satisfactory.

### Result of Examination of Water from the Swimming Baths.

Date.	Origin of Sample.	Coliform Organisms.	
		found in	not found
3/4/46	Female Bath .....	—	100 ml.
14/5/46	Male Bath .....	100 ml.	—
10/9/46	Male Bath .....	—	100 ml.
18/9/46	Female Bath .....	—	100 ml.

### Result of Chemical Analysis from Swimming Baths.

	FEMALE BATH		MALE BATH	
<i>pH</i> Value ....	7.7	6.6	7.4	6.5
Free Chlorine parts per million	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.4
Appearance ..	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.
Ammonia ....	Faint Trace.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nitrites .....	Trace.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Remarks ....	Free Chloride deficient	<i>pH</i> slightly outside range.	Free Chloride slightly deficient	<i>pH</i> slightly outside range.

### Ambulance Facilities.

Two motor ambulances are maintained at the Fire Station for conveying sick and accident cases. During the year 3,209 calls were made for the conveyance of 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. Two district nurses are employed by the Eccles District Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of non-infectious illness at home.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES. With the exception of scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever such advice and assistance in the nursing of cases of infectious diseases and puerperal fever as may be necessary is given by the Health Visitors. During the year 114 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 :

Bronchitis and Pneumonia.. .. .	6
Measles .. .. .	76
Chicken Pox .. .. .	13
Whooping Cough .. .. .	19

Visits are paid twice daily, if necessary, 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.

Eccles Corporation. *Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.*

(1) **Infant Consultations.**

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,  
2-0 to 4-30 p.m. ;

Tuesday and Wednesday, 9-30 to 12 noon.

(2) **Ante Natal Clinic.**

Every Friday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-0  
p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Eccles Divisional Executive Committee (Lancashire County Council). *School Clinic, Irwell Place, Eccles.*

(1) **Minor Ailments Clinic.**

Daily 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

(2) **Dental Clinic.**

Monday to Thursday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,  
2-0 p.m.



- (3) **Inspection Clinic.** Friday, 2-0 p.m.
- (4) **Ophthalmic Clinic.** By appointment.
- (5) **Orthopaedic Clinic,** *Longfield Lodge, Cadishead.*  
Third Thursday in each month, 2-30 p.m.

*Infant Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.*

- (6) **Speech Therapy Clinic.**  
Monday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-0 p.m.  
to 4-0 p.m.
- (7) **Dermatological Clinic.**  
Alternate Wednesdays, 10-30 a.m.

**Lancashire  
County  
Council.**

**Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

*Gilda Brook Road, Eccles.*

- (1) Tuesday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. Friday, 10-0  
a.m. to 12 noon.

**Salford  
Corporation.**

*Salford Municipal Clinic for Venereal Diseases.*

Sundays, 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 3-30  
p.m. to 6-30 p.m.  
Mondays to Fridays, 8-30 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.  
Saturdays, 8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 7-0  
p.m. to 8-30 p.m.

## **HOSPITALS.**

No change in the hospital accommodation for the area has taken place during the year ; general cases are admitted to Park Hospital and the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, 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.

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

Cases of infectious diseases and puerperal pyrexia 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.

## **Public Health Legislation in Force.**

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 2, 3 and 4).

Eccles Corporation Act, 1901.

Eccles (Housing of the Working Classes) Order, 1902.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Borough of Eccles (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924.



Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Part 7. Sections 85 and 86.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Part 2).

Eccles (Supervision of Midwives) Order, 1930.

Eccles (Supervision of Midwives) Amendment Order, 1938.

Eccles (Midwifery—Prohibition of Unqualified Persons) Order, 1938.

Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938—Sections 115 and 116.

### **Bye-Laws, Regulations, etc.**

Houses let in Lodgings.

Good Rule and Government.

Closing Order

(Butchers' Shops).

Closing Order

(Boot and Shoe Shops).

Smoke Abatement.

Nuisances.

Slaughter Houses.

Common Lodging Houses.

Offensive Trades.

New Streets and Buildings.

Barbers and Hairdressers.

Weekly Half-Holiday Order, 1927.

Employment of Children.

Nursing Homes.

Improvement of Housing  
Conditions.

Eccles Fish & Chip Friers' Weekly  
Half-Holiday Order, 1939.



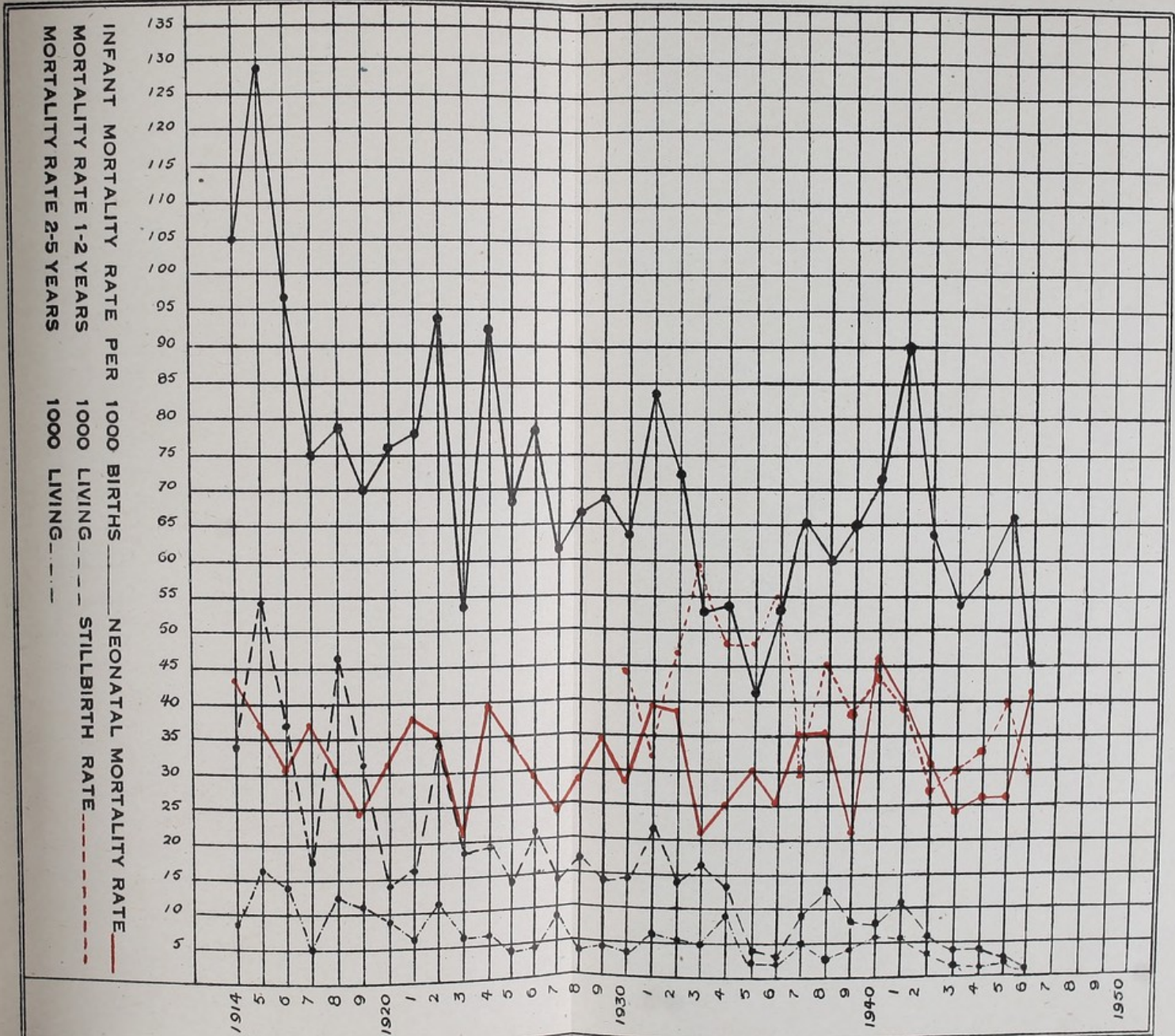
### Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 year.

SUMMARY, 1940-1946.			
Bronchitis and Pneumonia . . . . .	24.6 %		
Gastro Enteritis . . . . .	9.1 %		
Pre-Natal or Natal Causes . . . . .	42.2 %		
		DEATHS.	
		Within 1 day . . . . .	15.5 %
		1-7 days . . . . .	16.5 %
		1-3 weeks . . . . .	14.5 %
		Total under 1 month.	44.9 %

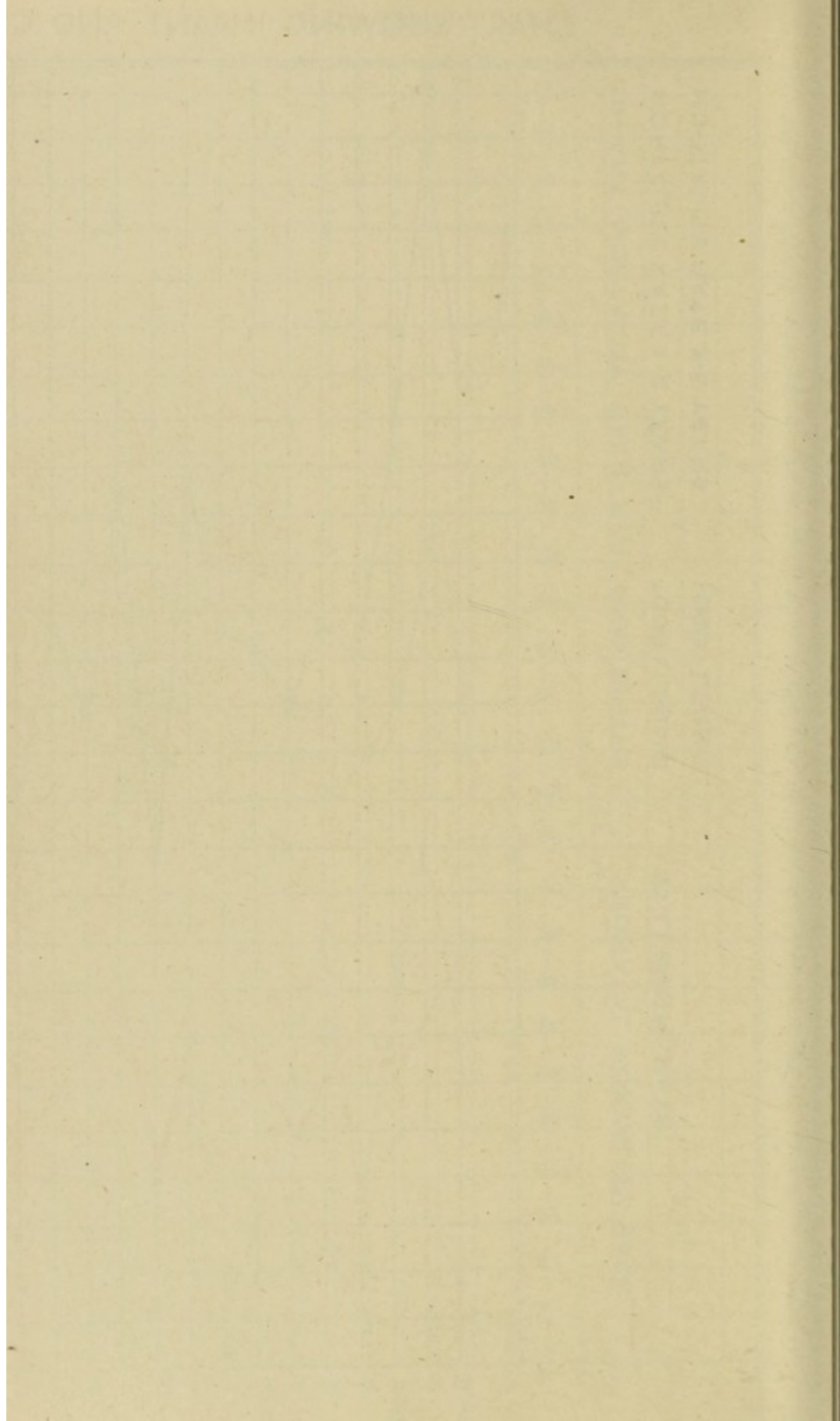
Bronchitis and Pneumonia . . . . .	24.6%
Gastro Enteritis . . . . .	9.1%
Pre-Natal or Natal Causes . . . . .	42.2%



CHART SHOWING INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY, 1914-1946.







## INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1946 there were 37 deaths of infants under one year of age, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 45 per 1,000 births, the lowest recorded since 1935. There is still much room for further improvement in the infant mortality rate as too many deaths occur from causes which might be prevented. During the past seven years 24.6% of the infant deaths which have occurred in the Borough have been certified as due to bronchitis or pneumonia. These conditions may in some instances have been sequelae of other infections, but in a large proportion of cases the children have been infected by persons suffering from acute catarrhal conditions. Few mothers realise how easily babies may be infected by coming into contact with those suffering from catarrh. Mothers suffering from colds should always wear a mask over the nose and mouth when nursing babies. Children and well-meaning neighbours and relations should not fondle and kiss them, and mothers should avoid taking infants into crowded and badly ventilated places such as crowded buses and even the waiting halls of hospital out-patient departments.

Seven deaths were due to gastro-intestinal disorders, a rather higher proportion than usual. Lack of adequate care in the preparation of feeds and the bottles may be responsible for some of these deaths, but overfeeding or unsuitable feeding no doubt has been the primary cause of the disorder in a number of cases. There are still too many mothers who will not persevere with breast feeding. They are too anxious that their babies should thrive and be as big as any others they may see, and there is a natural tendency to overfeed. It is difficult to persuade mothers that the big fat babies are not always the healthiest and the baby who wins a prize in a baby show is not always the best baby.

There is no doubt that breast feeding is the best for the baby and ultimately the least trouble for the mother, but the institution of breast feeding is not always a simple straightforward matter. There are little difficulties to overcome at the commencement before the baby can become adjusted to the supply and some patience and trouble is necessary. Unfortunately the young mother is over-anxious and worried and is willing to accept any advice offered, while there are too many relatives and busy-bodies ready to give advice which is bad. The mother is told that her breast milk is too weak or not agreeing with her child and is advised to adopt some other method of feeding. In a large proportion of these cases if the mother would seek competent advice before discontinuing breast feeding the difficulties could be adjusted and breast feeding continued.



Causes operating before or during birth were responsible for 40% of the infant deaths. The importance of careful ante-natal supervision combined with good midwifery cannot be stressed too strongly as a means for the reduction of neo-natal mortality.

In addition to the decline in infant mortality there has also been a steady fall in the mortality of children under school age. During the year there was one death of a child aged 1-2 years and three of children aged 2-5 years, equivalent to a mortality rate of 1.7 per 1,000 children aged 1-2 years and 1.6 per 1,000 children aged 2-5 years.

## **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

During the year only 15 notifications of diphtheria were confirmed. It is now 23 years since the incidence of the disease in the Borough was as low. In 1923, 12 cases were notified; in 1924 and 1925, 18 cases were notified in each year, but in subsequent years the number of cases increased considerably. In 1929, 91 cases were notified; in 1932, 76 cases; and in 1934 the total number of notifications was 156. In 1936-37 there was an extensive outbreak of diphtheria in December, January and February, and again in 1940 there was a further outbreak of diphtheria in February and March, the total number of cases notified during the year being 148. Since then the number of cases of the disease notified each year has fallen steadily.

It is not possible to claim that the whole of this improvement is due to the immunisation. It must be remembered that all infectious diseases occur in cycles and it may be possible that some of the reduction in the incidence of diphtheria may be due to general causes and not to immunisation alone. At the end of the year 48.8% of the children under 5 years and 78.5% of the children aged 5-15 years had been immunised, and a considerable number of these persons (approximately 31%) have received a further boosting dose. There can be no doubt that the reduction in the number of cases of diphtheria is to a great extent due to the higher proportion of children immunised.

The district has also been fairly free from scarlet fever, only 42 cases having been notified during the year, of which 22 occurred among children aged 5-15 years and 13 in younger children. There has been no epidemic spread of the disease, and



in most of the cases no evident connection with another known case has been discovered. In a number of cases it is very doubtful whether the disease was a true scarlet fever.

183 cases of measles were notified, most of which occurred in the month of December, and the epidemic has continued into the present year.

During the year 55 cases of whooping cough were notified. All the cases occurred during the second half of the year, 14 in July and 18 in December.

142 cases of scabies have been notified during the year, 58 of whom were under the age of 15 and the remainder over 15 years. During the year 540 cases and contacts have been treated at the Baths. Infection with the *sarcoptes scabiei* is a family infection rather than an individual one, and every endeavour is made, when a case of scabies is notified, to persuade the whole family to submit to adequate treatment, but there are still some contacts who refuse to accept treatment at the Baths in spite of persuasion. Treatment of the infected person alone

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Persons Inoculated each year.      New Cases.

Year of Birth	Year Inoculated												Total
	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	Prior to 1936	
1946	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
1945	277	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	281
1944	136	304	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
1943	43	94	246	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384
1942	40	41	87	222	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405
	Total under 5 on 31/12/46, 1543 (48.83%)												
1941	48	23	33	85	209	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	399
1940	47	38	46	42	165	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	453
1939	48	34	63	93	146	128	33	—	—	—	—	—	545
1938	12	23	65	72	136	74	56	36	—	—	—	—	474
1937	2	19	63	117	161	94	19	28	19	1	—	—	523
1936	3	6	30	80	161	121	18	15	11	4	—	—	449
1935	2	3	19	30	134	139	30	38	13	15	3	—	426
1934	3	4	9	16	74	92	76	50	47	13	3	5	392
1933	—	5	4	15	60	45	37	49	60	48	12	14	349
1932	1	3	3	18	64	36	37	26	84	73	6	16	367
	Total aged 5—14 on 31/12/46, 4377 (78.58%)												
Prior to 1932	2	1	8	40	130	175	209	19	171	693	26	161	1635
	Total aged 15 and over, 1635.												
Total	692	602	681	831	1455	1020	515	261	405	847	50	196	7555



very frequently fails to clear up the condition as other members of the family may have become infected and, although they may show little or no signs of the disease, they may re-infect treated members of the family. There is undoubtedly also a large amount of unrecognised scabies in the district. People are very reluctant to admit they have scabies; they prefer the condition to be called by any other name and, in consequence, fail to have adequate treatment. A number of skin conditions are not being treated by doctors, the sufferers obtaining ointment from chemists, and many of these persons are undoubtedly suffering from scabies and continuing to spread the disease. Ample powers exist for dealing with recognised cases of the disease, but there is no power to compel a person who has been in contact with infection to submit to treatment unless he shows recognisable evidence of infection.

### BOOSTING DOSES.

Year of Birth	Year of Boosting Dose.							Total	
	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940		
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total recd. boosting dose aged under 5 on 31/12/46, 46 (1·46%)
1943	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	
1942	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	40	
1941	76	36	4	—	—	—	—	116	Total recd. boosting dose aged 5—14 yrs. on 31/12/46 1747 (31·36%)
1940	76	91	37	—	—	—	—	204	
1939	131	96	65	32	—	—	—	324	
1938	51	77	58	54	11	2	—	253	
1937	4	57	54	70	25	—	—	210	
1936	2	—	27	56	23	7	—	115	
1935	2	5	2	8	47	25	—	89	
1934	—	2	3	5	78	48	1	137	
1933	—	—	—	3	80	63	—	146	
1932	1	1	6	2	74	67	2	153	
Prior to 1932	—	—	4	10	162	192	1	369	Total recd. boosting dose aged 15 and over on 31/12/46, 369
Total	387	367	260	240	500	404	4	2162	GRAND TOTAL.



## MEASLES.

Measles occurs fairly regularly in biennial epidemics, usually in the winter months, commencing in December and reaching a maximum in late January or February. It is a very serious disease in young children, the younger the child the greater the danger of a fatal termination. Fortunately most children acquire some temporary immunity to the disease from the mother which protects them during the first few months of life and it is not often that a child under the age of six months contracts the disease. Measles is difficult to control as it is highly infectious three to four days before a diagnosis can be made by the appearance of the characteristic rash. We cannot hope, therefore, to effect a reduction in the incidence of or mortality from the disease by notification alone. Education is the best method of preventing infection by measles and this can be spread most successfully by the following up of all notifications by health visitors who are then able to warn parents against the complications which may arise and stress the importance of protecting young children from infection as long as possible.

The notification of measles in this district was instituted by a general order made by the Ministry of Health in 1916, and when this order was revoked notification was continued by a special order made in 1920. All notified cases are visited and the parents advised on the nursing of the cases and the prevention of the spread of infection to younger members of the family. I have no doubt that the fall in mortality from this disease during the past 25 years may be attributed, to a great extent, to the education of mothers in the prevention of infection among younger children and the anticipation of complications which may arise. One practically never hears now of a mother allowing uninfected children to be with others suffering from measles so that they can get the infection and be finished with it.

Although the number of children under the age of three who contract measles shows little tendency to fall, the mortality rate among these children shows a considerable reduction over the past 25 years. The mortality from measles among children of all ages has steadily fallen from 10.9 per 1,000 cases in 1921-25 to 1.4 per 1,000 in 1941-45. The annual average number of cases has fallen from 620 in the years 1921-25 to 430 in 1941-45, and the average annual number of deaths from 6.8 to 0.6. In the quinquennium 1921-25, the deaths of young children under one year was 41 per 1,000 cases, of children 1-2 years 35 per 1,000 and 2-3 years 32 per 1,000. For the quinquennium 1941-45 the number of deaths under one year was 26 per 1,000, and no deaths occurred among older children. It must be granted that the disease may have changed its nature and the infecting virus



become less virulent, but we are no doubt entitled to claim that the reduction in mortality is to some extent the result of propaganda and education of the mothers.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was added to the list of diseases notifiable in Eccles in June, 1924. Permission to add this disease to the list of notifiable diseases was sought not because it was thought possible by notification to prevent the spread of the disease but to enable the department to obtain early information of cases of whooping cough so that they might be followed up by the health visitors who could advise the parents with regard to treatment and the prevention of the spread of infection. The spread of whooping cough is more difficult to prevent than is the spread of measles. In whooping cough the patient has the usual signs and symptoms of catarrh which may be present for 10 to 14 days before the characteristic cough develops, during which period the disease is highly infectious but when the spasmodic cough enables a definite diagnosis to be made the infectivity of the condition is waning. Like measles, whooping cough is particularly dangerous in young children, particularly those under two years, and it is important that they should be guarded against infection

## WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

### Persons Inoculated each year.

Year of Birth.	Year Inoculated.						
	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	Total	
1946....	11	—	—	—	—	11	Total inoculated aged under five years on 31/12/46 <b>987</b> (31.23%)
1945....	152	5	—	—	—	157	
1944....	54	233	10	—	—	297	
1943....	6	39	189	17	—	251	
1942....	1	8	57	194	11	271	
1941....	—	2	6	35	139	182	Total inoculated aged 5 to 14 yrs. on 31/12/45 <b>421</b> (7.56%)
1940....	1	2	4	5	89	101	
1939....	1	1	5	11	57	75	
1938....	1	1	3	4	25	34	
1937....	—	—	—	1	11	12	
1936....	—	—	1	4	2	7	
1935....	—	—	1	5	3	9	
1934....	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1933....	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1932....	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Totals	227	292	276	276	337	1408	
Nett Births	812	628	751	637	659	3487	



as long as possible. The visiting of notified cases gives the health visitors an opportunity of pointing out the danger of the disease to younger members of the family and advising on simple measures to minimise the risk of the spread of infection. The number of notified cases of whooping cough in the last four quinquennia was 1,340, 1,223, 1,733 and 847, while the corresponding number of deaths was 18, 12, 4 and 10. The number of deaths in the quinquennium 1941-45 was increased by a more severe epidemic of whooping cough during the severe winter of 1941. Apart from the increased number of deaths in this year the mortality from whooping cough has declined steadily since 1924. Most of the deaths from this disease occur in children under the age of two years and only 22% occur in older children. The reduction in the mortality from whooping cough can mainly be placed to the credit of the policy of promptly visiting notified cases during the past 20 years.

### MEASLES.

Age Group	CASE MORTALITY.				
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1936-40	1941-45
0—1	41.2	30.5	10.9	10.4	26.1
1—2	35.2	13.5	56.5	5.7	0.0
2—3	32.1	8.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
3—4	2.5	6.0	5.8	3.5	0.0
4—5	0.0	7.5	4.7	0.0	0.0
5—10	3.1	0.8	1.2	2.9	0.0
All ages ....	10.9	6.9	7.8	2.8	1.4
Cases notified	3,116	3,453	2,182	1,817	2,157

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Age Group.	CASE MORTALITY.			
	1926-30	1931-35	1936-40	1941-45
0—1	62.5	65.4	18.2	98.0
1—2	40.3	22.9	12.3	10.3
2—3	6.0	0.0	4.9	9.1
3—4	5.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
4—5	4.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
5—10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All ages ....	13.4	9.8	2.9	11.8
Cases notified	1,340	1,223	1,733	847



In 1942 immunisation against whooping cough was offered to parents at the Welfare Centre. At first the prophylatic prepared by Messrs. Parke Davis was used, but since May, 1945, alum precipitated vaccine prepared by Glaxo Laboratories has been used. Immunisation is carried out about the age of one year and a total of 1,408 children have now been immunised against whooping cough, representing 43% of the children born in the years 1941-45. It is too early to express any definite opinion on the efficiency of immunisation, but it is worth recording that since 1943 the annual average of notified cases of whooping cough has been much smaller and there have been no deaths from this disease in children over the age of one year.

### Deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough, 1917 - 1946.

Year.	MEASLES.					WHOOPIING COUGH.				
	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	Total	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	Total
1917 ..	—	1	4	—	5	1	5	—	—	6
1918 ..	—	1	2	1	4	2	5	3	—	10
1919 ..	1	3	1	—	5	1	2	6	1	10
1920 ..	1	1	—	—	2	4	1	1	—	6
1921 ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
1922 ..	4	5	7	2	18	7	8	2	—	17
1923 ..	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
1924 ..	2	3	3	2	10	4	4	3	—	11
1925 ..	—	—	3	—	3	2	1	3	—	6
1926 ..	—	1	—	1	2	3	2	1	—	6
1927 ..	—	1	3	1	5	2	—	—	—	2
1928 ..	2	2	1	1	6	—	1	1	—	2
1929 ..	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	4
1930 ..	4	1	4	—	9	2	1	1	—	4
1931 ..	—	3	1	—	4	4	—	1	—	5
1932 ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	3
1933 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
1934 ..	1	4	4	1	10	1	1	—	—	2
1935 ..	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1936 ..	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
1937 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938 ..	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	1
1939 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
1940 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1941 ..	2	—	—	—	2	5	—	1	—	6
1942 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
1943 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1944 ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
1945 ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1946 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### New Cases and Mortality, 1946.

Years.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20 .. ..	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1
20—25 .. ..	3	5	2	2	2	1	—	—
25—35 .. ..	4	5	1	2	4	4	—	—
35—45 .. ..	3	4	—	1	6	3	1	—
45—55 .. ..	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65 .. ..	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
65 and over	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Totals .. ..	18	17	6	8	15	11	1	1

### Distribution of Notifications in Wards.

Wards.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	All Cases.
Barton .. .. .	3	1	4
Eccles .. .. .	2	2	4
Irwell .. .. .	4	1	5
Monton .. .. .	7	2	9
Patricroft .. .. .	6	4	10
Trafford .. .. .	8	1	9
Westwood Park .. .. .	2	1	3
Winton .. .. .	3	2	5
Borough .. .. .	35	14	49



# 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 1946.

Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED.												Hospital.		Total Deaths	
	Total Cases at all Ages	YEARS.											Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.		
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65				65 and over.
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	42	—	6	6	—	16	6	4	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	15	—	—	—	—	8	4	2	—	1	—	—	15	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary	32	3	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	7	3	4	—	—	—	} 14
Influenzal	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	
Erysipelas .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophth. Neonatorum ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—																—
Pulmonary .....	35	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	10	2	—	—	—	26
Non-Pulmonary....	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	2
Measles .....	183	5	20	25	33	34	65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles .....	21	1	2	2	—	5	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	55	4	8	8	13	7	13	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1
Polio-encephalitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Scat ies .....	142	2	3	2	6	2	30	13	18	33	16	3	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	572	16	35	44	59	49	142	33	28	78	34	16	27	1	—	45



# RECORD OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1936-1946.

DISEASES.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified
	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
Psittacosis .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	49	75	123	33	46	44	111	125	94	66	42
Diphtheria .....	57	74	55	62	148	113	69	73	27	55	15
Enteric Fever .....	3	2	1	1	3	4	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia....	11	7	8	3	2	3	4	3	2	3	6
Pneumonia—											
Acute Primary .....	35	32	33	37	27	36	13	24	25	30	32
Acute Influenzal ..	5	11	2	12	10	3	2	5	4	—	5
Erysipelas .....	19	27	20	25	18	12	16	8	13	13	17
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	2	1	1	3	8	1	—	1	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	3	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	4	1	1	2
Ophthalmia .....	2	1	1	1	3	8	14	10	3	2	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	41	45	46	47	35	14	54	40	32	42	35
Other Tuberculosis ..	27	15	25	18	14	12	22	10	14	9	14
Measles .....	654	36	1027	8	703	466	547	262	283	599	183
German Measles .....	163	13	16	10	1101	21	70	42	309	17	21
Whooping Cough .....	373	207	151	299	91	370	84	130	227	36	55
Polio Encephalitis....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	1445	550	1514	558	2209	1115	1012	737	1039	879	578
	71	80	63	45	100	85	55	70	52	56	45



## SUPERVISION OF THE MILK SUPPLY.

A large proportion of the milk distributed in the Borough of Eccles is graded as Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised milk. Some of the milk is still delivered in bulk, for retail as loose milk, and a small proportion is produced locally.

During the year, 11 samples of tuberculin tested milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and on four occasions the milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue test. In only two samples were no bacterium coli found in 0.1 ml. In three samples the plate count showed over 100,000 organisms per ml. and in one instance over one million. The co-operation of the County Sanitary Inspectors was sought and the farm visited frequently to advise on precautions to prevent contamination at the source. Tubercle bacilli were not found in any of the samples.

Twenty-four samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and all but one satisfied the methylene blue test. In ten samples no bacterium coli were found in 0.1 ml. and in only two samples were bacterium coli found in all three tubes in 0.01 ml. In seven instances the total number of organisms per ml. by the plate count exceed 100,000. In all instances the phosphatase test was satisfactory, indicating that the milk had been adequately treated. The organisms found on plate culture were in the main of the harmless thermophyllic type. It is unsatisfactory, however, that adequately pasteurised milk should contain bacterium coli which are most probably introduced after heat treatment during bottling or capping the filled bottles.

Full bottles on delivery to consumers are occasionally found to have a dirty sediment due to imperfect removal of dirty milk residues by the mechanical washer. A very large proportion of the purchasers of bottled pasteurised milk will not take the trouble to rinse out the bottles after use, and in some instances use them as containers for other liquids; these remarks apply to pint bottles and to a less extent to one-third pint bottles. If milk residues are left in the bottles, particularly in warm weather, they sour rapidly due to the growth of organisms, and the milk evaporates leaving a hard deposit on the glass which no mechanical washer can remove. Paint, oil and similar liquids often placed in the bottles cannot be satisfactorily removed and the bottles have to be destroyed. Bottles with sour and dirty residues cannot be cleansed by the mechanical washer but should be cleansed by hand, and the passage of such bottles through the washer and their distribution after filling is due to the carelessness and indifference of the operatives, who appear to take less interest in their work now than formerly. Unless the



operatives show a marked improvement in the care and attention paid to their simple duties, the distribution of unclean bottles will continue. The only satisfactory solution to the problem will be the substitution of non-returnable containers for glass bottles, a change which will require an allocation of suitable material for the containers.

Two samples of milk were taken from bulk tankers on delivery and both were found to be extremely unsatisfactory. One was found to contain 5,000,000 organisms per ml. and the other 1,230,000, while bacterium coli were found in all tubes in 0.01 ml. No improvement appears to be effected by the Milk Marketing Board in the cleanliness of milk supplied in bulk, and they appear to rest content in the hope that adequate heat treatment will destroy any organisms and make the milk reasonably safe.

Two samples of heat treated milk were examined and both were satisfactory.

Five samples of sterilized milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

Seven samples of raw loose milk were examined bacteriologically. Five were satisfactory, but two were found to have bacterium coli in all three tubes in 0.01 ml. In six of the samples no tubercle bacilli were found but they were present in the other sample. The herd was examined, and one animal suffering from tuberculosis was removed for slaughter.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 150 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act of which 4 were found to be unsatisfactory. 103 were samples of milk, of which 77 were formal samples and 26 informal, while 47 were informal samples of other foods. The foods sampled were as follows :—

	<i>Number of Samples.</i>	<i>Number unsatisfactory.</i>
Milk .. .. .	103	2
Castor Oil .. .. .	2	—
Seidlitz Powders .. .. .	2	—
Epsom Salts .. .. .	2	—
Boracic Ointment .. .. .	2	1
Sulphur Ointment .. .. .	2	—
Butter .. .. .	2	—
Margarine .. .. .	2	—
Cooking Fat .. .. .	2	—
Sugar .. .. .	2	—
Glycerine .. .. .	2	—
Tartaric Acid .. .. .	1	—
Self-Raising Flour .. .. .	2	—
Baking Powder .. .. .	4	—
Gelatine .. .. .	1	—
Mustard Compound .. .. .	2	—
Oatmeal .. .. .	1	—
Malt Vinegar .. .. .	2	—
Jam .. .. .	2	—
Marmalade .. .. .	2	—
Strawberry Flavouring .. .. .	1	—
Raspberry Flavouring .. .. .	1	—
Ground Ginger .. .. .	2	—
Mixed Spice .. .. .	2	—
Arrowroot .. .. .	1	—
Malted Milk .. .. .	1	—
Shredded Suet .. .. .	1	1
Lemon Curd .. .. .	1	—
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>	<hr/> 4 <hr/>

### Sample No. 882.

Sample obtained from producer/retailer in course of his round. On analysis found to contain 2·9% milk fat and 8·46% solids not fat. Letter of caution to producer.



**Sample No. 892.**

Sample of Boracic Ointment purchased at a small mixed business. Found to contain 70% excess of Boric Acid and not correctly labelled. Manufacturer withdrew all stock.

**Sample No. 988.**

Sample of Shredded Suet. Found to be deficient in fat content. Vendor/mixer cautioned. Sale of this commodity ceased.

**Sample No. 994.**

Sample taken on delivery to large Dairy from producer. On analysis found to contain 2.8% milk fat and 8.44% solids not fat. Letter of caution to producer.

## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

The close co-ordination between the maternity and child welfare service and the school medical service has been maintained and every endeavour is made to unify the two services. All the clinic facilities of the school medical service are available for infants and toddlers, and the records of each child are continuous from birth up to school-leaving age and its health supervision is conducted by the same personnel throughout this period.

During the year 783 first visits have been made to infants and young children in their homes, and 3,629 re-visits have been made to children under the age of 1 year, 2,626 re-visits to children aged 1 to 2 years, and 3,779 to children aged 2 to 5 years—a total of 10,817 visits to homes. The elementary schools are open to children over the age of 3 years, and approximately 30% of the children aged 3 to 4 years and 60% of the children aged 4 to 5 years are in more or less regular attendance at school. In addition, 10,362 visits were made to the Infant Welfare Centre by infants, 2,955 by children aged 1 to 2 years, and 1,041 by children aged 2 to 5 years.

720 special visits have been paid to the homes of young children suffering from measles, whooping cough, chicken pox or broncho pneumonia.

The close co-operation of the midwives and health visitors is essential for the successful supervision of infants. The health visitor should visit the home on the day following that on which the midwife ceases to attend and should keep the infant and mother under close supervision as it is at this time that breast feeding is so often discontinued. In order to maintain close



supervision over infants the Council has decided to appoint a sixth health visitor and to relieve congestion at the Welfare Centre to institute an additional session each Wednesday morning.

Age.	Home Visits.		Attendance Centre.		Total.	
	No. of visits.	Average per child.	No. of visits.	Average per child.	No. of visits.	Average per child.
0—1 (Primary)	783	5.63	10,362	13.23	14,774	18.86
(Subsequent)	3,629					
1—2.. .. .	2,626	3.35	2,955	3.77	5,581	7.12
2—3.. .. .	2,061	2.63	740	.94	2,801	3.57
3—4.. .. .	1,226	1.56	251	.32	1,477	1.88
4—5.. .. .	492	.62	50	.06	542	.68
Total ..	10,817	13.79	14,358	18.32	25,175	32.11

### Special Visits.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia.. .. .	6
Measles .. .. .	76
Whooping Cough .. .. .	19
Chicken Pox .. .. .	13
Foster Children .. .. .	15
Expectant Mothers .. .. .	481
Miscellaneous .. .. .	110
Total .. .. .	720

The Infant Welfare Centre has been open on four afternoons and on Tuesday morning each week for the weighing and supervision of infants and toddlers. The number of new children who attended the Centre during the year was 677, of whom 646 were under 1 year of age, equal to 79.5% of the children born, and 31 were between 1 to 5 years. The total number of children in attendance at the Centre during the year was 1,239. The Centre was open on 252 sessions during the year, the total attendance of mothers being 13,845 and of children 14,358, the daily average being 55 mothers, 41.1 infants and 15.8 children aged 1 to 5 years. No special clinic for toddlers has been established, but they are encouraged to attend the ordinary sessions at the Centre and the response has been fairly good, as approximately one-third of the total attendances at the Centre are made by children aged 1 to 5 years, and approximately one-third of the children examined by the Medical Officer are also toddlers.



## Summary of Attendances at the Infant Welfare Centre.

1946.	Number of Sessions.	Children					Mothers.
		0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	
1st Quarter ..	63	2087	715	175	53	12	2918
2nd Quarter	63	2738	802	186	51	21	3627
3rd Quarter ..	64	2942	782	180	72	9	3861
4th Quarter ..	62	2595	656	199	75	8	3439
Total ..	252	10362	2955	740	251	50	13845
Avg. per Session		41.1	11.7	2.9	1.0	0.2	54.9

The Health Visitors spent 252 sessions at the Centre during the year and I attended on 207 sessions. 646 new babies were examined, and 2,187 under 1 year of age, 1,230 under 2 years and 633 under 5 years were re-examined; a total of 4,696 examinations.

It is very gratifying to report that there has been a steady increase in the percentage of children born in this district who have attended the Welfare Centre during the first year of life. Twenty years ago the number of children visiting the Centre during the first year of life was approximately 70% of the children born, but during the past four years this percentage has risen to over 80%.

Year.	Nett Births.	No. of children under 1 year attending Centre	Percentage.
1925	793	597	75.3
1926	778	535	68.8
1927	709	541	76.3
1928	743	538	72.4
1929	682	489	71.7
1930	639	502	78.6
1931	606	450	74.3
1932	577	458	79.4
1933	536	393	73.3
1934	514	380	73.9
1935	553	407	73.6
1936	602	438	72.7
1937	626	443	70.8
1938	593	450	75.9
1939	586	494	84.3
1940	602	465	77.2
1941	561	448	79.8
1942	659	528	80.1
1943	637	543	85.2
1944	751	661	88.0
1945	628	543	86.4
1946	812	646	79.5



## **Care of Illegitimate Children.**

A large proportion of the unmarried mothers have attended the Ante-Natal Clinic and in all cases they have been seen by myself and appropriate help and advice has been given. Assistance has been given to the mother before and during confinement and, when the mother has not been able to keep her child at home or to find employment where she could keep her baby, the mother has been given assistance in placing the child with suitable foster parents or advice and help in arranging for the adoption of the child. Assistance has also been given to a number of unmarried mothers who have temporarily removed into the district to reside until the baby has been born.

## **Child Life Protection.**

At the beginning of the year there were on the Register four children in the care of foster parents. During the year one child was adopted by its foster parents, one was transferred to the care of relatives, one was transferred to another area, and two was added to the Register, leaving three children on the Register at the end of the year. During the year 17 visits were paid to these children.

## **Care of Children of Working Women.**

No war-time nursery has been established in Eccles, but part of one infants' school has been adapted as a war-time nursery class and was opened in January, 1944, while a special building has also been erected in Westwood Park Ward for this purpose. During the year the average number of children of working women who have been minded under the Corporation's scheme has been 5 under 1 year of age, 5 aged 1 to 5 years, and in addition arrangements were made for the care of 5 children attending school. In most cases the children have been cared for by women living near their own homes who are known to both the mothers and the children, and the children have had the benefit of individual care. At the end of the year 7 children were still being cared for by minders.

The welfare of the children has been supervised by the health visitors who have, in addition, assisted the parents and minders to fill up the necessary forms for the payment of the Ministry of Labour grant and checked the claims submitted to the Ministry.

With the drive to encourage married women to return to industry there is a demand for provision for children while mothers are at work. However great the need may be for women to return to industry it must not be forgotten that there is a greater need for children to maintain our population. Only in two years in the past quarter of a century has the birth rate in



Eccles exceeded 19 per 1,000 of the population, and in order to replace the loss by deaths and maintain a stable population the birth rate must not fall below this level. It is therefore much more necessary for our survival as a race that women should be encouraged to have children. The urge for production at the expense of fewer babies is a short-term policy which will lead to decline of the race. No mother with children under the age of two years should be allowed to return to industry; her place is in the home with her children. If it is essential for mothers with older children to go into the mills and factories, provision should be made for the care of the children in nursery schools or in nurseries adjacent to the factories. A woman who is doing a full day's work in a factory should not be asked to take her child to a nursery at some distance from the factory before she commences work in the early morning and then make a similar additional journey to retrieve her child when she is tired after a day's work. Furthermore, in the wet or foggy weather so often experienced during the winter months, such journeys in the early morning and late evenings are not good for either the mother or the child.

### **Residential Nursery.**

It is still necessary to send into the Public Assistance Institution the children of mothers who are admitted to hospital for confinement or for other reasons, but the accommodation in the Institution is not suitable for healthy children.

There is also need for a day nursery for the occasional accommodation of young children whose mothers may wish them to be cared for on account of family reasons for a day or two. There may also be a certain number of widows with young children who will find it necessary to work to supplement their income, for whose children accommodation in a day nursery will be desirable, unless suitable daily minders can be arranged for them, as has been done for the children of women engaged on war work.

### **Ante and Post Natal Clinics.**

The ante-natal and post-natal clinic has been held on Friday morning and afternoon as usual. The clinic has been carried on by Nurse Bradley and Nurse Dunn, and abnormal cases have been referred to Dr. Addis who has attended on one session each month to examine and advise on cases presenting difficulties. I have attended the clinic to give assistance to the mothers with social problems and other difficulties which may arise. Patients suffering from urgent complications requiring immediate attention are referred to hospital, and I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance we have received from the Medical Superintendent



and the Resident Obstretical Surgeon at the hospital. Cases requiring X-ray examination are referred to the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, and during the year 14 patients were referred for examination.

During the year 575 women attended the ante-natal clinic, of whom 566 were residents in the Borough and 9 were from the adjacent County area. The patients made a total of 2,472 attendances during the year.

	ECCLES.		COUNTY.		TOTAL.	
	Cases	Attend- ances	Cases	Attend- ances	Cases	Attend- ances
<b>ANTE-NATAL.</b>						
1945 Cases :						
For confinement in—						
Eccles & Patricroft						
Hospital .....	86	342	—	—	86	342
Park Hospital ..	18	28	1	2	19	30
At Home .....	31	110	—	—	31	110
Elsewhere .....	1	1	—	—	1	1
1946 Cases :						
For confinement in—						
Eccles & Patricroft						
Hospital .....	195	1181	8	44	203	1225
Park Hospital ..	84	310	—	—	84	310
At Home .....	133	414	—	—	133	414
Elsewhere .....	13	32	—	—	13	32
Not Pregnant ....	5	8	—	—	5	8
Total ....	556	2426	9	46	575	2472
<b>POST-NATAL.</b>						
Post-Natal Cases :						
(Post-Natal only)	3	3	1	2	4	5
Post-Natal following						
Ante-Natal .....	81	85	2	3	83	88
Total ....	84	88	3	5	87	93

There was a slight increase in the number of women returning for post-natal examination, but the number of 87 who returned for examination after confinement is still far from satisfactory. During the ante-natal period the mothers are advised to return for post-natal examination, and also by the municipal midwives before they cease to attend, but, although a promise to attend is readily given, in most instances it is rarely implemented, a variety of excuses for the failure to attend being forthcoming.

The facilities of the ante-natal clinic have been available on two mornings each week for the municipal midwives to carry out ante-natal supervision of their patients as a supplement to, but



not in substitution for, ante-natal visits to the homes of their patients. The arrangement has been appreciated by the midwives and the patients. It has enabled the midwives to supervise their patients under more favourable conditions and has brought the mother into closer contact with the Welfare Centre. During the year the patients of the midwives have made 906 attendances at the clinics.

### **Municipal Midwifery Service.**

During the year the five municipal midwives have attended 362 cases, 326 of which were delivered by the midwives and 36 by doctors. They were also called in by medical practitioners in 11 cases of abortion.

In 10 cases no fee was charged for the services of the midwives. The fees charged for the midwives' services during the year amounted to £455. 19s. 6d. of which £434. 12s. 0d. was paid to the midwives or at the Welfare Centre.

Two of the municipal midwives have been recognised by the Central Midwives Board as district teachers of midwifery in connection with the City of Manchester and St. Mary's Hospital joint scheme for the training of midwives and have taken pupils who have been successful in Part 1 of the Central Midwives examination for training in domiciliary midwifery prior to taking Part 2 of the examination. During the year three pupils have had district experience, and all have obtained the Board's certificate.

Four of the municipal midwives who are qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board have been supplied with the necessary apparatus during the year and anaesthesia has been administered by them in 18 cases. An additional charge of 10s. 6d. has been made in cases in which gas and air analgesia has been administered to cover the cost of the anaesthetic and the services of the second midwife. The mothers who have had gas and air analgesia have expressed their appreciation of the relief.

### **Midwives Acts.**

During the year 14 midwives notified their intention to practice, of whom five were employed by the local authority, six by the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, two at a private nursing home, and one in private practice.

During the year the midwives attended 859 cases ; 362 were attended by municipal midwives, 33 by midwives in private practice, 147 in a private nursing home, and 317 in the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital. In 720 instances the cases were delivered by the midwife and in 139 a doctor was in attendance at the confinement.



Medical aid was summoned in 173 cases. The claims submitted by medical practitioners numbered 130, the total amount being £134. 7s. 6d. £120. 3s. 3d. of this amount was debited to the patients and £75. 3s. 0d. was collected during the year.

Reasons for sending for medical aid :—

ANTE-NATAL.

Abortion threatened .. .. .	3
Condition of Mother .. .. .	2
Purulent Discharge .. .. .	1
	— 6

INTRA-NATAL.

Delayed labour .. .. .	15
Placenta praevia .. .. .	1
Malpresentation .. .. .	7
Uterine inertia .. .. .	2
Premature labour .. .. .	1
Rigid cervix .. .. .	1
	— 27

POST-NATAL.

Ruptured perineum .. .. .	58
Pyrexia .. .. .	7
Retained placenta .. .. .	4
Breast abscess .. .. .	1
Post partum haemorrhage .. .. .	2
Influenza .. .. .	1
	— 73

CHILD.

Asthenia .. .. .	4
Ophthalmia .. .. .	9
Prematurity .. .. .	5
Asphyxia .. .. .	2
Pemphigus .. .. .	2
Syndactyly .. .. .	1
Nasal discharge .. .. .	1
	— 24

During the year 25 stillbirths were notified, equivalent to a stillbirth rate of 29.0 per 1,000.

### Puerperal Pyrexia.

The services of Dr. W. R. Addis have been retained as consultant under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, but his services were not called for during the year.

During the year six cases of puerperal pyrexia and two cases of septic abortion were notified. Four of the cases were removed to hospital.



## **Registration of Nursing Homes.**

There is one private nursing home in the district registered under the Public Health Act, 1936. This home, which has eight beds, caters for maternity cases only, and during the year 147 cases were delivered in the home. The midwife in charge of the home is qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board, and during the year gas and air analgesia was administered to 81 of the patients. The conduct of the home during the year was satisfactory.

The exemption of the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital from the provisions of the Nursing Home Regulations sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, was renewed by the Council. The temporary annexe continued to be used as a maternity ward, and during the year 315 mothers were admitted for confinement. The ante-natal supervision of the cases referred to the hospital has been continued by the Corporation Ante-Natal Clinic.

There is one home in the Borough for unmarried mothers and their children, provided by the Manchester Diocesan Association for Preventative and Rescue Work, at "Ennismore," Regent Street, Eccles, which has accommodation for 16 mothers with their babies. As a temporary measure, to meet a special need, the home has been permitted to provide accommodation for six babies without their mothers.

## **Home Helps.**

During the year three women have been employed as home helps on four cases, the cost of the service being £17. 0s. 11d. part of which was recovered in accordance with the Corporation's scale.

## **Domestic Helps.**

A scheme for the provision of domestic helps has been inaugurated and help has been provided in two instances at a cost of £16. 15s. 0d. of which £8. 7s. 0d. was recovered from the applicants.



# Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors and by the House Refuse Collection Department for the year 1946.

With the return of the Inspectors, the number of inspections have increased, but, owing to the shortage of labour, and particularly materials, the progress made in housing repairs was very disappointing. The number of defects and nuisances discovered was 6,023, but the number abated was only 3,266. The number of statutory notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts was 727.

There was an improvement during the year in the collection of house refuse, but some delay was experienced with the repairs of vehicles due to the shortage of spare parts and to the fact that many dustbins were worn out, new ones being difficult to obtain.

I again wish to express my appreciation of the support received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, also of the assistance and co-operation I have received from the members of the Staff of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. V. HULSE,

*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.,

IRWELL PLACE, ECCLES.

30th July, 1947.



# Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector

## HOUSING.

### Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total (inc. numbers given separately under (b) ( <i>temp.</i> )	34
(i) By the Local Authority .. .. .	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities .. .. .	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons .. .. .	8
(b) With <i>State Assistance</i> under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority .. .. . ( <i>temp.</i> )	34
(ii) By other bodies or persons .. .. .	—

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :

(i) (a) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	436
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..	436
(ii) (a) Number of Dwelling Houses (including under sub-head (i) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	46
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..	46
(iii) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	4
(iv) 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 .. .. .	432

2. Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .	205
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#### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

(A)—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(i) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	219
(ii) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners .. .. .	88
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	3



(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 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- (1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. . 6
- (2) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.. .. . 2

Apart from essential repairs to houses, very little work is carried out owing to the shortage of labour and materials.

The total number of houses and flats in the Borough is 12,664.

The following table gives the number of houses built and the number demolished for the years 1926 to 1946 inclusive. In addition, there are 13 re-constructed temporary buildings at the Gun Site, Chatsworth Road, used for housing 18 families.

Year.	Houses built by Local Authority	Houses built by Private Enterprise	Houses Demolished.
1926 .....	72	36	15
1927 .....	19	37	24
1928 .....	78	46	69
1929 .....	137	16	34
1930 .....	26	3	29
1931 .....	21	68	40
1932 .....	—	69	14
1933 .....	12	55	20
1934 .....	112	85	68
1935 .....	1	234	46
1936 .....	82	251	76
1937 .....	—	202	28
1938 .....	2	294	10
1939 .....	158	224	34
1940 .....	—	—	49
1941 .....	—	—	62
1942 .....	—	—	—
1943 .....	—	—	8
1944 .....	—	—	10
1945 .....	—	—	5
1946 .....	34	8	4
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>1628</b>	<b>645</b>



## Sanitary Administration.

3,654 inspections were made, 6,023 defects or nuisances discovered, and 3,266 defects or nuisances abated, involving 4,727 re-inspections. In carrying out this work 1,730 informal notices and 727 Statutory Notices were served, and 260 owners were interviewed.

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

Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936	..	7
Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936	..	394
Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936	..	95
Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936	..	12
Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936	.. ..	219

## Sanitary Conveniences.

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

Fresh-water flushed closets	.. ..	15,754
Waste-water flushed closets	.. ..	48
Fresh-water flushed latrines	.. ..	83
Pail closets	.. ..	43
Dustbins	.. ..	13,616
Baths	.. ..	8,355

## 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.

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

## Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses found to be infested :—

(a) Council houses	.. ..	8
(b) Other houses	.. ..	38

In all cases the Local Authority carried out disinfestation by Spraying with Zaldecide.

## Offensive Trades.

The only premises under this heading in the Borough are four rag and bone dealers and one tripe boiler.



## **Theatres and Cinemas.**

There are six such places of entertainment in the Borough. These were inspected during the year and no cause for complaint was found.

## **Common Lodging Houses.**

There are now no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough. The one in Ellesmere Street was discontinued in October, 1946, and is to be converted into a factory for the making of Raincoats.

## **Dairies and Cowsheds.**

There are four cowkeepers registered in the Borough.

Two licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, one a licence to pasteurise milk and one a dealer's licence to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk.

The number of inspections made in connection with Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops was 109.

## **Stables and Piggeries.**

There are 20 stable premises and 22 premises where pigs are kept.

## **Shops Acts.**

There are approximately 867 shops of various kinds in the Borough.

## **Mortuary.**

The Mortuary was used on 32 occasions for the reception of bodies.

## **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.



## Food Inspection.

Food surrendered :—

Luncheon Meat, Chopped Ham, etc. . . . .	60 tins
Ox Tongue (tinned) . . . . .	18 lbs.
Stewed Steak . . . . .	71 tins
Soups . . . . .	51 tins
Peas . . . . .	70 tins
Beans . . . . .	30 tins
Meat and Vegetable Ration . . . . .	31 tins
Tinned Fruits . . . . .	35 tins
Sardines, Pilchards, Herrings . . . . .	108 tins
Salmon . . . . .	55 tins
Brisket of Beef . . . . .	16 lbs.
Sausage Meat . . . . .	12 tins
Tomato Puree . . . . .	40 lbs.
Milk (Evaporated) . . . . .	369 tins
Milk (F.C.C.) . . . . .	17 tins
Milk (M.S.C.) . . . . .	4 tins
Jams . . . . .	23 tins
Liver . . . . .	10 lbs.
Bacon . . . . .	15 lbs.
Beef . . . . .	42 lbs.

## Inspections.

Bakehouses . . . . .	106
Food Preparing Establishments . . . . .	108
Fish Friers . . . . .	89
Milkshops and Dairies . . . . .	98
Cowsheds . . . . .	11
Butchers' Premises . . . . .	41
Marine Store Dealers . . . . .	14
Factories . . . . .	186
Stables and Piggeries . . . . .	98
Out-Workers' Premises . . . . .	30
Common Lodging Houses . . . . .	21
Houses let in lodgings . . . . .	19
Schools, Sanitary Conveniences . . . . .	263
Theatres and Cinemas . . . . .	6
Tests applied to Drains . . . . .	312
District Inspection of Houses . . . . .	2874
Re-inspection of Nuisances, etc. . . . .	4727
Visits in cases of Infectious Disease . . . . .	245
Visits re Shops Acts . . . . .	598
Owners and Contractors seen . . . . .	327
Visits re suitability of tenants for Corporation houses . . . . .	223



Visits re Rats and Mice .. .. .	377
Food Enforcement .. .. .	19
Houses Measured .. .. .	10
Ice Cream Shops .. .. .	42
Food Inspections .. .. .	157

## Nuisances and Other Work.

House drains, choked and defective .. ..	169
Houses re-drained .. .. .	—
Defective ventilating shafts to drains .. ..	13
Defective gullies .. .. .	16
Soil pipes defective .. .. .	5
Downspouts disconnected from drains .. ..	1
Water closets defective .. .. .	35
Various defects in water closets .. .. .	132
Defective waste-water closets .. .. .	16
Defective pail closets .. .. .	—
Buildings obstructive to light and air .. ..	—
Reports to Surveyor .. .. .	80
Defective dustbins and lids .. .. .	1057
Want of pointing of house walls .. .. .	107
Dampness of house walls .. .. .	83
Defective chimney stacks and pots .. .. .	24
Defective paving of yards and passages .. ..	196
Defective eaves-gutters and spouting .. ..	624
Defective bath and lavatory waste pipes .. ..	24
Defective roofs .. .. .	425
Defective house floors .. .. .	202
Defective slopstone waste pipes .. .. .	82
Defective slopstones .. .. .	25
Defective plastering of house and ceiling walls	765
Defective washboilers .. .. .	33
Defective brickwork of washboilers .. .. .	23
Defective window frames, etc. .. .. .	193
Defective sashcords to windows .. .. .	224
Defective fireplaces and ranges .. .. .	174
Waste of Water (reported to the Manchester Corporation) .. .. .	271
Dirty gullies .. .. .	—
Dirty yards .. .. .	7
Dirty closets .. .. .	—
Dirty houses .. .. .	3
Dirty bedding .. .. .	2
Verminous houses .. .. .	15
Houses overcrowded .. .. .	2
Houses let in lodgings—defects in .. .. .	—
Van dwellings overcrowded .. .. .	—



Van dwellings without proper Sanitary accom- modation .. .. .	2
Van dwellings—water supply .. .. .	2
Van dwellings—receptacles for refuse .. .. .	2
Defective manure middens .. .. .	—
Accumulations of manure or rubbish .. .. .	41
Want of proper storage for garbage, etc. . . . .	1
Keeping fowl, etc., so as to be a nuisance .. .. .	8
Ice-Cream shops, defects in .. .. .	—
Workshops, etc. requiring cleansing and lime- washing .. .. .	12
Insufficient W.C. accommodation in factories and workshops .. .. .	4
Defective sanitary accommodation in factories and workshops .. .. .	22
Workshops, defects in remedied .. .. .	21
Theatres and cinemas, defects in remedied .. .. .	—
Milkshops and cowsheds requiring limewashing .. .. .	2
Milkshops and cowsheds, defects in .. .. .	2
Bakehouses requiring limewashing .. .. .	1
Bakehouses, defects in .. .. .	5
Fried fish shops requiring limewashing, etc. . . . .	—
Fried fish shops, accumulation of offal .. .. .	—
Piggeries requiring limewashing .. .. .	—
Various defects in piggeries .. .. .	—
Unregistered houses let in lodgings .. .. .	—
Want of pointing around doors and window frames .. .. .	145
Defective yard walls .. .. .	45
Defective brickwork around slop waste pipes .. .. .	17
Defective brickwork of house walls .. .. .	66
Defective stone sills to windows .. .. .	89
Windows not made to open .. .. .	6
No permitted number in Rent Book .. .. .	47
Butchers' Shops—defects in .. .. .	8
Shops Acts—various defects in .. .. .	6
Various defects in schools .. .. .	1
Want of proper lighting and ventilation .. .. .	7
No proper food store .. .. .	4
No washing accommodation provided .. .. .	2
Insufficient cooking facilities .. .. .	2
Miscellaneous .. .. .	424



## Contagious Diseases of Animals.

During the year one report of suspected Swine Fever was notified ; 5 pigs died and 27 were slaughtered. The outbreak was not confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the restrictions imposed at the time of report were withdrawn a month later.

## Public Sanitary Conveniences.

The cleaning and maintenance of the Public Conveniences is vested in the Public Health Committee.

The following is a list of the Conveniences cleansed and maintained by the Department :—

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Accommodation for Females.</i>	<i>Accommodation for Males.</i>
Bus Station, Lane End....	6 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s and 6 Urinal Stalls
Trafford Road .....	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s and 3 Urinal Stalls
Peel Green .....	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s and 2 Urinal Stalls
Winton Library .....	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s and 3 Urinal Stalls
Cab Stand, Wellington Rd.	Nil	3 Urinal Stalls
Barton, Bridge, Barton Lane	Nil	4 Urinal Stalls
Patricroft Bridge .....	Nil	5 Urinal Stalls
Waggon & Horses, corner of New Lane .....	Nil	4 Urinal Stalls
Monton Green .....	Nil	4 Urinal Stalls

## House Refuse Collection.

During the year there was an improvement in the collection of House Refuse, and although the labour position improved, there was at periods delay in the work owing to the breakdown of some of the vehicles and spare parts being difficult to obtain. The position was again aggravated by the difficulty in obtaining dustbins ; many dustbins were worn out and could not be renewed for some months. At these houses the refuse had to be shovelled into carrier baths by the collectors, and this caused considerable delay.

The number of loads of refuse and salvage removed during the year was 9,457 as compared with 8,310 during 1945, the weight of refuse being 14,974 tons 3 cwts. as compared with 11,800 tons 11 cwts. for 1945.

There are five SD Freighters engaged in the Collection of Refuse. The following is a list of the vehicles, the dates purchased, and the cost :—

No. 5	..	..	..	1934	..	..	..	£632
No. 1	..	..	..	1935	..	..	..	£735
No. 2	..	..	..	1936	..	..	..	£552
No. 4	..	..	..	1937	..	..	..	£562
No. 6	..	..	..	1939	..	..	..	£615



The types and value of material salvaged during the year are given herewith. The figures have been supplied by the Manager of the Sewage Farm and Salvage Works :—

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .. .. .	1,168	17	6
Ferrous Metals .. .. .	14	4	5
Non-Ferrous Metals .. .. .	4	10	0
Baled Tins .. .. .	270	14	0
Textiles .. .. .	105	5	0
Bones .. .. .	29	2	3
Bottles .. .. .	65	7	9
Broken Glass .. .. .	40	11	6
Total .. .. .	£1,698	12	5

The Department supplied 989 Dustbins at a cost of £973. 12. 0d. to the owners.

### Kitchen Waste.

The amount of Kitchen Waste collected during the year and delivered to the Manchester Corporation was 272 tons 9 cwt. and the income £439. 7s. 2d. compared with 408 tons 18 cwt. 2 qrs. in 1945 and an income of £659. 7s. 7d.

There has been a decline in the collection of Kitchen Waste since 1944, a large portion finding its way into dustbins, and in many cases it is placed at the back of the domestic fire to help out the fuel.

Below is given the amount of Kitchen Waste collected each year since the work was commenced in December, 1942 :—

	WEIGHT.			Cost.		
	T.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.
1942 (1 month)	9	5	1	16	4	2
1943 .....	351	16	3	615	14	3
1944 .....	462	5	1	750	6	2
1945 .....	408	18	2	659	7	7
1946 .....	272	9	0	439	7	2
	1,504	14	3	£2,480	19	4



The amount collected and sold each month is given below :—

	T.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.
January .....	30	17	0	49	14	11
February .....	22	2	0	35	12	8
March .....	21	9	0	34	11	9
April .....	24	3	0	38	18	10
May .....	21	1	0	33	18	10
June .....	19	12	0	31	12	1
July .....	22	9	0	36	4	6
August .....	21	0	0	33	17	3
September .....	21	13	2	34	19	5
October .....	23	14	1	38	4	8
November .....	22	13	0	36	10	5
December .....	21	15	1	35	1	10
	272	9	0	£439	7	2

## Bones.

The bins provided in the streets for the reception of bones for salvage have not been used as expected. The result has been very disappointing.

## Rodent Control.

The number of complaints dealt with during the year was 115, of which 14 were complaints of mice. In 14 cases no trace could be found of rats or mice. In 7 cases the infestations were due to defective drains.

The estimated number of rats destroyed during the year was 4,760 and of mice 359, at a charge to the occupiers of the premises of £207. 8s. 5d.

The total number of rats destroyed since the work commenced in 1943 was 12,925 and mice 864, the amount charged to occupiers of premises for this work being £529. 9s. 2d.



**Comparative Summary of Work done during Eight Years ended 31st December, 1946.**

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. Freights T. C. Q.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1939 .....	—	1048 13 0	9877 19 2	10926 12 2	10 0	3011 15 4	2429 4 5	5440 19 9		
1940 .....	—	231 5 0	10461 5 0	10692 10 0	10 9	3223 0 2	2525 8 10	5748 9 0		
1941 .....	—	252 6 0	11570 15 1	11823 1 1	9 2	2982 5 3	2443 5 2	5425 10 5		
1942 .....	828 12 3	402 3 3	13051 7 0	14282 3 2	8 5	3406 2 11	2626 1 8	6032 4 7		
1943 .....	152 7 1	—	12845 5 0	12997 12 1	9 7	3519 15 7	2709 3 2	6228 18 9		
1944 .....	416 10 3	—	10104 9 1	10521 0 0	13 5	3912 17 1	2652 2 1	6564 19 2		
1945 .....	790 9 0	379 14 2	10630 7 2	11800 11 0	12 1	4206 14 0	2916 16 5	7123 10 5		
1946 .....	826 2 0	—	14148 1 2	14974 3 2	11 7	5476 9 3	3220 9 6	8696 18 9		



