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**BOROUGH OF ECCLES**



**R E P O R T**

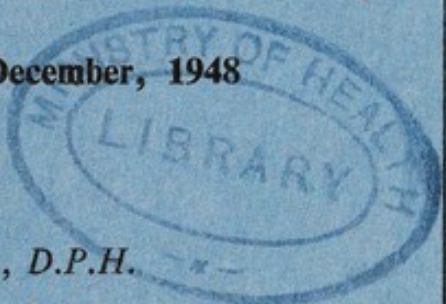
OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH**

For the Year ended 31st December, 1948

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

*Medical Officer of Health*



*Issued by Order of the Health Committee*





**BOROUGH OF ECCLES**



**R E P O R T**  
**OF THE**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER**  
**OF HEALTH**

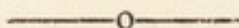
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# CONTENTS



	PAGE
General Statistics .. .. .	6
Mortality Statistics .. .. .	8
Birth Statistics .. .. .	11
General Provision of Health Services .. .. .	15
Infant Mortality .. .. .	21
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	22
Tuberculosis .. .. .	34
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	35
Maternity and Child Welfare .. .. .	35
Supervision of the Milk Supply .. .. .	44
Food and Drugs .. .. .	45
Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector .. .. .	47

# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

## Medical Officer of Health

*for the year 1948.*

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to submit my 28th Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1948.

I have taken the opportunity of reviewing the incidence of measles and whooping cough since they were included in the list of notifiable diseases, and it is gratifying to be able to report that in the case of both diseases the incidence has shown a marked reduction and mortality from them has been considerably reduced.

Infant mortality has steadily declined during the past 30 years and the infant mortality rate for the year is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The mortality rate among children aged 1—2 and 2—5 has also shown a steady decline, due to better mothercraft, better nutrition and improved social conditions.

On July 5th of last year the Welfare Services of the Council were transferred to the County Council and are now administered as part of the Health Division 15 of the County. In consequence, future annual reports of your Medical Officer will not contain a reference to these services.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. E. SPENCE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*Public Health Department,  
Irwell Place, Eccles.  
May, 1949.*





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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. W. P. SWEETNAM, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(Resigned 11/9/48)

**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.

A. MENARRY, C.S.I.B., Certif. Meat & Food (Liverpool University)  
(Resigned 31/7/48)

A. MURRAY, C.S.I.B.

A. T. TRAYNOR, C.S.I.B., Certif. Inspr. Meat & Food (Appointed 10/5/48)

Pupil Sanitary Inspector : A. STOTT.

**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 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. E. M. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. WILLCOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned July, 1948)

**Clerical Staff**

Chief Clerk : J. W. EVANS.

S. MURPHY.

R. COLLEY.

Miss D. BROUGHTON.

Miss S. FOGG.

Miss C. E. STEGGLES.



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres) .. .. .	3,417
Population (Census 1931) .. .. .	44,416
"    (Estimated 1948) .. .. .	43,870
Number of Houses and Flats, 1948 .. .. .	12,871
Rateable Value (December 1948) .. .. .	£270,502
Sum represented by a penny rate 1947/48 .. .. .	£1,080

### 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 & 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 1948, as computed by the Registrar-General, was 43,870, a decline of 546 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 12,871, giving an occupation density of 3.41.



## 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.

	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
<b>Population ..</b>	40,360	40,090	39,430	39,440	41,270	41,740	43,870
<b>Live Births.</b>							
Males ....	341	333	396	313	431	446	410
Females ..	318	304	355	315	381	414	387
Total ..	<b>659</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>797</b>
Legitimate :							
Males ....	326	318	377	279	406	422	387
Females ..	298	290	342	288	362	396	367
Total ..	<b>624</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>754</b>
Illegitimate :							
Males ....	15	15	19	34	25	24	23
Females ..	20	14	13	27	19	18	20
Total ..	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>
<i>Birth Rate</i>	16.3	15.8	19.0	15.9	19.6	20.6	18.1
<b>Stillbirths.</b>							
Males ....	10	7	14	15	15	13	14
Females ..	8	12	12	11	10	17	6
Total ..	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>
<i>Stillbirth Rate</i>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>24.00</b>
<b>Deaths.</b>							
Males ....	297	248	272	295	271	299	277
Females ..	250	243	246	273	264	242	238
Total ..	<b>547</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>515</b>
<i>Death Rate ..</i>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>
<b>Maternal</b>							
Deaths :							
Puerperal							
Sepsis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Other causes	0	0	2	1	0	3	2
Infant Deaths	43	35	43	42	37	40	27
Infant Mor-							
tality Rates :							
All Infants	63.7	54.0	57.2	66.0	45.0	46.0	32.0
Legitimate	60.9	54.0	55.6	70.0	40.0	45.0	31.0
Illegitimate	114.0	68.0	125.0	32.0	136.0	71.0	46.0
Deaths from :							
Cancer ..	88	67	79	95	79	61	82
Measles ..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Whooping							
Cough	1	1	2	0	0	1	1
Diarrhoea							
(under 2)	2	1	4	3	6	8	6
Diphtheria	2	2	3	2	0	0	0



**CAUSES OF DEATH during the Years 1942-1948.**

Cause of Death.	1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough .....	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria.....	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tuberculosis—														
6. Respiratory .....	21	6	11	4	14	6	11	6	14	9	13	9	7	3
7. Non-Pulmonary ..	—	—	3	3	3	4	1	—	2	1	3	5	1	2
8. Syphilis .....	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	2	0	2	2
9. Influenza .....	2	1	5	7	1	1	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—
10. Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
13. Cancer .....	4	8	1	7	4	3	6	8	2	5	6	2	1	7
14. Cancer, Stomach and Duodenum .....	7	7	6	5	9	8	13	13	11	10	5	2	10	8
15. Cancer, Breast .....	—	12	—	12	—	7	—	9	—	8	—	5	—	5
16. Other Cancer .....	31	19	18	18	30	18	24	22	20	23	29	12	34	17
17. Diabetes .....	1	4	3	1	4	6	2	2	3	1	3	6	3	3
18. Intracranial Vascular Lesions .....	23	29	36	26	31	35	34	26	25	41	25	31	26	28
19. Heart Disease .....	74	65	62	67	65	66	59	73	54	58	52	58	69	53
20. Other Diseases, Circulatory System	3	—	—	3	2	4	4	2	6	6	18	17	15	20

21. Bronchitis .....	21	23	25	29	35	44	22	24	16
22. Pneumonia .....	17	7	8	12	14	17	13	14	6
23. Other Resp. Diseases ..	3	10	3	2	5	7	1	7	1
24. Ulcer, Stomach and Duodenum .....	1	—	2	1	3	1	2	2	1
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years	—	3	2	1	2	5	3	2	4
26. Appendicitis .....	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
27. Other Digestive Disturbances .....	5	7	2	7	7	8	9	6	6
28. Nephritis .....	6	2	6	6	7	10	9	6	5
29. Puerperal and Post- Abortive Sepsis .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	2
31. Premature Birth .....	—	3	6	1	3	8	2	2	—
32. Congenital Malforma- tions, etc. ....	6	3	8	8	8	10	2	7	7
33. Suicide .....	—	2	1	2	3	1	1	8	1
34. Road Traffic Accidents	2	—	7	3	3	1	1	1	1
35. Other Violent Causes	6	4	6	1	13	6	4	5	4
36. All Other Causes .....	17	13	46	30	33	22	21	22	35
All Causes.....	297	246	271	273	295	299	242	277	238
TOTAL .....	547	518	535	568	568	541	541	515	515
DEATH RATE ..	13.5	13.1	12.9	14.4	14.4	12.9	12.9	11.7	11.7



**DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES.**

Age.	1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1.....	20	23	22	13	27	16	25	17	23	14	29	11	12	15
1-2.....	1	2	2	1	2	1	—	2	—	1	5	3	4	—
2-5.....	4	2	1	3	2	—	3	2	1	2	4	1	2	1
5-15.....	4	2	3	2	1	2	1	5	1	1	3	4	3	2
15-25.....	6	5	10	6	3	4	2	5	5	4	7	4	—	3
25-45.....	36	24	18	14	26	27	19	20	30	15	11	26	14	12
45-65.....	104	64	74	57	68	65	104	63	74	60	98	45	92	51
65 and over.....	122	128	128	147	141	134	141	159	137	167	142	148	150	154
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>238</b>

## BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the Year 1948.

Provisional Figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1948, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1947. (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 & Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small Pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Whoop. Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 Yrs.)	Total Deaths under One Year.		
England and Wales . . . . .	17.9	0.42	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	3.3	34		
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London . . . . .	20.0	0.52	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	4.5	39		
148 Smaller Towns (estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931 . . . . .)	19.2	0.43	10.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04	2.1	32		
ECCLES . . . . .	18.1	0.45	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	7.5	32		

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

Per 1,000 Total Births . . . . .	0.11	0.05	0.13	0.73
	<i>Abortion with Sepsis.</i>	<i>Abortion without Sepsis.</i>	<i>Puerperal Infections.</i>	<i>Others.</i>



VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT during the Years 1921—1948.

Year.	Popu- lation.	NETT BIRTHS		Under Number.	NETT DEATHS		Stillbirth Rate.	MATERNAL DEATHS		
		Number.	Rate.		1 year. Rate.	At All Ages. Number.		Rate.	Sepsis.	Other Causes.
1921	44,960	887	19.7	72	78.0	520	11.5	42.7	1	1
1922	45,090	817	18.1	75	91.8	602	13.2	42.8	2	1
1923	45,270	791	17.7	42	53.1	490	10.7	30.4	2	2
1924	46,020	773	16.7	71	91.8	544	11.8	53.0	1	1
1925	45,960	793	17.2	54	68.0	509	10.9	—	—	3
1926	45,670	778	17.0	61	78.0	526	11.5	—	—	4
1927	45,390	709	15.6	43	60.6	577	12.7	—	1	1
1928	45,200	743	16.4	49	65.9	499	11.0	—	2	2
1929	45,040	682	15.1	47	68.9	597	13.2	—	0	1
1930	45,040	639	14.2	41	64.1	539	11.9	44.5	0	2
1931	44,770	606	13.5	51	84.1	524	11.7	32.5	2	0
1932	44,434	577	13.0	42	72.8	507	11.4	47.0	0	3
1933	44,942	536	11.9	28	52.2	486	10.8	59.5	1	2
1934	43,370	514	11.8	28	54.5	487	11.2	48.0	2	2
1935	42,900	553	12.8	23	41.6	498	11.6	48.0	0	3
1936	42,770	602	14.0	33	54.0	525	12.2	55.5	2	4
1937	42,560	626	14.7	41	65.0	573	13.4	29.5	2	1
1938	42,550	593	13.9	36	60.0	521	13.1	45.5	0	1
1939	42,630	586	13.7	22	37.5	541	12.7	65.4	0	2
1940	41,440	602	14.5	47	77.0	711	17.1	42.9	0	0
1941	40,910	561	13.7	51	90.0	614	15.0	37.7	0	0
1942	40,360	659	16.3	42	63.7	547	13.5	26.6	0	0
1943	40,090	637	15.8	35	54.0	491	12.2	28.9	0	0
1944	39,430	751	19.0	43	57.2	519	13.1	33.4	0	2
1945	39,440	628	15.9	42	66.0	568	14.4	39.0	1	1
1946	41,270	812	19.6	37	45.0	535	12.9	29.0	0	0
1947	41,740	860	20.6	40	46.0	541	12.9	33.0	1	3
1948	43,870	797	18.1	27	32.0	515	11.7	24.0	—	2



## **Births.**

The number of children born during 1948 was 797, an increase of 128 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 ; in 1946, 812 ; in 1947, 860 ; while in 1948 the number of births was 797, equivalent to a birth rate of 18.1.

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 per cent., while the number of persons aged 65 to 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.**

The number of deaths during the year was 515, compared with an average of 545 during the preceding seven years.

There has been a marked reduction in the number of deaths in the earlier years of life; the number of males under the age of 45 years dying during the year was 45 compared with an average of 64 over the preceding seven years, while the deaths of females in the same age group was 33 compared with 51.

Deaths from respiratory diseases (other than tuberculosis) numbered 72 compared with an average of 88 over the preceding seven years, while there was a marked reduction in the number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, which was 13 compared with an average of 25. 175 deaths from circulatory diseases occurred compared with an average of 197, and the deaths from all forms of cancer were 82, a figure slightly lower than the average.

## **Maternal Deaths.**

There were two maternal deaths during the year, one from obstetric shock.



Three women suffering from septic abortion were admitted to Ladywell Sanatorium, all of whom recovered.

It is never possible to obtain much information about persons suffering from abortion, but it is safe to presume that at least a proportion of the cases are due to criminal interference with pregnancy, which appears to be more prevalent at the present time.

### **Stillbirths.**

The stillbirth rate has shown a considerable reduction during the past 15 years. For the past three quinquennial periods the average rate has been 46.3, 48.8 and 33.1 per 1,000 births respectively, and for 1948 it was 24.0 per 1,000 births. The reduction in the number of stillbirths this year has been among females, the ratio of male to female stillbirths being exceptionally high.

# GENERAL

## PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### Laboratory Facilities.

All pathological specimens, as well as samples of milk for bacteriological examination, were sent for examination to the University of Manchester Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine Laboratories, York Place, Manchester, up to October 31st, and after this date all specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester 10. During the year a total of 253 examinations were made at the laboratories.

Month.	Diphtheria.		Ice Cream.				Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.		
	Total	+	Total	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Total	+
January .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
February .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
April .....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June .....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
July .....	11	—	5	2	1	—	2	—	—
August .....	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
September ..	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
November....	14	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
December ..	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	137	6	10	4	4	—	2	13	—

### Various Investigations.

Milk, Methylene Blue Test .. ..	41
Milk, Bacterial count. and Coli ..	44
Faeces .. .. .	4
Urine .. .. .	1
Rectal .. .. .	3



## PUBLIC BATHS.

There are two swimming pools, the larger pool containing approximately 66,000 gallons and the smaller pool 52,000 gallons. The water from both pools is driven by an electrically-operated pump to three 8 ft. Bell's Pressure Filters, being automatically dosed with alum and soda en route. After filtration, the water is warmed and aerated, chlorine gas is added, and then it is 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 four 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.

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

Date.	Origin of Sample.	COLIFORM ORGANISMS :	
		Found in	Not found
26/5/48	Large Plunge Bath .....	—	100 ml.
26/5/48	Small do. ....	—	100 ml.
6/7/48	Small do. ....	—	100 ml.
6/7/48	Large do. ....	100 ml.	—
17/8/48	Large do. ....	—	100 ml.
17/8/48	Small do. ....	—	100 ml.
31/8/48	Small do. ....	—	100 ml.
31/8/48	Large do. ....	—	100 ml.
14/9/48	Large do. ....	—	100 ml.
14/9/48	Small do. ....	—	100 ml.
12/10/48	Large do. ....	—	100 ml.
12/10/48	Small do. ....	—	100 ml.
9/11/48	Small do. ....	—	100 ml.
7/12/48	Small do. ....	—	100 ml.



## Result of Chemical Analysis from Swimming Baths.

		<i>pH</i> value	Free Chlorine (p.p.mill.)	Appear- ance	Am- monia	Nitrites
26/5/48	Large Plunge	7.0	0.5	Clear	Present	Present
26/5/48	Small do.	7.0	0.8	Clear	Present	Present
6/7/48	Large do.	6.8	0.35	Clear	Present	Present
6/7/48	Small do.	7.3	0.6	Slightly cloudy	Present	Present
20/7/48	Large do.	7.7	1.1	Clear	Nil	Faint trace
20/7/48	Small do.	7.7	1.2	Clear	Nil	Faint trace
17/8/48	Large do.	7.6	0.8	Clear	Nil	Nil
17/8/48	Small do.	7.4	1.2	Clear	Nil	Nil
31/8/48	Large do.	8.3	1.3	Clear	Nil	Nil
31/8/48	Small do.	8.2	1.5	Clear	Nil	Nil
14/9/48	Large do.	8.4	3.5	Clear	Nil	Nil
14/9/48	Small do.	8.4	3.5	Clear	Nil	Nil
12/10/48	Large do.	8.1	1.2	Clear	Nil	Nil
12/10/48	Small do.	8.2	1.5	Clear	Nil	Nil
9/11/48	Small do.	7.7	0.4	Clear	Nil	Nil
7/12/48	Small do.	7.3	1.5	Clear	Nil	Nil

Ministry of Health Recommendations : *pH* 7.0 to 8.0 and free chlorine 0.2 to 0.5 parts per million and a sufficiently short turn-over period.

### Ambulance Facilities.

Two motor ambulances and one car are maintained at the Fire Station for conveying sick and accident cases. During the period January 1st to July 4th, 4,189 calls were made for the conveyance of persons to hospital, of which 2,867 calls were for Eccles residents and 1,322 calls for Swinton residents. 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.

On July 5th the ambulance service was transferred to the Lancashire County Council.

### 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. On July 5th Home Nursing became the responsibility of the County Council. Since that date two additional nurses have been appointed.



(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 period January 1st to July 4th 104 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 :—

Measles .. .. .	75
Chicken Pox .. .. .	5
Whooping Cough .. .. .	22
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	2

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.

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, 9-0 a.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.
- (8) **Orthoptic Clinic.** Monday, Wednesday and Friday by appointment.



- 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 & Patricroft Hospital, while chronic cases are admitted to Bridgewater Hospital. A large number of cases from the district are also received by the various hospitals in Manchester and Salford.

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).

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.



# INFANT MORTALITY.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1942				1943				1944				1945				1946				1947				1948																	
	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	3-12 months												
Measles .....																																										
Scarlet Fever .....																																										
Whooping Cough .....																																										
Diphtheria .....																																										
Erysipelas .....																																										
Tubercular Meningitis .....																																										
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....																																										
Other Tuberculosis .....																																										
Meningitis not Tubercular .....	2	1	1																																							
Convulsions .....																																										
Laryngitis .....																																										
Bronchitis .....	10	2	8	10	3	7	3	1	4	4	5	2	1	2	10	1	4	5	1	1	4	7	1	1	1	4	6	1	2	3												
Pneumonia .....																																										
Diarrhoea .....	2	1	1	1	1																																					
Enteritis .....	1																																									
Gastritis .....																																										
Syphilis .....																																										
Injury at Birth .....	4	2	2																																							
Atelectasis .....	1	1																																								
Congenital Malformations .....	8	2	1	3	1	1	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1												
Pre-mature Birth .....	9	8	1																																							
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .....	3		1	2																																						
Icterus Gravis .....																																										
Heart Disease .....																																										
Other Causes .....	2		1	1	1																																					
TOTALS .....	42	11	3	7	8	13	34	3	4	8	8	11	43	6	7	6	9	15	42	5	6	5	10	16	37	5	10	2	7	13	40	3	13	5	6	13	27	5	5	2	6	9

**SUMMARY, 1942-1948.**  
 Bronchitis and Pneumonia..... 23.0%  
 Gastro Enteritis .. 11.7%  
 Pre-Natal or Natal Causes .. 44.1%

**DEATHS.** Within 1 day ..... 14%  
 1-7 days ..... 14.3%  
 1-3 weeks ..... 13.2%  
**Total under 1 month, 45.6%**



## INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1948 there were 27 deaths of infants under one year of age, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 32 per 1,000 births. 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 23 per cent. 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.

Five deaths were due to gastro-intestinal disorders. 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.

Causes operating before or during birth were responsible for 50 per cent. 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 were four deaths of children aged 1-2 years and three of children aged 2-5 years, equivalent to a mortality rate of 4.8 per 1,000 children aged 1-2 years and 1.5 per 1,000 children aged 2-5 years.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### MEASLES.

By a General Order made in November, 1915, Measles and German Measles were added to the list of notifiable diseases as from January 1st, 1916, but, after the termination of the war, this Order was rescinded. The Council, however, made an application to the Ministry of Health, as a result of which The Borough of Eccles and Yeovil (Measles & German Measles) Regulations, 1920, were made, and measles has been retained on the list of diseases notifiable within the Borough.

It is now possible to survey the incidence of measles among a population of 40,000 over a period of 33 years. Three facts at once become evident. Firstly, epidemics of the disease occur by no means regularly every two years; secondly, that the seasonal incidence of the disease is not constant; and, thirdly, that there has been a reduction in the incidence of and the mortality from the disease during the period under review.

The periodicity of the disease has not shown a regular biennial recurrence. When the quarterly incidence of the disease is plotted, it is seen that the intervals between the epidemic waves vary from a minimum of 18 months to a maximum of 39 months, the mean being 26 months. Between the epidemics of 1916 and 1919 the district was comparatively free from the disease for over two years, a long intermission which was followed by the largest epidemic recorded in the Borough since the disease was made notifiable.

Epidemics of the disease have normally occurred during the winter months. The usual pattern has been a slight increase in the number of cases towards the end of November, becoming more marked through December. The aggregation of children at Christmas parties has enabled children, in the prodromal stage of the disease, to disseminate infection widely, with the result that there has been a sharp rise in the number of cases in January, the epidemic reaching its peak towards the end of the month or during February, and by April the epidemic has usually faded out. The seasonal incidence of the disease has not, however, been constant. In 1919 the epidemic occurred in March and April. In 1934, although there was a sharp rise in the number of cases in January, the peak of the epidemic was delayed until May. In 1927, 1931 and 1942, the peak of the epidemic occurred in the early summer months. In 1927 there were very few cases until May, when the number rose rapidly at the end of the month; the number of notifications increased in the following month, and the epidemic reached its peak in July when 165 cases were notified.



In 1931 the cases occurred in May and June, while in 1942 the epidemic again commenced in May and attained its maximum in July when 208 cases were notified.

During the past 33 years there has been a reduction in the annual average of cases notified as well as in the magnitude of the epidemics. The greatest epidemic occurred in the year 1922 when 1,509 cases were notified, all but 65 of which occurred among children under 10 years of age, giving an attack rate of 197 per 1,000. In the years 1926, 1930 and 1938, the total number of cases notified exceeded 1,000, the number of notifications being 1,027, 1,005 and 1,027 respectively, the attack rates among children under 10 years being approximately 146 per 1,000. During the last decade there have been only two major epidemic years, namely 1940 and 1947, when 703 and 743 cases were notified, giving an attack rate of approximately 129 and 136 per 1,000 respectively.

Coincident with the decline in the incidence of the disease there has been a marked fall in its mortality. During the quinquennium 1920—1924 there were 2,755 notified cases, with 33 deaths, giving a case mortality of 12 per 1,000. In the following quinquennium, although there was an increase in the number of cases, the number of deaths fell to 17, equal to a case mortality of 5.8 per 1,000. In the five years 1930—1934 the case mortality rose to 7.9 per 1,000, with 24 deaths and 3,003 notified cases. Since 1935 there has been a decline in the number of cases and in the number of deaths. In the years 1935—1940 there were 7 deaths and a case mortality of 3.6 per 1,000; in the years 1940—1944, 2 deaths and a case mortality of 0.9 per 1,000; while during the past four years there has been only one death from the disease.

Sixty-two per cent. of the cases occurred among children under the age of 5 years, but 90 per cent. of the deaths occurred among these children. Although the number of children under 1 year who were notified as suffering from measles was only 6 per cent. of the total, 22 per cent. of the deaths occurred among them. 18 deaths of children under the age of 1 year occurred among 754 notified cases, equivalent to a case mortality of 24 per 1,000. Among children aged 1—2 years the case mortality was 19 per 1,000; from 2—3 years it was 9 per 1,000; after which age the mortality was very low.

The decline in mortality which has taken place at all ages, together with a reduced incidence of the disease and a smaller maximum number of cases notified during epidemics, suggests that measles is becoming less virulent or, alternatively, that there is an



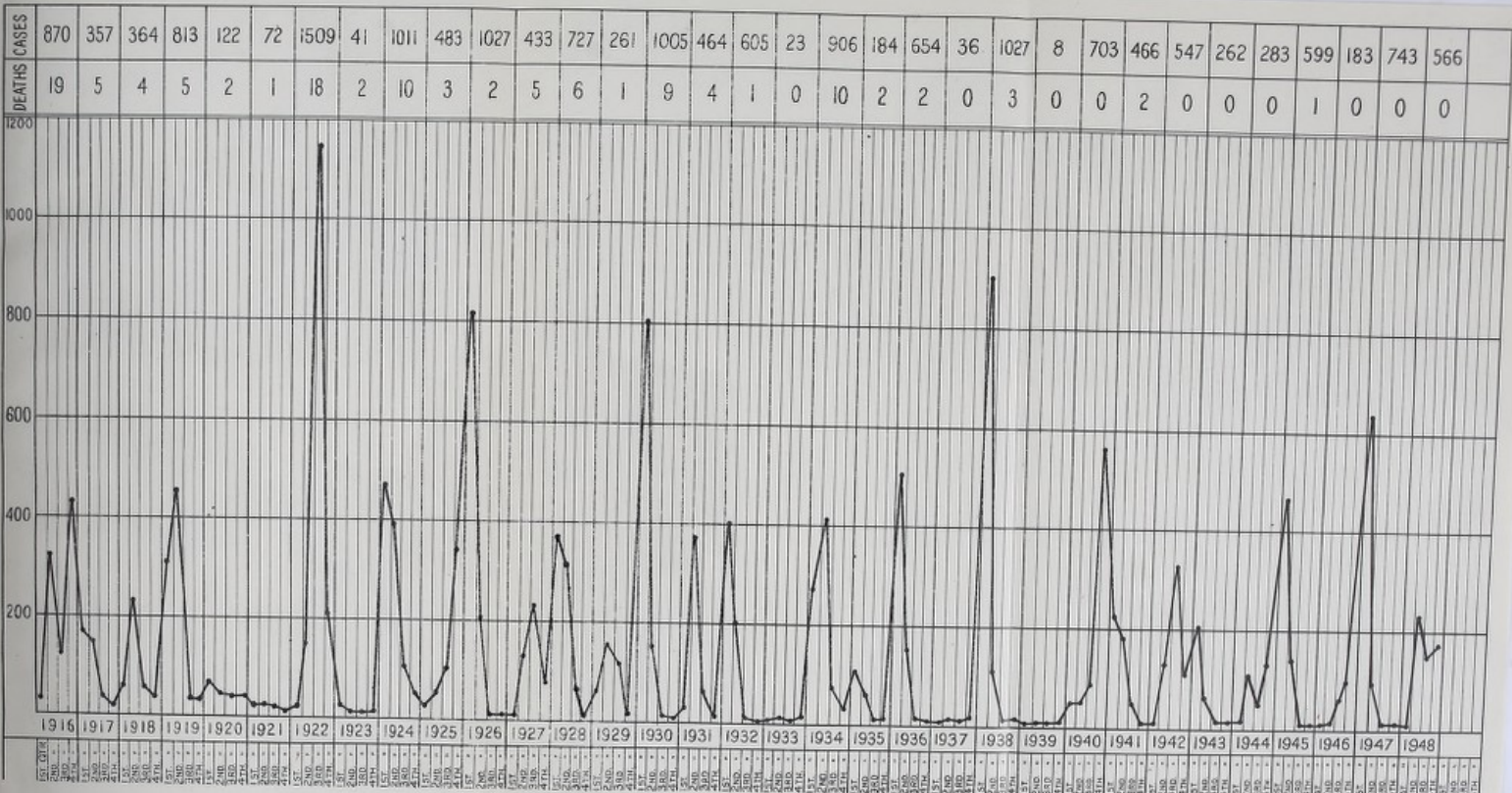
increased resistance among the population against the disease. It is not possible to assess the importance of the various factors which, apart from any change in the virulence of the virus, may have played a part in the reduction in the mortality. Better housing and better nutrition may have been responsible in part for the decline, but probably a higher standard of mothercraft and a better appreciation of the danger of the disease to young children, which has been instilled into the mothers over the past 30 years by the Health Visitors (who visit every case of measles), may have played a very important part in the decline in mortality.

### Measles—Deaths and Case Mortality 1920-1948.

	0—1 yrs.			1—2 yrs.			2—3 yrs.			Over 3 yrs.		
	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 100	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 100	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 100	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 100
1920/24	157	8	50.9	260	11	42.3	353	9	25.5	2985	5	1.7
1925/29	168	2	11.9	298	4	13.4	312	5	16.0	2153	6	2.7
1930/34	136	5	37.0	261	9	34.5	311	2	6.4	2295	8	3.5
1935/39	102	1	9.8	173	3	17.3	221	0	0.0	1413	3	2.1
1040/44	98	2	20.4	208	0	0.0	223	0	0.0	1732	0	0.0
1945/48	93	1	10.7	208	0	0.0	268	0	0.0	1552	0	0.0

During the past year the epidemic of measles in the Borough occurred in two waves. There was an increase in the weekly number of notifications at the beginning of May, which reached its maximum in the week ending July 3rd when 41 notifications were received. After this date the weekly number of notifications declined slowly and the epidemic had abated by the end of August. After a period of quiescence lasting until the end of November the number of notifications again increased, and in the week ending December 11th 36 notifications were received, the weekly number of notifications increasing until the week ending January 8th, when there were 74 notifications, after which date the outbreak declined rapidly.

An analysis of the notifications received showed that there were two distinct epidemics affecting different parts of the Borough. The epidemic in May and June principally affected Barton Ward, in which 114 cases occurred out of a total of 319. The rest of the cases were scattered over the remaining Wards in the Borough, 40 occurring in the Irwell Ward. The immediately adjacent Wards of Patricroft and Winton had 24 and 35 cases respectively, while



MEASLES 1916 - 1948





in Westwood Park there were 37 cases. The epidemic at the end of the year commenced in Westwood Park Ward in October, and reached its maximum in the week ending December 25th, when 30 out of a total of 43 cases in that week were notified from this Ward. From Westwood Park the epidemic spread over the Borough, but in no other Ward was the incidence of the disease very marked. During May—July the attack rate in Barton Ward was 21 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 8 per 1,000 in the whole Borough ; while, during November to January, the attack rate in Westwood Park was 22 per 1,000, compared with 8·7 in the whole Borough.



RECORD OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1938-1948.

DISEASES.	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948	
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths
Psittacosis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	123	—	33	—	46	—	44	—	111	—	125	—	94	—	66	—	42	—	29	—	75	1
Diphtheria .....	55	1	62	—	148	6	113	8	69	2	73	2	27	3	55	2	15	—	4	—	4	—
Enteric Fever .....	5	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	8	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	3	1	2	1	3	—	6	—	4	1	2	—
Pneumonia—																						
Acute Primary .....	33	23	37	20	27	61	36	39	13	24	24	44	25	17	30	33	32	14	33	48	25	22
Acute Influenzal ..	2	—	12	—	10	—	3	—	2	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	20	—	25	—	18	—	12	—	16	—	8	—	13	—	13	—	17	—	13	—	23	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	1	—	3	1	8	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	46	3	1	1
Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia .....	1	—	1	—	3	—	8	—	14	—	10	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	46	27	47	21	35	24	14	23	54	26	40	13	32	20	42	16	35	26	54	24	36	10
Other Tuberculosis ..	25	6	18	—	14	5	12	6	22	—	10	7	14	6	9	1	14	2	6	7	4	3
Measles .....	1027	3	8	—	703	—	466	2	547	—	262	—	283	—	599	1	183	—	743	—	566	—
German Measles .....	16	—	10	—	1101	—	21	—	70	—	42	—	309	—	17	—	21	—	30	—	36	—
Whooping Cough .....	151	1	299	3	91	1	370	6	84	1	130	1	227	2	36	—	55	—	146	1	167	1
Polio Encephalitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	—	119	—	79	—
Total .....	1514	63	558	45	2209	100	1115	85	1012	55	737	70	1039	52	879	56	578	45	1234	84	1024	39







## WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was made compulsorily notifiable in Eccles in 1924. The notification was only partial, as only the first case occurring in a house, which had been free from the disease for a period of three months, was notifiable. The reasons for which Whooping Cough was added to the list of notifiable diseases were twofold. It was hoped, in the first place, to bring to the notice of the Department the early cases of the disease so that advice with regard to the nursing and isolation of the patient could be given and the younger members of the family kept under close observation by the Health Visitor, and, secondly, to impress on parents the seriousness of the disease and the necessity for the protection of infants and toddlers from infection.

The incidence of Whooping Cough has been very irregular. In the years 1925, 1926 and 1928-29 there were well-marked epidemics of the disease, followed by a period of lower incidence lasting 15 months. From the end of 1930 to mid-1934 the disease was continuously present in the Borough, the annual number of cases varying between 200 and 350. There were further epidemics of the disease in 1936, 1937, 1939, 1941 and 1944, and a small increase in the number of cases in 1947 and 1948.

The average annual number of cases has, however, shown a marked decline since 1924. In successive quinquennial periods the annual average number of cases has been 278, 263, 210, 195 and 126.

Immunization against Whooping Cough was commenced in 1942, the total number of children immunized since that date to the end of the year being 1,882, equivalent to 42 per cent. of the children born. It is difficult to assess the value of immunization in the reduction of notifications of this disease, but the accelerated reduction in notifications of Whooping Cough during the past quinquennium may reasonably be attributed in part to the protection against the disease afforded by immunization. The opinion of parents whose children have been immunized is favourable and, although immunization against Whooping Cough has not been pressed to the same extent as Diphtheria immunization and there has been no propaganda, approximately 30 per cent. of the children born have been immunized. It would probably be unjustifiable to assert that immunization will prevent Whooping Cough, but it can be stated positively that it modifies very markedly the severity of the disease, a fact which has been corroborated by parents whose children have had Whooping Cough; the younger members of the family who have been immunized have had the disease in a very mild form, while older unimmunized members have had a sharp attack.



The mortality from Whooping Cough has declined very markedly from 27 in the period 1924-1928 to 3 in the period 1944-1948, but this decline has not been regular as there was a rise to 12 deaths in the period 1939-1944, 6 of which occurred in 1941 when an epidemic was experienced during the first half of the year during which we also experienced a severe winter.

The case mortality is very high during the first years of life and, as in measles, it falls rapidly in the second and third years, after which it is negligible. In the period 1924-1933 the case mortality in children under 1 year was 74 per 1,000. In the next five years it fell to 26 per 1,000 and then rose again from 1939-1943 to 78 per 1,000 and fell again to 26 in the last five years. The case mortality among children aged 1-2 years has shown a similar variation. In the first five years it was 52 per 1,000 cases, and during the last five years, 12 per 1,000 cases. From 1924-1928 the case mortality among children aged 2-3 years was 39 per 1,000, and during the period 1939-1943 it was 16 per 1,000, but in other quinquennia it has been nil. The case mortality for all ages has fallen from 19.4 per 1,000 in the years 1924-1928 to 4.7 per 1,000 in the period 1944-1948.

### Whooping Cough.

	0-1 yrs.			1-2 yrs.			2-3 yrs.			Over 3 yrs.		
	Cases	Deaths	Case Mortality	Cases	Deaths	Case Mortality	Cases	Deaths	Case Mortality	Cases	Deaths	Case Mortality
1924/28	148	11	74.3	153	8	52.3	179	7	39.1	909	1	1.1
1929/33	136	10	73.5	143	5	35.0	158	0	0.0	878	3	3.4
1934/38	77	2	26.0	94	1	10.6	114	0	0.0	765	0	0.0
1939/43	89	7	78.6	111	3	27.0	122	2	16.4	652	0	0.0
1944/48	75	2	26.6	83	1	12.0	74	0	0.0	339	0	0.0

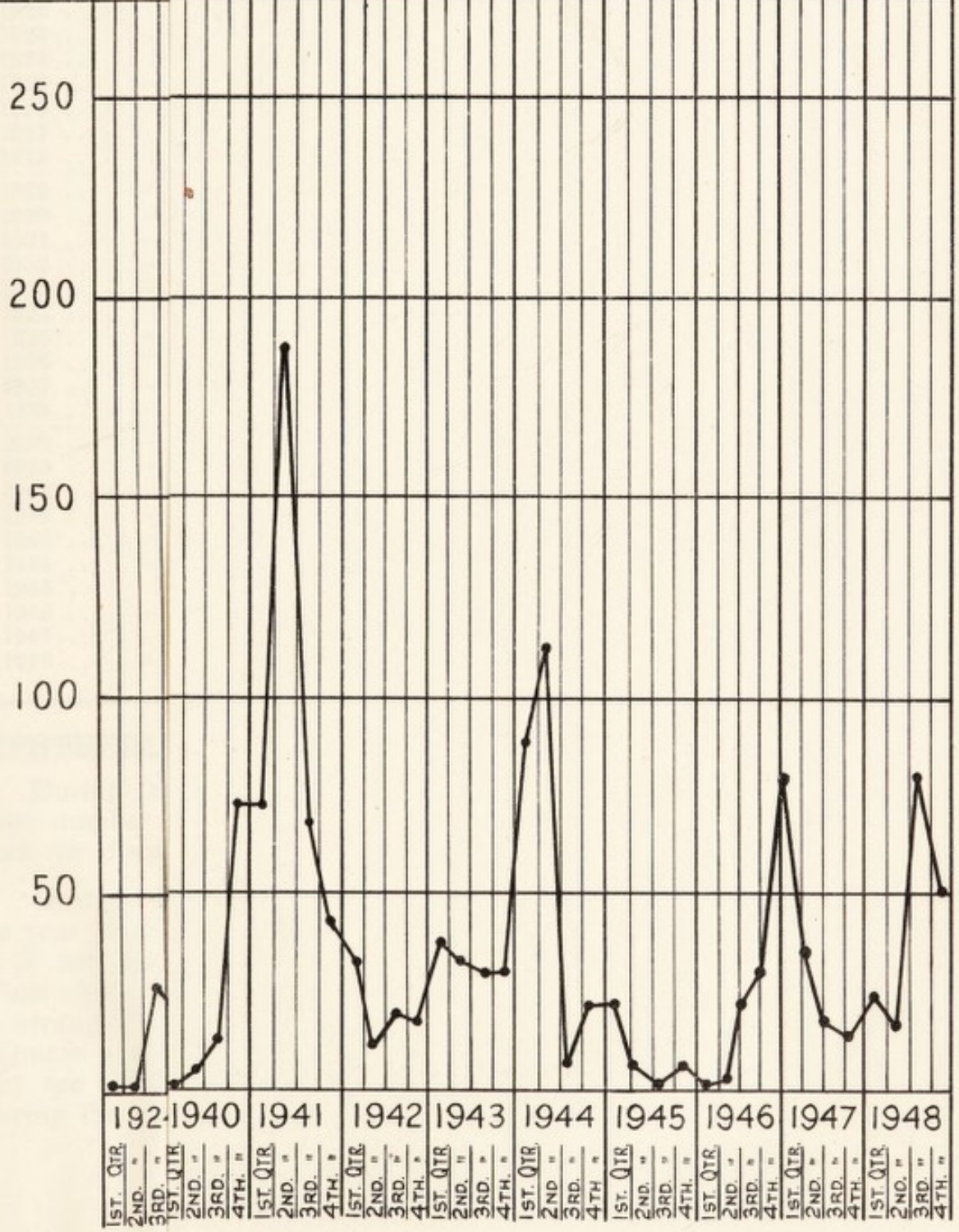


## WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

### Persons Inoculated each year.

Year of Birth	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	Total	
1948	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	Total inoculated aged under 5 yrs. on 31/12/48 <b>933</b> (26.87%)
1947	154	9	—	—	—	—	—	163	
1946	54	93	11	—	—	—	—	258	
1945	6	31	152	5	—	—	—	194	
1944	3	4	54	233	10	—	—	304	
1943	2	3	6	39	189	17	—	256	Total inoculated aged 5—14 yrs. on 31/12/48 <b>948</b> (16.98%)
1942	—	—	1	8	57	194	11	271	
1941	—	1	—	2	6	35	139	183	
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	
Prior to 1934	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Total aged 15 years and over
Totals	233	241	227	292	276	276	337	1882	Grand Total
Nett Births	797	860	812	628	751	637	659	—	

CASES	47	91	370	84	130	227	36	55	146	167
DEATHS.	11	1	6	1	1	2	0	0	1	0
IMMUNIZATION	0	0	0	337	276	276	292	227	241	233



- 1948.

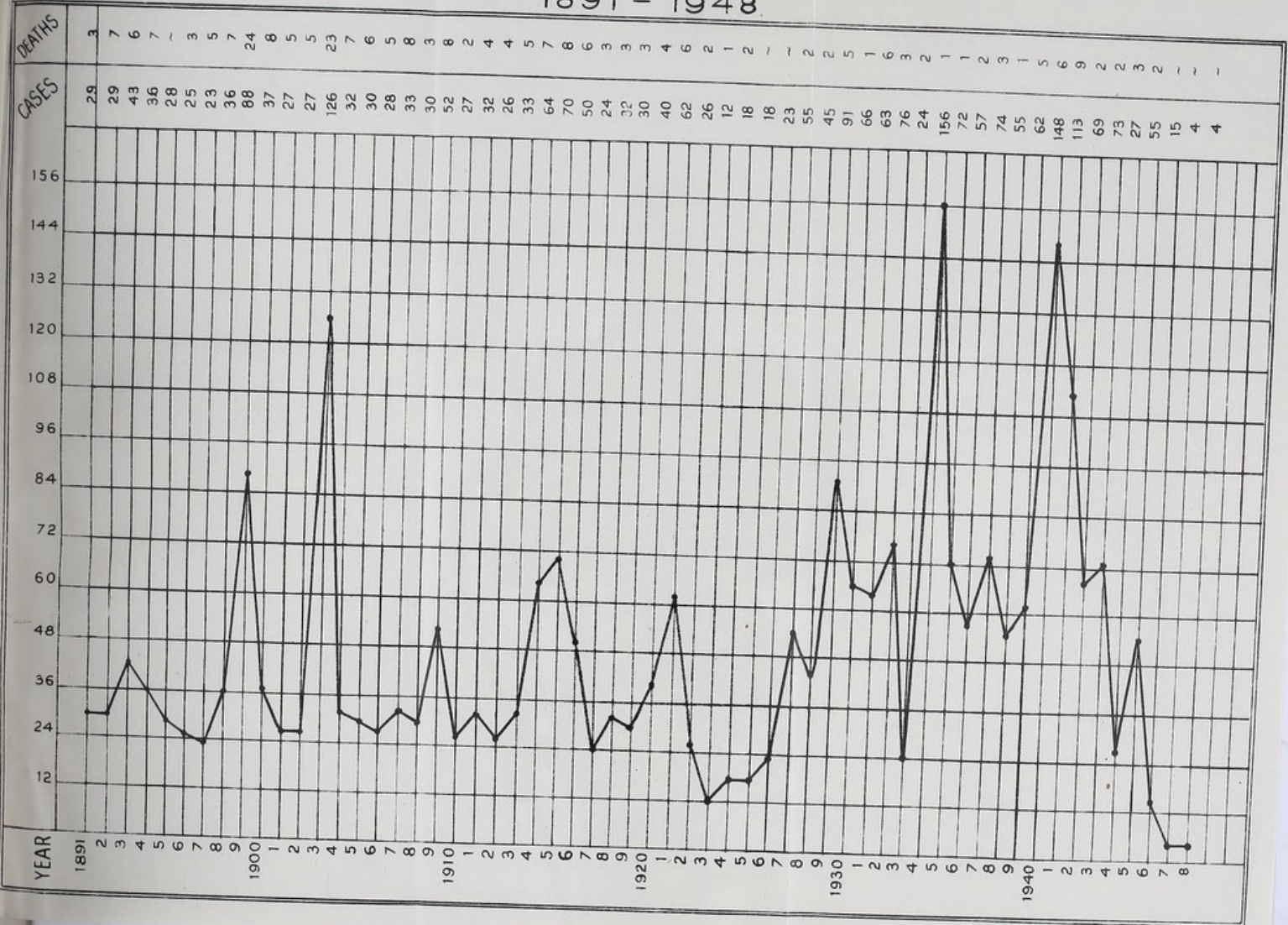


## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Persons Inoculated each year.      New Cases.

Year of Birth	Year Inoculated														Total		
	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935			1934
1948 ..	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	Total under 5 on 31/12/48, 1821 (58.25%)
1947 ..	331	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	361		
1946 ..	142	339	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	509		
1945 ..	28	95	277	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	404		
1944 ..	44	30	136	304	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	519		
1943 ..	61	22	43	94	246	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	467	Total aged 5—14 on 31/12/48, 4795 (85.78%)	
1942 ..	54	62	40	41	87	222	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	521		
1941 ..	33	56	48	23	33	85	209	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	488		
1940 ..	12	29	47	38	46	42	165	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	494		
1939 ..	—	13	48	34	63	93	146	128	33	—	—	—	—	—	558		
1938 ..	2	—	12	23	65	72	136	74	56	36	—	—	—	—	476		
1937 ..	—	1	2	19	63	117	161	94	19	28	19	1	—	—	524		
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		
1926 to 1933	—	1	3	9	15	73	254	256	283	94	315	814	44	84	2352	Total aged 15 and over	
	735	678	692	602	681	831	1455	1020	515	261	405	847	50	89	8968	Grand Total	

# INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA 1891 - 1948







## BOOSTING DOSES.

Year of Birth	Year of Boosting Dose :									Total	
	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940		
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total received boosting dose aged under 5 on 31/12/48 31 (.85%)
1945	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
1944	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	
1943	111	11	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	128	Total received boosting dose aged 5—14 yrs. on 31/12/48 2059 (36.83%)
1942	96	80	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	216	
1941	70	83	76	36	4	—	—	—	—	269	
1940	37	41	76	91	37	—	—	—	—	282	
1939	4	24	131	96	65	32	—	—	—	352	
1938	3	—	51	77	58	54	11	2	—	256	
1937	—	—	4	57	54	70	25	—	—	210	
1936	—	1	2	—	27	56	23	7	—	116	
1935	1	1	2	5	2	8	47	25	—	91	
1934	2	—	—	2	3	5	78	48	1	139	
1926 to 1933	—	4	1	1	10	15	316	322	3	672	Total received boosting dose aged 15 & over on 31/12/48 672
	349	251	387	367	260	240	500	404	4	2762	Grand Total

## SCARLET FEVER.

It is now 20 years since there was a large epidemic of Scarlet Fever in the Borough, when 391 cases occurred. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of the disease in 1933, 1938 and 1943, but since 1943 the number of cases each year has declined, and in 1947 only 29 cases were notified, this being the smallest number ever recorded in the Borough. There was a slight increase in 1948, there being 75 cases notified. The cases have all been very mild and only 10 cases were removed to hospital. There were no deaths from the disease. This disease, which in the latter half of the last century was a dreaded scourge responsible for a high mortality, is now extremely mild and no death has occurred in the Borough from this disease since 1933.

## SCABIES.

There has been a steady decline in the number of cases of Scabies notified during the past three years, and it is to be hoped that as housing conditions are improved and overcrowding abated this disease will practically disappear, as it did in the interval between the two wars.



During the year 79 cases of Scabies were notified. Scabies is a family disease which spreads readily from one person in a household to the remaining members, and the treatment of individual cases will do little to reduce the spread of infection. Whenever a case of Scabies is notified, an effort is made to persuade the whole of the members of the household to have treatment on the same day, and arrangements are made for those who are employed to attend for treatment in the evening when they have finished their day's work. In most instances it has been possible to persuade the whole of the household to accept treatment and the condition has been cleared up, but in a few cases some members have refused treatment and infection has recurred among those who have been treated. During the year 161 cases and contacts were treated at the baths and kept under observation until the condition cleared up. Some of the persons who have been notified have received treatment privately, but in these cases, so far as I can ascertain, treatment has not been given to other members of the household, some of whom may not have complained of itching although they may have recently been infected and at the time do not show any symptoms of the disease. There are also a number of persons suffering from Scabies who do not obtain any medical advice.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### New Cases and Mortality, 1948.

Years.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 .. ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 .. ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
10—15 .. ..	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
15—20 .. ..	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
20—25 .. ..	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
25—35 .. ..	7	4	1	—	—	1	—	—
35—45 .. ..	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55 .. ..	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 .. ..	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and over	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Totals .. ..	20	18	3	—	9	5	1	—



### Distribution of Notifications in Wards.

Wards.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	All Cases.
Barton .. .. .	5	1	6
Eccles .. .. .	6	—	6
Irwell .. .. .	4	1	5
Monton .. .. .	3	—	3
Patricroft .. .. .	4	—	4
Trafford .. .. .	6	—	6
Westwood Park .. .. .	10	1	11
Winton .. .. .	—	—	—
Borough .. .. .	38	3	41

### POLIOMYELITIS.

One person—a married woman aged 26 years—was notified as suffering from Poliomyelitis. She was admitted to hospital and died two days later of bulbar paralysis. No evidence was obtained of contact, either direct or indirect, with any other known case.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

On July 5th, the Lancashire County Council as the Local Health Authority became responsible for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, and the clinic and staff engaged in this work were transferred. The services have been administered since that date by the Divisional Health Committee of the County Council.

The close co-ordination between the maternity and child welfare service and the school medical service has been fully maintained as in past years, and the two services are closely integrated. All the clinic facilities of the school medical service are available for infants and toddlers, the records of each child are continuous up to the school-leaving age, and the child is supervised by the same personnel throughout the whole of this period.

During the period January 1st to July 4th, 406 primary visits have been made to infants in their homes and 1,586 re-visits to children under the age of 1 year. 1,263 visits were paid to children aged 1—2 years and 1,636 visits to children aged 2—5 years, a total of 4,791 visits to the homes of children under 5 years. There is one nursery school accommodating 60 children over the age of 2 years, and, so far as accommodation permits, children over the age of 3 years are admitted to the elementary schools, where they come under the supervision of the school medical service. Each health visitor attends at the Welfare Centre on one session each



week and the mothers from her district are invited to attend the centre at the session at which she is present, if this is convenient for them, so that, in addition to visits to the homes of children, the health visitors are able to see the children from their districts at the Infant Welfare Centre at very frequent intervals. Up to July 5th, 368 new children under the age of 1 year and 13 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years attended the centre. 5,504 attendances were made at the centre by children under 1 year and 2,284 attendances by children between the ages of 1—5 years. The total number of children in attendance during the period January 1st to July 4th was 1,123, of whom 270 were under 1 year of age at the end of June.

It is gratifying to report that a high percentage of the babies born in the Borough attend the Welfare Centre. During the period January 1st to July 4th 456 children were born in the Borough, of whom 368 (80 per cent.) attended the Welfare Centre.

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)	406	6.12	5,504	13.09	6,496	18.30
(Subsequent)	1,586					
1—2.. .. .	1,263	2.71	1,718	2.45	2,981	5.92
2—3.. .. .	788	2.41	371	.91	1,159	3.41
3—4.. .. .	517	1.51	150	.40	667	1.72
4—5.. .. .	231	.61	45	.05	276	.70
Total ..	4,791	13.36	7,788	16.90	11,579	30.05

### Special Visits.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia .. .. .	—
Measles .. .. .	84
Whooping Cough .. .. .	22
Chicken Pox .. .. .	5
Foster Children .. .. .	—
Expectant Mothers .. .. .	213
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.. .. .	2
Miscellaneous .. .. .	30
Total .. .. .	356



### Summary of Attendance at the Infant Welfare Centre.

1947.	Number of Sessions.	Children					Mothers.
		0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	
1st Quarter ..	72	2485	834	172	73	20	3432
2nd Quarter	76	2825	832	188	69	25	3765
1 week July 4th	6	194	52	11	8	—	251
Total ..	154	5504	1718	371	150	45	7448
Avg. per Session		35.74	11.15	2.4	.97	.29	48.36

No special clinic is held for toddlers, but they are encouraged to continue in attendance at the ordinary sessions at the centre. The response has been quite good, and approximately one-third of the total attendances at the centre are made by children aged 1—5 years, and approximately one-third of the children examined by the medical officers are toddlers.

The health visitors spent 204 sessions at the centre, and a medical officer was present at 131 sessions. 381 new babies were examined, and 1,473 re-examinations of babies under 1 year and 967 of toddlers aged 1—5 years were made, a total of 2,821 examinations.

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
1947	860	738	85.8
July 1948	456	368	80.0



The average number of mothers attending the centre each week during the period January 1st to July 4th was 288, the highest weekly attendance being 286. During the second quarter of the year the average weekly attendance was 297. The clinic has been open on six sessions per week, the average number of mothers attending each session being about 48 ; the clinic is not unduly overcrowded, and the health visitor now has more time to see each baby and talk to the mothers.

### **Care of Illegitimate Children.**

A large proportion of the unmarried mothers who attend the ante-natal clinic have been seen by myself. Help and advice with regard to confinement have been given to them ; their future, together with that of the expected baby, has been discussed, and appropriate advice and assistance has been given. In those instances in which the mother has not been able to keep her baby, assistance has been given in finding a foster home or, alternatively, to make suitable arrangements for the adoption of the child. Adoptions are usually arranged through the Manchester Maternity and Child Welfare Department, as it is not considered desirable, except in exceptional circumstances, for the baby to be adopted by a person residing in the same district as the mother. A number of babies born in Manchester are adopted by persons residing in Eccles, and in these cases the prospective adopters are interviewed and the home inspected by one of the health visitors and a report on the parents and the home submitted to the Manchester Maternity and Child Welfare Department and when the baby has been received, it is kept under supervision pending adoption. When Adoption Orders are being made by the Eccles Magistrates, a report on the health and suitability of the child for adoption and, if necessary, on the parents, is submitted to the Magistrates' Clerk for the guidance of the Magistrates.

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

No day nursery has been established in Eccles. A nursery school has been provided for children over the age of 2 years accommodating 60 children, and a special nursery class has been provided in one of the infants schools with accommodation for 60 children over the age of 3 years. There is need for further provisions for children over 2 years whose mothers must go out to work and it is hoped that two additional nursery schools for such children will be provided in the Borough.

### **Residential Nursery.**

There is need of a residential nursery for the occasional accommodation of young children whose mothers may wish them to be cared for, for a day or two, for family reasons. In such a



nursery provision could also be made for the residence of young children whose mothers are admitted to hospital on account of illness or confinement, or for the young children of widows who may be compelled to work to supplement their income. At the present time when children have to be left for these reasons, if there are no relatives willing to take care of them, the only accommodation for them is in the Bridgewater Hospital, which is not a desirable place for them and in which it is not possible to provide suitable accommodation. It is hoped that the Children's Committee of the County Council will be able to provide such a home in the near future.

### Skin Clinic.

By arrangement with the Lancashire School Health Service, Dr. Fessler has held a skin clinic at the Infant Welfare Centre, Green Lane, on alternate Wednesday mornings, to which children under school age, as well as children in attendance at school, are referred for advice and treatment.

During the year 60 children under school age, who made 142 attendances, were seen and advised by Dr. Fessler for the conditions set out in the following table. The condition in 53 of the children was cured during the year, 2 were referred to hospital or ceased to attend before the treatment was completed, while 5 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

### Results of Treatment of Children under School Age.

Disease or Defect.	Cured.	Incom- plete, left, or referred to hospital	Under treatment at end of year.	Total.
Folliculitis.....	1	—	—	1
Warts .....	1	—	—	1
Impetigo .....	5	—	—	5
Eczema .....	24	1	—	25
Boil .....	1	—	—	1
Psoriasis .....	—	—	1	1
Seborrhoea .....	10	—	1	11
Dermatitis .....	4	—	1	5
Ichthyosis.....	1	—	—	1
Lichen Urticatus.....	2	—	—	2
Intertrigo .....	1	—	—	1
Tachyosis .....	1	—	1	2
Naevus .....	1	1	—	2
Angioma .....	—	—	—	—
Scabies .....	1	—	—	1
Epidermophytosis ....	—	—	1	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>60</b>



## Ante-Natal Care.

Ante-natal clinics have been held as in past years at the Infant Welfare Centre on Friday morning and afternoon, and, owing to the large number of expectant mothers attending the clinic, an extra session has been held on Thursday morning when necessary. The clinic has been carried on by Nurse Bradley. The mothers attend the clinic at intervals of three weeks throughout pregnancy and are seen as a routine by Dr. Addis about the 36th week, or, if any abnormality is suspected, they are referred to him on his next monthly visit or to the Obstetrician at Park Hospital. Cases requiring X-ray examination are referred to the Radiologist at Eccles and Patricroft Hospital. During the period January 1st to July 4th 8 cases were referred to hospital for X-ray examination.

289 women attended the ante-natal clinic, of whom 287 were resident in the Borough and 2 were from the adjacent county districts. The patients made a total of 1,432 attendances and, of these, 18 were confined at home, 139 had arranged for confinement in Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, 127 in Park Hospital, and 4 were confined elsewhere. One of the women was found to be not pregnant.

	ECCLES.		COUNTY.		TOTAL.	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
<b>ANTE-NATAL.</b>						
1947 Cases :						
For confinement in—						
Eccles & Patricroft Hospital .....	55	288	1	8	56	296
Park Hospital ..	50	303	—	—	50	303
At Home .....	2	5	1	1	3	6
Elsewhere .....	1	1	—	—	1	1
Not Pregnant ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948 Cases :						
For confinement in—						
Eccles & Patricroft Hospital .....	83	439	—	—	83	439
Park Hospital ..	77	359	—	—	77	359
At Home .....	15	23	—	—	15	23
Elsewhere .....	3	3	—	—	3	3
Not Pregnant ....	1	2	—	—	1	2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>1423</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1432</b>
<b>POST-NATAL.</b>						
Post-Natal Cases :						
(Post-Natal only)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Natal following Ante-Natal .....	66	72	—	—	66	72
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>



The number of women returning for post-natal examination is still very low, although all are invited to do so and most of them promise to return. During the year 66 women (22.8 per cent.) returned for post-natal examination.

### **Municipal Midwifery Service.**

Four municipal midwives have attended 157 cases, 138 of which were delivered by the midwives and 19 by doctors. They were also called in by medical practitioners in 5 cases of abortion.

In 4 cases no fee was charged for the services of the midwives. The fees charged for the midwives' services during the period January 1st to July 4th amounted to £262. 4s. 6d. of which sum £232. 14s. 3d. was paid to the midwives or at the Welfare Centre.

The facilities of the ante-natal clinic have been available on two mornings each alternate 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 period the patients of the midwives have made 951 attendances at the clinic.

Three 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 9 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 period January 1st to July 4th 9 midwives notified their intention to practice, of whom 4 were employed by the local authority, 2 by the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, 2 at a private nursing home, and 1 in private practice.

The midwives attended 394 cases ; 157 were attended by municipal midwives, 24 by midwives in private practice, 64 in a private nursing home, and 149 in the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital. In 316 instances the cases were delivered by the midwife, and in 78 cases a doctor was in attendance at the confinement.



Medical aid was summoned in 48 cases. The claims submitted by medical practitioners numbered 32, the total amount being £61. 7s. 6d. Of this amount, £52. 11s. 6d. was debited to the patients and £35. 7s. 6d. was collected during the year.

Reasons for sending for medical aid :—

ANTE-NATAL.

Condition of mother .. .. .	5
Abortion threatened .. .. .	1
	— 6

INTRA NATAL.

Ruptured perineum.. .. .	17
Delayed labour .. .. .	3
Placenta previa .. .. .	1
Uterine inertia .. .. .	2
	— 23

POST-NATAL.

Post partum haemorrhage .. .. .	2
Pyrexia .. .. .	2
Rectal abscess .. .. .	1
	— 5

CHILD.

Ophthalmia .. .. .	9
Asthenia .. .. .	2
Prematurity .. .. .	1
Pemphigus .. .. .	1
Discharge from ear.. .. .	1
	— 14

During the Year 20 stillbirths were notified, equivalent to a stillbirth rate of 24.0 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 period.

One case of puerperal pyrexia and three cases of septic abortion were notified. All the cases were removed to hospital.



## REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

(Public Health Act, 1936, Secs. 187/194)

### Return of the Work of the Council.

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for :		
		Maternity	Others	Total
Homes first registered during the year . . . .	Nil	—	—	—
Homes on the register at the end of the year	1	8	—	8

#### Action during 1948.

No. of applications for registration refused . . . . .	Nil
No. of exemptions granted under Sec. 192/1 (including renewals) . . . . .	1
No. of exemptions withdrawn under Sec. 192/2 . . . . .	Nil
No. of registrations cancelled under Sec. 188 . . . . .	Nil
No. of Appeals by aggrieved persons to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction under Sec. 189/3 . . . . .	Nil
No. of cases in which fines were imposed . . . . .	Nil
No. of inspections . . . . .	3
No. of registered homes not inspected . . . . .	Nil

#### 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. During the period January 1st to July 4th 61 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 period gas and air analgesia was administered to 60 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. 149 mothers were admitted for confinement. The ante-natal supervision of the cases referred to the hospital has been continued at 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 up to six babies without their mothers.

### Home Helps.

During the period January 1st to July 4th 7 women have been employed as home helps on 16 cases, the cost of the service being £115. 14s. 11d., of which £50. 14s. 3d. was recovered in accordance with the Corporation's scale.

### Domestic Helps.

The scheme for the provision of domestic helps has been continued, and help has been provided in 6 instances at a cost of £53. 1s. 10d., of which £22. 18s. 5d. was recovered from the applicants.

## CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

(CIRCULAR 20/44)

(a)	Number of premature babies notified during period ..	15
(b)	Number born at home .. .. .	7
	Number born in Hospital or Nursing Home .. ..	8
(c)	The number of those born at home—	
	who were nursed entirely at home.. .. .	7
	who died during the first 24 hours.. .. .	—
	who survived at the end of 1 month .. .. .	5
(d)	The number of those born in Hospital or Nursing Home—	
	who died during the first 24 hours.. .. .	1
	who survived at the end of 1 month .. .. .	7

## 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 milk is still delivered in bulk for retail as loose milk, and a small proportion is produced locally.

During the year 7 samples of tuberculin tested milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and all satisfied the methylene blue test. In 2 samples bacterium coli were found in 0.1 ml. In only 1 sample the plate count was higher than 30,000 organisms per ml. Tubercle bacilli were not found in any of the samples.



26 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and all satisfied the methylene blue test. In 18 samples bacterium coli were not found in 1.0 ml. and in only 1 sample was bacterium coli found in 0.01 ml. In 5 instances the total number of organisms per ml. by the plate count exceeded 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.

Five samples of sterilised milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. All these satisfied the methylene blue test and the phosphatase test.

Four samples of raw loose milk all satisfied the methylene blue test and all had plate counts below 10,000. Only in one instance was bacterium coli present in 0.1 ml.

Some bottles of milk on delivery to consumers are occasionally found to have a dirty sediment due to imperfect removal of dried milk residues by the mechanical washer. Very few purchasers of bottled pasteurised milk will 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. Milk residues left in bottles, particularly in warm weather, 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 which cannot be cleansed by the mechanical washer should be cleansed by hand. 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.

## FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 146 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, of which 138 were found to be satisfactory. 95 were



samples of milk, of which 71 were formal samples and 24 informal, while 50 informal samples and 1 formal sample of other foods were taken. The foods sampled were as follows :—

	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Number unsatisfactory</i>
Milk .. .. .	95	5
Skimmed Milk Powder ..	1	—
Scone Flour .. .. .	1	—
Cake Mixture .. .. .	1	—
Custard Powder .. .. .	5	2
Soya Flour .. .. .	2	—
Baking Powder .. .. .	2	—
Cooking Fat.. .. .	1	—
Cooking Oil.. .. .	1	—
Jelly .. .. .	1	—
Coffee .. .. .	2	—
Jelly Crystals .. .. .	1	—
Gravy Browning .. .. .	4	—
Junket Powder .. .. .	1	—
Gelatine.. .. .	2	—
Ground Ginger .. .. .	2	—
Oatmeal.. .. .	2	—
Indian Brandee .. .. .	2	1
Malt Vinegar .. .. .	2	—
Glycerine .. .. .	2	—
Mustard .. .. .	2	—
Olive Oil .. .. .	2	—
Pepper .. .. .	2	—
Borax .. .. .	2	—
Lemon Cheese .. .. .	1	—
Lemon Curd .. .. .	1	—
Mincemeat .. .. .	2	—
Mixed Spice .. .. .	2	—
Liquid Paraffin .. .. .	2	—
Totals .. .. .	146	8

#### **Samples Nos. 1178 and 1179—Milk.**

Sample No. 1178 was found to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 1.6 per cent., whilst Sample No. 1179 was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 5.0 per cent. These samples were taken to investigate further the quality of a farm supply. They represent two kits out of a daily consignment of four. In the circumstances it was deemed sufficient to draw attention by letter to the deficiencies and to suggest that steps be taken to improve the quality of the milk.



### **Samples Nos. 1191 and 1207—Custard Powder.**

Sample No. 1191 contained self-raising ingredients. Sample No. 1207 was taken at the request of the Starch Division of the Ministry of Food, to whom were sent the results of the examination of Sample No. 1191. Sample No. 1207 represented an article displayed in a shop window and marked "Custard Powder" and was certified to contain at least 80 per cent. of wheat flour and an admixture of self-raising ingredients. The results of this sample were communicated to the Starch Division of the Ministry of Food.

### **Sample No. 1215—Milk.**

This formal sample represented a can of milk on a retailer's van. On analysis it was found to contain only 2.7 per cent. of fat (deficient 10 per cent. milk fat). The vendor claimed that it was in the same condition in which it was received from the farmer supplying him.

### **Samples Nos. 1230 and 1232—Milk.**

The whole consignment of milk (five cans in all) from the farmer supplying Sample No. 1215 was sampled formally in course of delivery. Three of the samples were genuine, but Samples Nos. 1230 and 1232 were found to contain only 2.6 and 2.85 per cent. of fat (deficiencies 13.3 and 5 per cent.). A warning letter was sent to the farmer.

### **Sample No. 1265—Indian Brandee.**

This pre-packed article bore a label giving quantitative particulars of its ingredients, and these included "Ext. Rhei. Liq. 0.65." From the context, the figure was a percentage. Examination showed that the proportion of liquid extract of rhubarb was less than 0.05 per cent. and thus that the deficiency was at least 90 per cent. of the stated amount. A letter was written to the packer pointing out the deficiency and asking for an assurance that similar stocks be withdrawn from sale.



# Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my seventeenth Annual Report of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors and by the House Refuse Collection Department for the year 1948.

By reason of the shortage of staff, the number of inspections and the number of defects and nuisances discovered were less than in 1947. The number of inspections for the year was 2,264, as compared with 3,233 in 1947. The number of defects and nuisances discovered was 4,481, as compared with 6,674 in 1947.

I am pleased to report improvement in the collection of House Refuse and Salvage during the year. The sales of salvaged materials during the year realised £3,147. 8s. 2d. as against £1,903. 19s. 6d. in 1947.

I again wish to express my appreciation and thanks for the consideration and support so readily extended to me by the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and for the assistance and co-operation received from all the members of the Public Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. V. HULSE,

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

*Public Health Department,  
Irwell Place, Eccles.  
May, 1949.*



# Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector

## HOUSING. Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :	
(a) Total (inc. numbers given separately under (b) (temp.)	—
(i) By the Local Authority .. .. .	83
(ii) By other Local Authorities .. .. .	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons .. .. .	10
(b) With <i>State Assistance</i> under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority .. .. . (temp.)	—
(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 the Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	486
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..	486
(ii) (a) Number of Dwelling Houses (including under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..	6
(iii) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	2
(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 .. .. .	484
2. Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .	198
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 .. .. .	181
(ii) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners .. .. .	121
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. .. .	—



(B)—Proceedings under Public Health Act :

- (1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. . 71
- (2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :
  - (a) By Owners .. .. . 25
  - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. —

(C)—Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- (1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. . 2
- (2) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. . 3

The total number of houses and flats in the Borough is 12,871.

The following table gives the number of houses built and the number demolished for the years 1926 to 1948 inclusive. There are 13 re-constructed temporary buildings at the Gun Site, Chatsworth Road, used for housing 18 families. Four existing houses were converted into eight flats, and one large house was converted into twelve flatlets for elderly ladies.

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
1947 .....	97	9	23
1948 .....	83	10	3
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>671</b>

### Sanitary Administration.

2,264 inspections were made, 4,481 defects or nuisances discovered, and 3,537 defects or nuisances abated, involving 3,540 re-inspections. In carrying out this work 1,430 informal notices and 561 Statutory Notices were served, and 349 owners were interviewed.

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

Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	6
Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	228
Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	139
Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	7
Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 .. ..	181

### Sanitary Conveniences.

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

Fresh-water flushed closets .. ..	15,925
Waste-water flushed closets .. ..	34
Fresh-water flushed latrines .. ..	83
Pail closets .. ..	43
Dustbins .. ..	13,781
Baths .. ..	8,530

### 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.

187 complains 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 .. ..	2
(b) Other houses.. ..	19

In all cases the Local Authority carried out disinfection by spraying with Zaldecide.



During the year 373 visits were paid to premises by the disinfectors for the purposes of disinfecting, following cases of infectious disease. 25 visits were made for the purpose of disinfection, of which 21 were private premises and 4 were business premises. A sum of £8. 3s. 0d. was recovered from tenants towards the cost of these disinfections.

### **Disinfection.**

102 library books were delivered to the department for disinfection.

During the year the department sold 644 bottles of IZAL, 160 bottles of Vermicine, and 278 boxes of beetle powder ; whilst 284 bottles of IZAL were given free in cases of infectious disease.

A charge of 5d. has been made on each bottle, which sum is returnable to the purchaser on the return of the empty bottle, but very few purchasers will return the bottle after use and this has caused a great amount of inconvenience, owing to the difficulty in purchasing further supplies of poison bottles.

### **Complaints.**

During the year 894 complaints were received by the department, of which 142 were by letter and 752 by telephone or personal visits to the department.

### **Offensive Trades.**

The only premises under this heading in the Borough are three 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 defects were found.

### **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 78.

### **Stables and Piggeries.**

There are 19 stable premises and 29 premises where pigs are kept.

**Shops Acts.**

There are approximately 882 shops of various kinds in the Borough.

**Mortuary.**

The Mortuary was used on 38 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.



## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

### Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of :		Occupiers prose- cuted. (6)
			Inspec- tions. (4)	Written Notices. (5)	
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities . . . . .	1	77	70	1	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority . . . . .	2	116	149	2	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) . . . . .	3	6	2	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .		199	221	3	—

### Cases in which Defects were found.

(If Defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases).

Particulars. (1)	Line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found :				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
		Found. (3)	Remed. (4)	Referred :		
				To H.M. In- spectors (5)	By H.M. In- spectors (6)	
Want of cleanliness . . . . .	4	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :						
(a) insufficient . . . . .	9	2	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective . . . . .	10	22	20	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work) . . . . .	12	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .		29	26	—	—	—

There are 24 out-workers in the Borough.

## FOOD INSPECTION.

### Food Surrendered.

	<i>Tins</i>	
Luncheon Meat, Chopped Ham, &c.	59	
Sheep's Tongue .. .. .	4	
Stewed Steak .. .. .	17	
Soups .. .. .	99	
Peas .. .. .	109	
Beans .. .. .	45	
Tinned Fruits .. .. .	152	
Sardines, Pilchards, Herrings..	33	
Salmon .. .. .	26	
Lobster and Crayfish .. ..	2	
Tomato Puree .. .. .	21	
Milk (Evaporated) .. .. .	349	
Milk (F.C.C.) .. .. .	13	
Milk (M.S.C.) .. .. .	1	
Jams (tinned) .. .. .	22	
Marmalade (tinned) .. .. .	19	
Tomatoes .. .. .	18	
Carrots .. .. .	72	
Beetroot .. .. .	19	
Sausage .. .. .	3	
Orange Juice .. .. .	24	
Prunes .. .. .		.. 1 box
Currant Pudding .. .. .	1	
Steak & Kidney Pudding .. ..	4	
Potatoes .. .. .	15	
Flour .. .. .		.. 93
Bacon .. .. .	2	.. 57½
Cod Roe Paste .. .. .	5	
Rock Fish.. .. .	1	
Irish Stew .. .. .	22	
Mixed Vegetables .. .. .	20	
Junket Powder.. .. .		.. 82 tubes
Rabbit .. .. .	14	
Mussels .. .. .	373	
Corned Beef .. .. .	5	
Dried Eggs .. .. .	1	.. .. 2 pkts.
Silver Hake .. .. .	1	
Mutton .. .. .	1	
Cheese .. .. .		.. 5½
Spaghetti .. .. .	4	
Beans in Tomato .. .. .	9	
Crab Paste .. .. .	2	
Shrimps .. .. .	1	
Brisling Paste .. .. .	4	



Food Surrendered ( <i>continued</i> )	Tins	Lbs.	
Celery .. .. .	1		
Plums (bottled) .. .. .			1 bottle
Oats .. .. .		22	
Vegetable Marrow .. .. .	2		
Pickles .. .. .			4 jars
Apples .. .. .	8		
Pork (Danish) .. .. .	6		
Custard .. .. .	1		
Frizets .. .. .			1 pkt.
Chutney .. .. .			17 jars
Rhubarb .. .. .	1		
Tea .. .. .			13 pkts.
Asparagus .. .. .	1		
Butter .. .. .			
Cooking Fat .. .. .			
Margarine .. .. .			
Walnuts .. .. .		17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Liver .. .. .		15	
Dutch Gherkins .. .. .	4		
Dutch Chocolate Spread .. .. .	1		
Loaves (sent for animal feeding)		443	
Currants ( " " )	260		
Sultanas ( " " )	200		

### Registration of Premises for the Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream and Preserved Foods.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (RIVERS BOARD & GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1938.

The following is a list of the types and number of premises for which certificates have been granted under the above Act :—

Manufacture of Ice Cream .. .. .	10
Sale of Ice Cream .. .. .	40
Manufacture of Sausages .. .. .	6
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Meat	15
Manufacture of Preserved Meat .. .. .	3
Manufacture of Preserved Fish .. .. .	34
Hawkers .. .. .	3
Manufacture of Water Ices .. .. .	3
Sale of Water Ices .. .. .	9

## Inspections.

Bakehouses .. .. .	63
Butchers' Premises .. .. .	112
Cowsheds .. .. .	17
Food-preparing Establishments .. .. .	83
Food Inspections.. .. .	148
Fish Friers .. .. .	71
Factories .. .. .	221
Houses let in Lodgings .. .. .	5
Ice Cream Shops .. .. .	106
Milkshops and Dairies .. .. .	61
Marine Store Dealers .. .. .	11
Out-Workers' Premises .. .. .	29
Offices .. .. .	35
Stables and Piggeries .. .. .	127
Schools (Sanitary Conveniences) .. .. .	160
Theatres and Cinemas .. .. .	6
Visits in cases of Infectious Disease .. .. .	178
Visits re Shops Acts .. .. .	334
Visits re the suitability of tenants for Corporation houses .. .. .	321
Visits re Rats and Mice .. .. .	236
Test applied to Drains .. .. .	459
Owners and Contractors seen .. .. .	449
Houses Measured .. .. .	29
Smoke Observations .. .. .	43
District Inspection of Houses .. .. .	2,558
Re-Inspection of Nuisances, &c. .. .. .	3,540
Miscellaneous .. .. .	165

## Nuisances and Other Work.

Defective house drains .. .. .	82
„ ventilating shafts to drains .. .. .	17
„ gullies .. .. .	14
„ soil pipes .. .. .	6
„ water closets .. .. .	14
„ waste-water closets .. .. .	1
„ pail closets .. .. .	—
„ dustbins and lids .. .. .	948
„ chimney stacks and pots.. .. .	90
„ paving of yards and passages .. .. .	73
„ eaves-gutters and spouting .. .. .	492
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes .. .. .	6
„ roofs .. .. .	266
„ house floors .. .. .	126
„ slopstone waste pipe .. .. .	66



Defective slopstones .. .. .	18
„ plastering of house and ceiling walls ..	445
„ washboilers .. .. .	14
„ brickwork of washboilers .. .. .	4
„ window frames, etc. .. .. .	89
„ sashcords to windows .. .. .	116
„ fireplaces and ranges .. .. .	43
„ manure middens .. .. .	—
„ sanitary accommodation in factories and workshops .. .. .	21
„ yard walls .. .. .	14
„ brickwork of house walls .. .. .	21
„ stone sills to windows .. .. .	12
„ brickwork around slop waste pipes ..	6
„ wood sills .. .. .	10
„ doors .. .. .	36
„ steps .. .. .	13
„ vent bricks .. .. .	1
Defects in licensed premises .. .. .	7
„ water closets .. .. .	151
„ ice cream shops .. .. .	—
„ workshops .. .. .	13
„ theatres and cinemas .. .. .	—
„ milkshops and cowsheds .. .. .	—
„ bakehouses .. .. .	1
„ piggeries .. .. .	1
„ butchers' shops .. .. .	3
„ Shops Acts .. .. .	73
„ Schools .. .. .	28
Dirty gullies .. .. .	—
„ yards .. .. .	1
„ closets .. .. .	—
„ houses .. .. .	12
„ bedding .. .. .	10
Van dwellings overcrowded .. .. .	—
„ without proper sanitary accommo- dation .. .. .	—
„ water supply .. .. .	—
„ receptacles for refuse .. .. .	—
Limewashing, workshops &c. requiring ..	1
„ milkshops and cowsheds .. .. .	—
„ bakehouses .. .. .	1
„ fried fish shops .. .. .	—
„ piggeries .. .. .	—
„ stables .. .. .	—

Want of pointing of house walls .. .. .	115
„ proper storage for garbage .. .. .	—
„ pointing round doors and window frames	204
„ proper lighting and ventilation .. ..	2
„ sanitary accommodation in offices.. ..	3
Accumulation of manure or rubbish .. .. .	8
„ of offal (fried fish shops).. .. .	—
Insufficient W.C. accommodation in factories and workshops .. .. .	1
Insufficient cooking facilities .. .. .	1
Houses verminous .. .. .	2
„ overcrowded .. .. .	1
„ let in lodgings .. .. .	1
„ re-drained .. .. .	—
No permitted number in Rent Book .. .. .	4
No proper food store .. .. .	—
No washing accommodation provided .. .. .	2
Reports to Surveyor .. .. .	55
Reports to Manchester Corporation (re waste of water) .. .. .	187
Downspouts disconnected from drains .. .. .	—
Buildings obstructive to light and air .. .. .	—
Dampness of house walls.. .. .	85
Keeping fowls &c. so as to be a nuisance .. ..	—
Windows not made to open .. .. .	7
Miscellaneous .. .. .	439

### Contagious Diseases of Animals.

One case of suspected Swine Fever was reported, but was not confirmed.

### 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

Much damage has been done in the Conveniences, and during the year repairs have had to be carried out on 67 occasions, at a cost of £75. 6s. 11d.



## House Refuse Collection.

The improvement in the collection of House Refuse was continued during the year. The labour position improved a little, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining casual labour to work during the period of annual holidays. The position with regard to the delivery of dustbins has improved.

The number of loads of refuse and salvage removed during the year was 10,119, as compared with 9,763 during 1947, the weight of refuse being 15,451 tons 18 cwts. 2 qrs. as compared with 14,976 tons 19 cwts. 3 qrs. for 1947.

There are six S.D. Freighters engaged in the collection of refuse, and one Dodge Waggon which is used for the collection of kitchen waste. 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
No. 3	..	..	1947	..	..	£888

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 .. .. .	2,027	1	3
Ferrous Metals .. .. .	69	17	10
Non-Ferrous Metals .. .. .	48	0	0
Baled Tins .. .. .	374	19	11
Textiles .. .. .	264	0	10
Bones .. .. .	67	2	3
Bottles .. .. .	164	18	9
Broken Glass .. .. .	131	7	4
Total .. .. .	£3,147	8	2

The Department supplied a total of 809 Dustbins at a cost of £876. 6s. 0d. to the owners.

## Kitchen Waste.

The amount of Kitchen Waste collected and sold during the year was 149 tons 12 cwts. 1 qr. and the income was £241. 5s. 0d. compared with 152 tons 12 cwts. 3 qrs. in 1947 and an income of £246. 1s. 1d.

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
1947 .. .. .	152	12	3	246	1	1
1948 .. .. .	149	12	1	241	5	0
	<u>1,806</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>£2,968</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

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

	T.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.
January .. ..	12	2	0	20	6	4
February .. ..	10	12	0	17	1	10
March .. .. .	11	19	0	19	5	5
April .. .. .	12	2	0	19	10	3
May .. .. .	10	14	0	17	5	1
June .. .. .	10	5	0	16	10	7
July .. .. .	10	17	0	17	9	10
August .. .. .	10	13	1	17	3	10
September ..	12	2	0	19	10	3
October .. ..	16	13	0	26	17	0
November ..	15	7	0	24	15	0
December .. ..	15	16	0	25	9	7
	<u>149</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>£241</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>

### Rodent Control.

The number of complaints dealt with during the year was 134, of which 44 were from business premises, 63 were from private premises, and 27 were from Corporation premises.

85 complaints were of rats and 49 of mice. 114 were minor infestations, 5 were strays, 7 were due to defective drains, and 8 were treated by tenants. In 33 cases no trace could be found of either rats or mice.



The estimated number of rats destroyed during the year was 698, and of mice 397, at a charge to the occupiers of the premises of £206. 12s. 9d.

314 sticky traps were made and sold by the department at a charge of £7. 17s. 0d.

The estimated total number of rats and mice destroyed since the work commenced in 1943 is 16,281 (14,864 rats and 1,417 mice), the amount charged to occupiers of premises for this work being £870. 2s. 10d.

Year	Complaints	Estimated Number of RATS destroyed	Estimated Number of MICE destroyed	Amount charged
1943/44	87	5,468	322	£ s. d. 123 5 6
1945	157	2,697	183	198 15 3
1946	115	4,760	359	207 8 5
1947	104	1,241	156	134 0 11
1948	85	698	397	206 12 9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>14,864</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>870 2 10</b>

**Comparative Summary of Work done from 1932 to 1948.**

Year	Loads	Weight of ashbin refuse removed			S.D. Freights			Total Weight of refuse removed		Average cost per ton		Cost of Manual Labour		Cost of Haulage		Total Cost						
		T. C.	Q.	Carts	T. C.	Q.	Fords	T. C.	Q.	T. C.	Q.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	d.				
1932.....	6286	366	14	3	4036	3	0	5806	9	2	10279	10	3	2008	19	0	1746	1	7	3755	0	7
1933.....	6741	995	14	2	3435	14	2	6286	17	1	10873	12	3	1987	10	1	1619	16	8	3617	6	9
1934.....	6922	503	2	2	3312	12	2	7358	9	1	11174	4	1	2169	1	0	1574	15	10	3743	16	10
1935.....	6946	131	11	0	3411	14	0	8155	5	0	11698	10	0	2342	9	7	1760	18	3	4103	7	10
1936.....	7100	38	17	0	2698	3	0	7773	15	2	10510	15	2	2496	17	10	1784	17	7	4281	15	5
1937.....	7695	31	18	0	1818	7	1	8691	1	2	10541	6	3	2600	5	0	2008	7	6	4608	12	6
1938.....	8268	—	—	—	1144	8	0	9077	13	2	10222	1	2	2766	11	8	2128	2	2	4894	13	10
1939.....	9122	—	—	—	1048	13	0	9877	19	2	10926	12	2	3011	15	4	2429	4	5	5440	19	9
1940.....	8554	—	—	—	231	5	0	10461	5	0	10692	10	0	3223	0	2	2525	8	10	5748	9	0
1941.....	7679	—	—	—	252	6	0	11570	15	1	11823	1	1	2982	5	3	2443	5	2	5425	10	5
1942.....	8647	828	12	3	402	3	3	13051	7	0	14282	3	2	3406	2	11	2626	1	8	6032	4	7
1943.....	8341	152	7	1	—	—	—	12845	5	0	12997	12	1	3519	15	7	2709	3	2	6228	18	9
1944.....	7661	416	10	3	—	—	—	10104	9	1	10521	0	0	3912	17	1	2652	2	1	6564	19	2
1945.....	8310	790	9	0	—	—	—	10630	7	2	11800	11	0	4206	14	0	2916	16	5	7123	10	5
1946.....	9457	826	2	0	—	—	—	14148	1	2	14974	3	2	5476	9	3	3220	9	6	8696	18	9
1947.....	9763	387	0	3	—	—	—	14589	19	0	14976	19	3	6041	15	2	3042	11	9	9084	6	11
1948.....	10119	—	—	—	—	—	—	15451	18	2	15451	18	2	6570	4	8	3275	11	9	9845	16	5



