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BOROUGH OF ECCLES



R E P O R T

OF THE

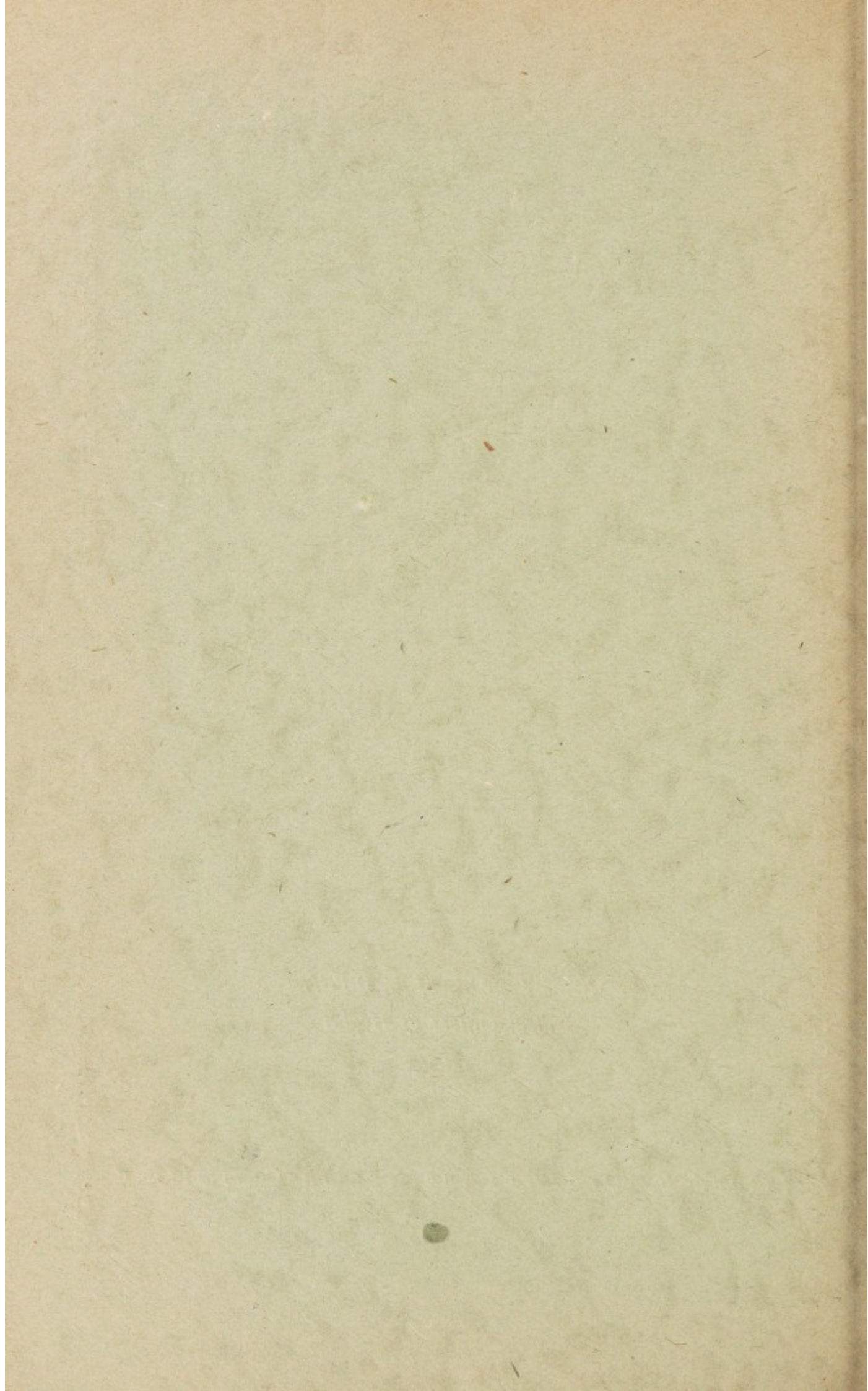
**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1949

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

Medical Officer of Health

Issued by Order of the Health Committee



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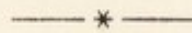
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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1949

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1949, the last of a series of twenty-nine reports. In my annual report for 1947, I surveyed the Maternity and Child Welfare Work which has been carried out in the Borough from 1910 until the responsibility for this work was transferred to the County Council by the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1948. In the report for last year I dealt with the incidence of diphtheria in the Borough from 1891 and of measles and whooping cough since they became notifiable. In this report I have taken the opportunity of reviewing the health of the district since my appointment.

During the past thirty years the population of the Borough has remained practically stationary. At the Census of 1921 the population was 44,760, and in 1931 it was 44,770. From 1931 there was a steady but slight decline in the population until 1938, due to a declining birthrate, when the population was estimated to be 42,550. During the war years the population used for statistical purposes excluded members of the armed forces with the result that in 1944 it was estimated to be 39,430. With the return of personnel from the forces and an increased birth rate since 1946, the population now is 43,980.

When the mortality statistics of the last few years are compared with those of the period 1921-1925, striking progress in the saving of life is evident. The expectation of life at birth is now much longer, the mortality in the early years of life has been considerably reduced, people are living to a greater age, and the proportion of people beyond the age of 65 years has increased markedly.

During the period 1921-1925 the annual average number of deaths of persons under 15 years of age was 113 per annum, while during the last five years the annual average has been 50, a reduction

of 56 per cent., a striking testimony to the effectiveness of the child welfare and school medical services. There has also been an equally marked reduction in the mortality among adolescents in the age group 15 to 25 years from an annual average of 23 in the first five years to 7.5 during the past quinquennium, a reduction of 66 per cent. In the middle period of life, *i.e.* from 25 to 45 years of age, the average annual mortality has fallen from 65.5 to 42, a reduction of 36 per cent. Although there has been a marked reduction in the death rates up to the middle period of life, the total number of deaths at all ages has remained practically constant. We must all die some time, and all that medical science and hygiene can do is to postpone the end; the body ultimately wears out and nothing can be done to avert death. There has been a small reduction of just under 5 per cent. in the average annual number of deaths between the ages of 45 and 65 years, but over 65 the average number of deaths has increased by as much as 62 per cent.

Turning to the causes of death it is satisfactory to note that the average annual number of deaths from infectious diseases other than influenza and tuberculosis has fallen from 113 to 39. Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis have been reduced to an average of 19.5 from 40.5 in 1921-1925. The position with regard to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, however, is not nearly so satisfactory, the average mortality having fallen from 25 to 22. Non-pulmonary tuberculosis is a disease of early life and most of the deaths are due to an acute and generalised form of the disease, infection being spread by persons suffering from open pulmonary disease or by milk infected with the tubercle bacilli. The number of samples of milk in which tubercle bacilli are found is considerably less than thirty years ago; furthermore, a very large proportion of the liquid milk consumed is now pasteurised and thereby rendered safe so far as the risk of tuberculosis infection is concerned. In addition, very few babies are now fed on liquid milk, dried milk being almost universally used. We are, therefore, left to conclude that there is still a good deal of infection among young children spread by open cases of tuberculosis, very probably before the disease has been recognised. Although much has been done towards the earlier recognition of pulmonary tuberculosis in adults, there are still, unfortunately, long waiting lists for admission to sanatoria, the patients having to live in the meanwhile in over-crowded conditions where adequate precautions against the spread of infection cannot be carried out. There is an urgent need for more beds in sanatoria for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and further housing accommodation so that every patient who has been trained in preventive measures can have a room to himself.

From 1918 to 1920 there was a pandemic of a fatal form of influenza when the mortality from the disease was high. The mortality continued to be high until 1931 with a particularly high

death rate in 1929 when 39 deaths from this disease occurred in the Borough. The average annual death rate for the period 1921 to 1930 was 16.4 but during the past ten years the prevalence of severe influenza has been less marked and the average annual number of deaths has been 5.7.

The total number of deaths from respiratory diseases has remained fairly constant, there being an increase in the number of deaths from bronchitis mainly among older people, while the number of deaths from pneumonia, which occurs mainly among people in middle life, has been reduced by half.

A corollary to the increased expectation of life is an increase in the number of deaths due to disease of the heart and blood vessels. The arteries become thicker and more brittle with increasing age, the heart becomes weaker, and many of those who survive to an advanced age succumb to disease of the arteries or heart failure. The average annual number of deaths from these causes has increased during the past thirty years from 100 to 202, but allowance must be made for a change in classification from 1939 onwards which provided for a more accurate grouping of deaths from circulatory diseases. With the increasing average age of the population it can be anticipated that the annual number of deaths from these causes will continue to increase.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths certified as due to cancer from 52 to 79. Part of this increase is no doubt more apparent than real due to better diagnosis and more accurate certification, but there has been a real increase in the number of deaths from the disease due to a greater number of persons surviving to an age when cancer is more common. Cancer is, at the present time, responsible for approximately 15 per cent. of all deaths.

It is pleasing to note that there has been a marked reduction in the number of maternal deaths from an average of 2.7 to 1.2 per annum, a result which can be credited to better ante-natal supervision and the introduction of new drugs, particularly the sulphonamides.

The highest infant mortality rate recorded during the past thirty years was 91.8 per thousand births in the years 1922 and 1924. Although the rate has shown wide fluctuations due to epidemics of measles and whooping cough and to the increased prevalence of pneumonia and bronchitis during severe winters, there has been a marked overall reduction, the lowest rate recorded being 32 per thousand in 1948. The mortality from one to twelve months has fallen from an average of 42 to 22.0, while the neo-natal mortality has been reduced from 32.2 to 20.2 per thousand births.

During the same period the stillbirth rate has fallen from 42.2 to 31.2 per thousand. These reductions represent an annual saving of 42 infant lives per thousand births or, in Eccles, a saving of 32 young lives each year. It has been asserted that the saving of infant lives results in the survival of weaklings who succumb in early childhood. The graph of infant and child mortality opposite page 16 shows that while the infant mortality has been reduced there has been an even greater reduction in mortality at the ages 1-2 and 2-5 years.

I wish to express my thanks to the staff of the health department for their wholehearted co-operation throughout the period I have been your Medical Officer. Mr. Hulse, who has now retired, has given valuable assistance in all the work of the department over a long period of years and his presence in the department is missed. I hope he is able to enjoy many years of good health in retirement. To Mr. Taylor and the Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. Evans and the clerical staff, I wish to express my sincere thanks for their help and loyal co-operation.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Health Committee and the Council during the whole period of my service in the Borough for their unfailing co-operation, help and support, which has made the work a pleasant task. It is with some regret that I relinquish the work, but I shall take with me many pleasant memories of my association with the Council of the Borough and the staff of the Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. E. SPENCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

*Public Health Department,
Irwell Place, Eccles.
April, 1950.*

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

Medical Officer of Health

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

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. MURRAY, C.S.I.B. (Resigned 24/4/49)

A. T. TRAYNOR, C.S.I.B., Certif. Inspr. Meat & Food (Resigned 31/1/49)

G. F. SIXSMITH, C.S.I.B., Certif. Inspr. Meat & Food (Appointed 1/3/49)

J. B. COMPTON, C.S.I.B. (Appointed 1/3/49)

A. STOTT, C.S.I.B. (Appointed 20/6/49 ; Resigned 30/11/49)

Pupil Sanitary Inspector

D. HURST (Appointed 7/11/49)

Clerical Staff


Chief Clerk : J. W. EVANS

Miss D. BROUGHTON

S. MURPHY (Resigned 24/4/49)

R. COLLEY

P. COLLIER



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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	3,417
Population (Census 1931)	44,416
" (Estimated 1949)	43,980
Number of Houses and Flats, 1949	13,129
Rateable Value (December 1949)	£273,920
Sum represented by a penny rate 1948/49	£1,084

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 U.D. 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 1949, as computed by the Registrar-General, was 43,980, a decline of 436 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 13,129, giving an occupation density of 3.35.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The principal occupations in which the population of the Borough is employed comprise 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.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Population	40,090	39,430	39,440	41,270	41,740	43,870	43,980
Live Births—							
Males	333	396	313	431	446	410	380
Females	304	355	315	381	414	387	343
Total	637	751	628	812	860	797	723
Legitimate :							
Males	318	377	279	406	422	387	360
Females	290	342	288	362	396	367	332
Total	608	719	567	768	818	754	692
Illegitimate :							
Males	15	19	34	25	24	23	20
Females	14	13	27	19	18	20	11
Total	29	32	61	44	42	43	31
<i>Birth Rate</i>	15·8	19·0	15·9	19·6	20·6	18·1	16·4
Stillbirths :							
Males	7	14	15	15	13	14	12
Females	12	12	11	10	17	6	7
Total	19	26	26	25	30	20	19
<i>Stillbirth Rate</i> ..	28·9	33·4	39·0	29·0	33·0	24·0	26·0
Deaths :							
Males	248	272	295	271	299	277	295
Females	243	246	273	264	242	238	274
Total	491	518	568	535	541	515	569
<i>Death Rate</i>	12·2	13·1	14·4	12·9	12·9	11·7	12·9
Maternal Deaths:							
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Other causes..	0	2	1	0	3	2	0
Infant Deaths ..	35	43	42	37	40	27	27
Infant Mortality Rates :							
All Infants	54·0	57·2	66·0	45·0	46·0	32·0	37·0
Legitimate ..	54·0	55·6	70·0	40·0	45·0	31·0	33·0
Illegitimate ..	68·0	125·0	32·0	136·0	71·0	46·0	129·0
Deaths from :							
Cancer	67	79	95	79	61	82	87
Measles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Whooping Cough	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
Diarrhoea (under 2)	1	4	3	6	8	6	8
Diphtheria ..	2	3	2	0	0	0	1

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES.

AGE	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
0-1	72	76	42	71	54	61	43	49	47	41	51	42	28	28	23	33	41	36	22	49	49	43	35	43	42	37	40	27	27
1-2	14	31	13	14	10	16	10	11	9	9	12	8	9	7	2	2	5	8	4	4	6	3	3	3	2	1	8	4	1
2-5	12	24	12	15	10	10	19	7	10	9	11	10	10	14	5	5	8	5	7	10	9	6	4	2	5	3	5	3	3
5-15	16	23	16	14	16	13	13	15	12	9	13	11	6	11	8	3	8	9	6	17	13	6	5	3	6	2	7	5	4
15-25	23	29	23	29	24	30	22	25	25	19	18	21	14	23	9	17	20	14	16	18	15	11	16	7	7	9	11	3	4
25-45	67	81	60	45	75	66	67	64	63	70	49	43	60	56	56	53	49	55	64	65	60	60	32	53	39	45	37	26	28
45-65	167	145	144	154	143	148	177	145	194	168	151	144	146	148	155	162	164	168	163	184	154	168	181	133	167	134	143	143	141
65 and over	149	199	180	202	177	182	226	183	237	214	219	228	213	200	240	250	278	226	259	364	308	250	275	275	300	304	290	304	361
TOTAL	520	608	490	544	509	526	577	499	597	539	524	507	486	487	498	525	573	521	541	711	614	547	491	519	568	535	541	515	669

CAUSES OF DEATH during the Years 1921-1949.

<i>Cause of Death</i>	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	8	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	1	17	1	11	6	2	2	2	4	2	5	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	1
5. Diphtheria	6	2	1	2	—	—	2	2	5	1	6	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	5	6	9	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
6. Respiratory Tuberculosis	36	50	43	36	37	33	42	22	33	36	31	26	28	24	14	24	23	27	27	26	23	27	15	20	17	23	22	10	18
7. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	4	8	4	2	9	6	9	10	8	9	9	6	7	4	3	5	6	2	5	5	—	6	7	1	3	8	3	2
8. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	4	—
9. Influenza	9	23	18	20	10	10	22	11	39	2	19	5	13	5	8	2	15	4	9	12	11	3	12	2	1	7	—	—	9
10. Measles	1	18	2	10	3	2	5	6	1	9	4	1	—	10	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis	1	—	1	2	4	1	2	1	4	2	1	—	1	3	1	—	2	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	—	1	—
13. Cancer	48	55	51	54	54	68	75	64	56	75	69	74	60	64	75	68	70	79	67	7	11	12	8	7	14	7	8	8	9
14. Cancer, Stomach & Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	23	14	11	17	26	21	7	18	13
15. Cancer, Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	12	12	7	9	8	5	5	12
16. Other Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	46	50	36	48	46	43	41	51	53
17. Diabetes	5	7	5	2	5	2	2	9	4	7	4	7	4	8	9	6	11	4	12	7	4	5	4	10	4	4	9	6	4
18. Intracranial Vascular Lesions	29	35	31	29	41	41	36	30	42	35	42	51	32	25	32	33	33	38	41	89	72	52	62	66	60	66	56	54	71
19. Heart Disease	60	40	50	68	70	72	100	72	101	90	103	97	95	108	129	132	157	148	156	127	117	139	129	131	132	122	110	122	143
20. Other Diseases, Circulatory System	10	10	10	13	13	17	22	16	9	15	6	17	28	20	23	19	17	19	18	17	9	3	3	6	6	12	35	35	27

21.	Bronchitis	63	75	56	58	53	39	47	37	54	42	29	16	31	16	14	18	111	60	65	41	47	64	48	66	40	69				
22.	Pneumonia	39	50	29	42	36	42	34	30	44	36	37	27	35	35	41	23	27	47	26	20	28	17	26	15	30	20	13			
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	5	6	5	2	5	5	3	2	6	7	4	5	6	9	8	5	3	15	4	4	11	16	7	10	8	7				
24.	Ulcer, Stomach & Duodenum ..	1	—	5	4	6	2	3	6	2	4	6	1	1	5	3	3	7	1	5	8	2	3	4	2	3	2				
25	Diarrhoea under 2 yrs.....	13	9	5	5	2	7	3	6	2	4	—	3	2	4	5	6	5	5	3	2	1	4	3	6	8	0				
26.	Appendicitis	5	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	—	3	5	2	3	3	1	2	4	2	1	—	1				
27.	Other Digestive Disturbances....	2	2	1	2	4	4	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	11	14	11	7	10	13	9	10	7	12	14	5	17	12	9		
28.	Nephritis	12	12	7	12	11	9	15	18	18	13	12	19	10	14	20	18	14	17	7	15	9	8	18	11	19	11	13			
29.	Puerperal & Post-Abortive Sepsis	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—			
30.	Other Maternal Causes.....	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	—	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	2	—			
31.	Premature Birth	31	30	22	27	27	20	20	22	19	23	29	24	17	10	15	19	22	20	11	15	9	2	9	4	9	10	2	2		
32.	Congenital Malformations, etc. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
33.	Suicide	5	5	1	2	5	5	4	6	6	4	2	4	1	3	3	5	3	10	3	6	2	3	5	1	2	9	1			
34.	Road Traffic Accidents.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
35.	Other Violent Causes	18	17	19	20	15	14	22	19	26	24	18	19	31	27	13	20	17	23	15	40	34	25	13	9	14	12	10	9	11	
36.	All Other Causes	111	126	109	112	91	110	104	100	106	96	79	88	80	73	70	79	86	50	75	58	78	38	45	38	74	43	57	52		
	TOTAL	115	520	490	544	509	526	577	499	597	539	524	507	486	487	498	525	573	521	541	711	614	547	491	518	535	541	515	12.9	569	
	DEATH RATE	13.2	608	10.7	490	11.8	544	11.0	499	13.2	597	11.7	524	11.4	507	10.8	486	11.2	487	11.6	498	12.2	525	13.5	547	12.9	535	12.9	541	11.7	515

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the Year 1949.

(Provisional Figures)

The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1949, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1948. (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 ..	16.7	0.39	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.15	3.0	32
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London..	18.7	0.47	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.15	3.8	37
148 smaller Towns (est. resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931	18.0	0.40	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.14	2.4	30
ECCLES	16.4	0.43	12.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.20	11.06	37

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

Per 1000 Total Births	0.11
	with Sepsis.
	0.11
	Abortion
	without Sepsis.
	0.05
	Abortion
	Puerperal
	Infections.
	0.11
	Others.
	0.71

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT during the years 1921—1949.

Year	Popula- tion	NETT BIRTHS		NETT DEATHS		Stillbirth Rate	MATERNAL DEATHS		
		Number	Rate	Under 1 Year Number	Under 1 Year Rate		At All Ages Number	At All Ages Rate	Sepsis	Other Causes
1921	44,960	887	19.7	72	78.0	520	11.5	1	1
1922	45,090	817	18.1	75	91.8	602	13.2	2	1
1923	45,270	791	17.7	42	53.1	490	10.7	2	2
1924	46,020	773	16.7	71	91.8	544	11.8	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	0	2
1931	44,770	606	13.5	51	84.1	524	11.7	0	0
1932	44,434	577	13.0	42	72.8	507	11.4	0	3
1933	44,942	536	11.9	28	52.2	486	10.8	1	2
1934	43,370	514	11.8	28	54.5	487	11.2	2	2
1935	42,900	533	12.8	23	41.6	498	11.6	0	3
1936	42,770	602	14.0	33	54.0	525	12.2	2	4
1937	42,560	626	14.7	41	65.0	573	13.4	2	1
1938	42,550	593	13.9	36	60.0	521	13.1	0	1
1939	42,630	586	13.7	22	37.5	541	12.7	0	2
1940	41,440	602	14.5	47	77.0	711	17.1	0	0
1941	40,910	561	13.7	51	90.0	614	15.0	0	0
1942	40,360	659	16.3	42	63.7	547	13.5	0	0
1943	40,090	637	15.8	35	54.0	491	12.2	0	0
1944	39,430	751	19.0	43	57.2	519	13.1	0	2
1945	39,440	628	15.9	42	66.0	568	14.4	1	1
1946	41,270	812	19.6	37	45.0	535	12.9	0	0
1947	41,740	860	20.6	40	46.0	541	12.9	1	3
1948	43,870	797	18.1	27	32.0	515	11.7	0	2
1949	43,980	723	16.4	27	37.0	569	12.9	0	0

Births.

The number of children born during 1949 was 723, an increase of 20 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 ; and in 1948, 797. In 1949 the number of births was 723, equivalent to a birth rate of 16.4.

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 persons over the age of 70 years and 1,280 over the age of 65 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 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 569, compared with an average of 534 during the preceding seven years.

There was one maternal death from heart failure after delivery.

Two women suffering from septic abortion were admitted to Ladywell Sanatorium, both 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 1949 it was 26.0 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 Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester 10. During the year a total of 229 examinations were made at the laboratories.

Month	Diphtheria		Ice Cream				Milk for Tubercule Bacilli		
	Total	+	Total	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Total	+
January	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
March	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	5	—	6	—	2	—	4	—	—
July	2	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	—
August	10	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	—
September	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
December	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	126	5	12	3	2	—	7	2	—

Various Investigations.

Milk, Methylene Blue Test	.. .. .	44
Milk, Phosphatase Test	.. .. .	31
Faeces	.. .. .	2
Urine	.. .. .	—
Rectal	.. .. .	—
Blood	.. .. .	7
Tinned Herring	.. .. .	4
Nut Toffee	.. .. .	1

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.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water from Swimming Baths.

Date	Origin of Sample	COLIFORM ORGANISMS :	
		Found in	Not found
18/1/49	Small Plunge	—	100 ml.
23/3/49	Small do.	—	100 ml.
3/5/49	Large do.	—	100 ml.
14/6/49	Large do.	—	100 ml.
14/6/49	Small do.	—	100 ml.
19/7/49	Small do.	—	100 ml.
19/7/49	Large do.	—	100 ml.
17/8/49	Small do.	—	100 ml.
17/8/49	Large do.	—	100 ml.
14/9/49	Small do.	—	100 ml.
14/9/49	Large do.	—	100 ml.
11/10/49	Small do.	—	100 ml.
11/10/49	Large do.	—	100 ml.
28/11/49	Small do.	100 ml.	—

Result of Chemical Analysis from Swimming Baths.

			pH value	Free Chlorine (p.p.mill.)	Appear- ance	Am- monia	Nitrites
8/1/49	Small	Plunge	7.3	0.8	Clear	Nil	Nil
23/2/49	Small	do.	7.7	0.55	Clear	Nil	Nil
23/3/49	Small	do.	7.9	2.5	Clear	Nil	Nil
3/5/49	Large	do.	7.9	0.35	Clear	Nil	Nil
14/6/49	Large	do.	9.0	3.0	Clear	Nil	Nil
14/6/49	Small	do.	9.0	3.0	Clear	Nil	Nil
19/7/49	Large	do.	7.4	2.0	Clear	Nil	Nil
19/7/49	Small	do.	7.4	2.0	Clear	Nil	Nil
17/8/49	Small	do.	7.5	2.5	Clear	Nil	Nil
14/9/49	Large	do.	7.3	1.5	Clear	Trace	Nil
14/9/49	Small	do.	7.1	2.0	Clear	Trace	Nil
11/10/49	Large	do.	7.7	1.2	Clear	Nil	Nil
11/10/49	Small	do.	7.6	1.2	Clear	Nil	Nil
23/11/49	Large	do.	7.7	0.3	Clear	Nil	Nil
23/11/49	Small	do.	7.7	1.0	Clear	Nil	Nil

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Lancashire
County
Council.

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

- (1) **Infant Consultations.**
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
2-0 to 4-30 p.m. ;
Tuesday, 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. ;
Alternate Wednesdays, 9-30 to 12 noon.

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,
2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
- (3) **Inspection Clinic.** Friday, 9-0 a.m.
- (4) **Ophthalmic Clinic.** By appointment.
- (5) **Orthopaedic Clinic,** *Green Lane, Patricroft.*
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 to 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.	Offensive Trades.
Good Rule and Government.	New Streets and Buildings.
Closing Order (Butchers' Shops).	Barbers' and Hairdressers' Weekly Half-Holiday Order, 1927.
Closing Order (Boot and Shoe Shops).	Employment of Children.
Smoke Abatement.	Nursing Homes.
Nuisances.	Improvement of Housing Conditions.
Slaughter Houses.	Eccles Fish & Chip Friers' Weekly Half-Holiday Order, 1939.
Common Lodging Houses.	

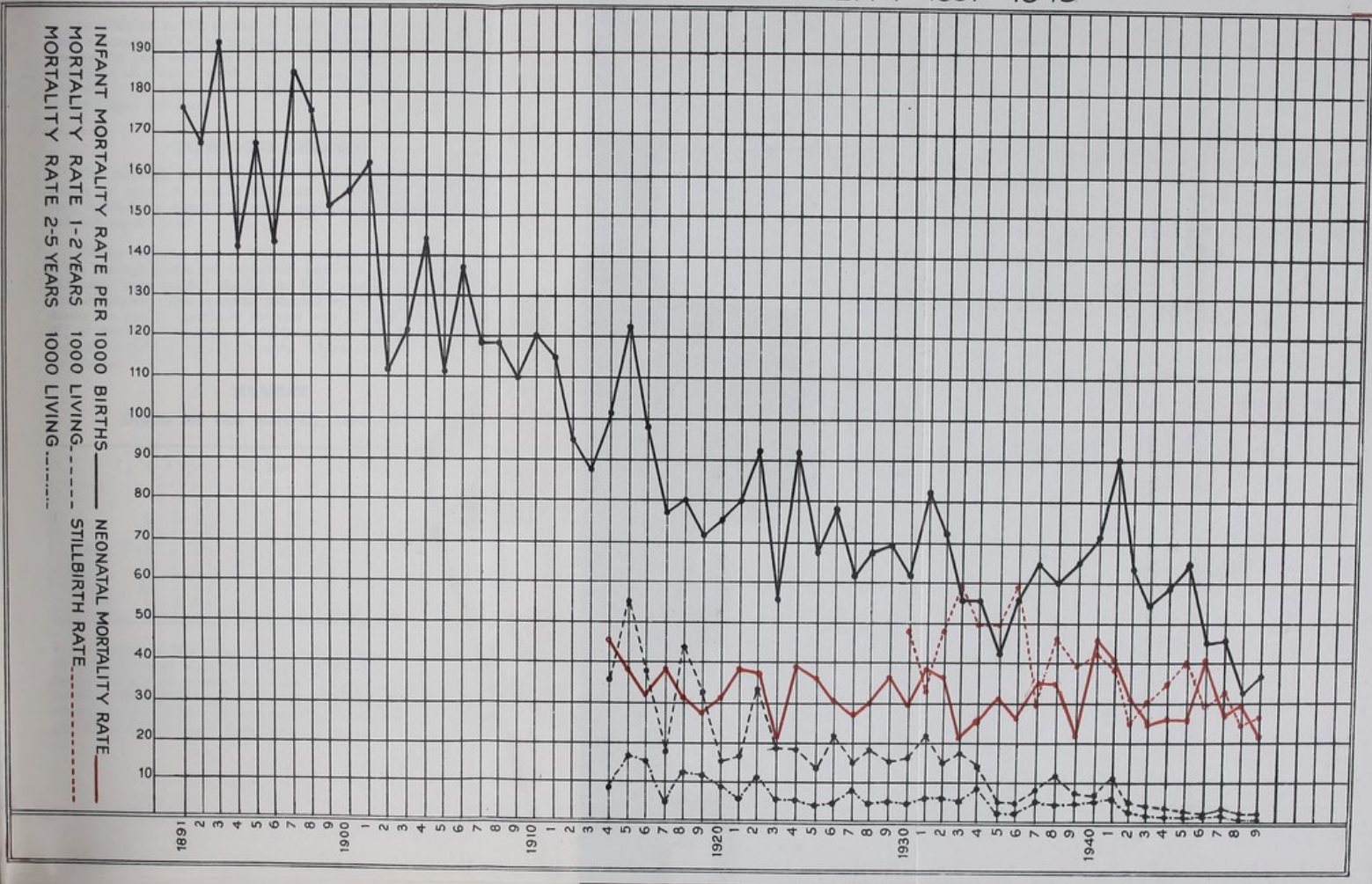
INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1949 there were 27 deaths of infants under one year of age, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 37.0 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.

Eight 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.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 1891 - 1949



In addition to the decline in infant mortality there has also been a steady fall in the mortality of children under school age. During the year there was one death of a child aged 1-2 years and three of children aged 2-5 years, equivalent to a mortality rate of 1.3 per 1,000 children aged 1-2 years and 1.4 per 1,000 children aged 2-5 years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Borough has been free from serious epidemic diseases during the year. A total of 867 cases of infectious disease have been notified, of which 414 were measles, 139 whooping cough and 115 scarlet fever.

During the latter part of 1948 an epidemic of measles occurred in the Borough which did not subside until the Spring of this year. 342 cases were notified during the first quarter and 60 in the second quarter. The epidemic subsided by the end of May and during the last six months of the year only 12 cases were notified. 282 of the cases occurred in children under the age of 5 years and 116 in children aged 5-10 years. There was one death from the disease.

MEASLES

Deaths and Case Mortality, 1920-1949.

	0-1 Years			1-2 Years			2-3 Years			Over 3 Years		
	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000
1920/24	157	8	50.9	260	11	42.3	353	9	25.5	2985	5	1.7
1935/29	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
1940/44	98	2	20.4	208	0	0.0	223	0	0.0	1732	0	0.0
1945/49	105	1	9.5	270	0	0.0	330	0	0.0	1830	0	0.0

139 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year of which 85 cases were notified during the first quarter and 37 during the second quarter and only 17 cases during the last six months. Whooping cough, like measles, is a disease which mainly affects young children. 91 cases occurred in children up to 5 years and 43 in children aged 5-10 years.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified, Number of Deaths from these Diseases, Number of Cases Removed to Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital during the year 1949.

	CASES NOTIFIED.												
	YEARS :												
	<i>Total Cases, all ages</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 2</i>	<i>2 to 3</i>	<i>3 to 4</i>	<i>4 to 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 35</i>	<i>35 to 45</i>	<i>45 to 65</i>	<i>65 and over</i>
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	115	—	1	3	10	24	62	12	1	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia—													
Primary	32	2	—	1	3	1	5	2	—	5	5	6	2
Influenzal	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	6	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Enceph. Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophth. Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary	42	3	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	17	6	3	5
Non-Pulmonary..	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	414	12	62	62	64	82	116	6	2	6	2	—	—
German Measles ..	59	4	5	7	9	7	21	4	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	139	17	20	15	25	14	43	3	2	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Polio. Encephalitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Scabies	31	1	—	1	—	1	8	8	1	11	—	—	—
Food Poisoning....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	867	41	89	89	113	129	261	40	15	46	18	16	16

	WARDS.								HOSPITAL		
	Barton	Eccles	Irwell	Monton	Patricroft	Trafford	Westwood Park	Winton	Total Cases re-moved to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	26	11	8	12	16	7	21	14	16	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia—											
Primary	2	7	1	4	3	4	10	1	1	—	—
Influenzal	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	2	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	4	1	2
Enceph. Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophth. Neonatorum ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—											
Pulmonary	9	2	5	4	3	8	11	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	33	43	75	46	46	57	78	36	—	—	1
German Measles	1	15	17	5	4	9	4	4	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	11	23	15	9	5	23	29	24	1	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Polio Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Scabies	—	6	3	3	3	2	9	5	—	—	—
Food Poisoning.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	86	112	131	90	82	112	170	84	31	1	4

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Deaths and Case Mortality, 1920—1949.

	0—1 Years			1—2 Years			2—3 Years			Over 3 Years		
	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per 1000
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
1944/49	92	2	21.7	103	1	9.7	89	0	0.0	426	0	0.0

Immunisation against Whooping Cough has been continued during the year by the use of a combined vaccine which also immunises against diphtheria. 386 children were immunised against this disease, making a total of 2,268 who have been immunised since 1942.

One case of Diphtheria was notified during the year and there were no deaths from the disease. In addition one chronic carrier of the diphtheria organism was discovered and admitted to hospital for treatment. During the year 594 children were immunised and 154 children who had been immunised previously received boosting doses; 51.40 per cent. of the children under 5 years and 88.22 per cent. of the children aged 5–15 years have now been immunised, while 2,747 adolescents over the age of 15 years have been immunised.

During the year 115 cases of Scarlet Fever have been notified, a larger number than in any year since 1943, when 125 cases were notified. The cases were all of a mild type and there is no doubt that a number of cases were so mild that they passed unrecognised, a fact which accounts for the occurrence of small groups of cases in various parts of the Borough. The maximum number of cases occurred in the last quarter when 50 cases were notified. Three of the cases occurred in children under school age, 20 in persons over school age, and 92 in school children. 26 of the cases occurred in Barton Ward and 21 in Westwood Park Ward. In the eastern part of the Borough the number of cases was less. 16 of the cases among school children occurred in Beech Street School.

The fall in the annual number of cases of scabies has continued, the number notified being 31, compared with 142, 119 and 79 in the preceding years. It is hoped that infection with scabies

will continued to decline. The number of notifications is not, however, a true index of the prevalence of infection as, no doubt, a number of cases which are seen and treated by the family doctors are not notified. 52 cases and contacts were treated at the Baths.

Four persons were notified as suffering from poliomyelitis, two of whom were aged 5-10 years, one aged 13 years and one aged 17 years.

One boy, aged 13 years, died two days after notification, from bulbar paralysis, and one male aged 27, who suffered from poliomyelitis in 1947, also died.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality, 1949.

Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
20-25	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
25-35	4	6	—	1	4	1	—	1
35-45	5	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
45-55	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
55-65	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over..	4	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Totals ..	29	15	3	3	13	6	—	2

Distribution of Notifications in Wards.

Wards	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Cases
Barton	10	2	12
Eccles	2	2	4
Irwell	4	—	4
Monton	4	—	4
Patricroft	3	—	3
Trafford	9	—	9
Westwood Park	12	1	13
Winton	1	—	1
Borough	45	5	50

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Persons Inoculated each year. New Cases.

Year of Birth	Year Inoculated :															Total	Total under 5 on 31/12/49, 1834 (51.40%)	Total aged 5-14 on 31/12/49 4918 (88.22%)	Total aged 15 and over	Grand Total						
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935						1934					
1949	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24				
1948	373	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	401			
1947	100	331	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	461			
1946	25	142	339	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	534			
1945	10	28	95	277	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414			
1944	8	44	30	136	304	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	527			
1943	2	61	22	43	94	246	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469			
1942	2	54	62	40	41	87	222	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	523			
1941	2	33	56	48	23	33	85	209	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	490			
1940	6	12	29	47	38	46	42	165	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500			
1939	4	—	13	48	34	63	93	146	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	562			
1938	11	2	—	12	23	65	72	136	74	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	487			
1937	8	—	1	2	19	63	117	161	94	56	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532			
1936	7	—	—	3	6	30	80	161	121	19	28	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456			
1935	9	—	—	2	3	19	30	134	139	30	38	13	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435			
1934 to 1926	3	—	1	6	13	24	89	328	348	359	144	362	827	47	89	107	2747									
	594	735	678	692	602	681	831	1455	1020	515	261	405	847	50	89	107	9562									

BOOSTING DOSES.

Year of Birth	Year of Boosting Dose :										Total		
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940			
1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total received Boosting Dose aged under 5 on 31/12/49 = 24 (.67%)
1946	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
1945	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	
1944	69	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	Total received Boosting Dose aged 5—14 yrs on 31/12/49 = 2080 (36.84%)
1943	37	111	11	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	
1942	11	96	80	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	227	
1941	5	70	83	76	36	4	—	—	—	—	—	274	
1940	1	37	41	76	91	37	—	—	—	—	—	283	
1939	2	4	24	131	96	65	32	—	—	—	—	354	
1938	4	3	—	51	77	58	54	11	2	—	—	260	
1937	—	—	—	4	57	54	70	25	—	—	—	210	
1936	—	—	1	2	—	27	56	23	7	—	—	116	
1935	1	1	1	2	5	2	8	47	25	—	—	92	
1934 to 1926	1	2	4	1	3	13	20	394	370	4	812	Total received Boosting Dose aged 15 and over on 31/12/49.	
	154	349	251	387	367	260	240	500	404	4	2916	Grand Total	

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Persons Inoculated each year.

Year of Birth	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	Total	
1949	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	Total inoculated aged under 5 years on 31/12/49 = 1013 (28.67%)
1948	307	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	
1947	42	154	9	—	—	—	—	—	205	
1946	13	54	193	11	—	—	—	—	271	
1945	1	6	31	152	5	—	—	—	195	
1944	2	3	4	54	233	10	—	—	306	Total inoculated aged 5—14 yrs. on 31/12/49 = 1254 (22.21%)
1943	—	2	3	6	39	189	17	—	256	
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 1935	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Total aged 15 and over
	386	233	241	227	282	276	276	337	2268	Grand Total

SUPERVISION OF 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, of which a large proportion is produced locally.

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 lesser 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 mechanical washers have difficulty in removing. Such bottles have to be washed 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. Paint, oil and similar liquids sometimes placed in the bottles, cannot be satisfactorily removed, and the bottles have to be destroyed. 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 184 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, of which 161 were found to be satisfactory. 117 were samples of milk, of which 91 were formal samples and 26 informal, while 67 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	117	21
Scone Flour	1	—
Cake Mixture	3	—
Custard Powder	3	—
Soya Flour	3	—
Baking Powder	2	—
Cooking Fat	2	—
Saccharine	2	—
Jelly	2	—
Coffee	2	—
Gravy Browning	2	—
Sweetened Dessert	1	—
Gelatine	2	—
Ground Ginger	2	—
Oatmeal	3	—
Curry Powder	2	—
Malt Vinegar	1	—
Glycerine	2	—
Vinegar (not brewed)	1	—
Olive Oil	2	—
Pepper	2	—
Tomato Ketchup	2	—
Lemon Cheese	2	—
Dried Mint	2	—
Mincemeat	3	2
Mixed Spice	2	—
Liquid Paraffin	2	—
Meat Essence	1	—
Beef Extract	1	—
Ice Cream	12	—
	184	23

During the year 3 samples of T.T. milk, 3 samples of T.T. pasteurised milk, 22 samples of pasteurised milk, 8 samples of sterilised milk and 8 samples of raw undesignated milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

All the above were certified by the Laboratory as conforming to the standard of their respective grades, with the exception of one sample of T.T. pasteurised milk which failed the Methylene Blue test.

SAMPLE No. 1313—MILK.

Contained 8 per cent. extraneous water. Prosecution—Fine £1 with £10 costs.

SAMPLES NOS. 1315, 1316 AND 1321—MILK.

Taken at Farm in connection with Sample 1313. Contained extraneous water to the extent of 2.0%, 17% and 3.4% respectively.

SAMPLES NOS. 1330—MILK. Contained 8.3 per cent. extr. water.

1331	“	“	8.3	“	“
1332	“	“	5.4	“	“
1333	“	“	9.3	“	“
1334	“	“	15.5	“	“

Prosecution—Fine £1 in each of the above cases, with £8/17/0 costs. Total £13/17/0.

SAMPLE No. 1346—MILK.

Contained 3.4 per cent. extraneous water. A warning letter was sent to the farmer.

SAMPLE No. 1364—MILK.

Deficient 5.0 per cent. milk fat. Further samples were taken from each of five kits comprising the full day's supply.

SAMPLES NOS. 1393—MILK. Fat 2.5 per cent. Deficient 10 per cent. milk fat.

1394—MILK. Fat 2.9 per cent. Deficient 16.6 per cent. milk fat.

1395—MILK. Fat 2.7 per cent. Deficient 3.3 per cent. milk fat.

1396—MILK. Fat 3.25 per cent.

1397—MILK. Fat 3.45 per cent.

The average fat content was above 3.0 per cent. A letter was sent to the farmer.

SAMPLES NOS. 1368 AND 1370—MILK.

Sample No. 1368 was deficient 3.3 per cent. milk fat, and Sample No. 1370 was deficient 1.6 per cent. milk fat. A warning letter was sent to the farmer.

SAMPLE No. 1374—MILK.

Contained 18.3 per cent. extraneous water. This sample represented a 1-pint crown corked bottle of milk purchased by retail. In view of the evidence that the cap on the bottle had not

been tampered with, legal proceedings were taken against the dairy company supplying the retailer. After a lengthy hearing the Magistrates dismissed the case without order as to costs on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence as to who was responsible for the adulteration.

SAMPLE NO. 1429—MILK.

Deficient 3.3 per cent. milk fat. The farmer was interviewed.

SAMPLES NOS. 1436—MILK. Deficient 5.7 per cent. solids not fat.
1438— „ „ 2.1 „ „

These samples of milk were highly acid (38° Richmond). It was not possible to state with certainty whether the deficiency of non-fatty solids was due to natural causes or to the addition of water. Further samples were found to be genuine.

SAMPLE NO. 1486—MILK.

Deficient 20 per cent. milk fat. "Appeal to Cow" samples from an evening's milking gave an average fat content of 4.12 per cent. and the average fat content from a morning's milking was 3.05 per cent., the percentage of fat in the three kits being 3.4, 2.8 and 2.6 per cent. The milking on this farm is by machine and no hand "stripping" follows. No mixing of the milk is done on the farm. Proceedings were taken, but defence satisfied the Magistrate that the milk was as it came from the cow. Case dismissed.

SAMPLE NO. 1481—MINCEMEAT (*Informal*).

Deficient 5.4 per cent. soluble solids. Formal sample taken.

SAMPLE NO. 1488—MINCEMEAT (*Formal*).

Deficient 4.3 per cent. soluble solids. Manufacturer informed.

FOOD POISONING.

Two outbreaks of food poisoning were investigated during the year.

The first occurred in January in a children's institution. About 20 children and members of the staff commenced to be ill about three hours after breakfast, at which fried black puddings were eaten. The affected persons suffered from diarrhoea, vomiting and some abdominal pain. The illness was not severe, and all but two of the affected persons had recovered by the evening; the remaining two recovered on the following day.

The remains of the black puddings were obtained which, together with a specimen of vomit from one of the children more severely affected, were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for investigation.

The black puddings had been obtained on the preceding day from the retailer who received them from the manufacturers two days previously. On receipt, the black puddings (which were probably five or six days old) were washed and boiled for one hour. They were then split open about 5 p.m. and left in a rather warm place until the following morning when they were fried and served for breakfast.

Bacteriological examination of the remaining black puddings revealed the presence of staphylococcus aureus of serological type 111C corresponding to phage type 6/47. The organisms were found mainly on the outside of the puddings. The sample of vomit was found to contain staphylococcus aureus of the same type. During further investigation, swabs from the nostrils, wrists, finger webs, and a cut on the finger of the cook were obtained, all of which gave moderate or heavy growth of staphylococcus aureus of the same type. Swabs from two girls who had assisted the cook gave growths of staphylococcus aureus but not of the same type. It was concluded that the black puddings were infected during splitting after boiling by the hands of the cook, and that the organisms had multiplied and produced a toxin while stored overnight in a warm place.

* * *

In January a report was received that there had been a large number of cases of diarrhoea among the employees of an engineering works.

On the preceding day about 730 people had had a mid-day meal in the canteen. On that day three separate meat courses were provided :—

- (a) Vegetable soup, roast beef or roast veal, peas and potatoes.
- (b) Stewed neck of mutton, mashed potatoes and carrots.
- (c) Fish cakes, mashed potatoes and peas.

The sweets were :—

- (a) Jam sponge (rhubarb and ginger jam) and custard.
- (b) Soyetti milk pudding.
- (c) Cakes, scones, &c.

About 350 persons had roast beef or veal, 260 stewed mutton and 120 fish cakes. There was no check on the number who had the various types of sweets.

A hundred people suffered from diarrhoea, of whom 90 had had stewed breast of lamb, three roast beef and three fish cakes. Four others were absent from work and it was not ascertained what food they had had. There was no evidence that any of the people taking one of the sweets were more affected than those who had the others. The evidence, therefore, indicated that the stewed mutton might be the probable cause of the illness.

A portion of the remains of the mutton was submitted for bacteriological examination. The mutton had been cut up during the previous evening by two of the cooks, one of whom had a cut on one finger of the left hand. Bacteriological examination of the mutton failed to reveal any organisms of the Salmonella group or Staphylococcus aureus, but cultures from the surface and the interior of the meat both gave a profuse growth of Staphylococcus albus and a scanty growth of coliform organisms. Neither of these organisms are likely to cause the symptoms from which the workers suffered.

At the time of the investigation it was observed that a mixture of flour and water for the preparation of custard was fermenting. The cook stated that the mixture of flour and water used for the custard on the preceding day was very frothy. A sample of the flour used on the preceding day was not obtainable but a sample from the sack then in use was obtained and submitted for examination. The flour gave a rather scanty growth of coliform organisms. It was ascertained that there were approximately 15,000 coliform organisms per gram of dry flour after $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours' incubation. No organisms of the Salmonella group or Staphylococcus aureus were found.

Samples of jam and gravy browning were found to be sterile.

Samples of faeces were obtained from three of the persons suffering from diarrhoea, but no organisms of the typhoid, salmonella or dysentery groups were found nor were any staphylococci aureus found.

The result of the bacteriological examinations was negative as no organisms likely to cause food poisoning were found. The possibility of metallic contamination of the food was investigated also with negative results.

The provision of a refrigerator for the storing of prepared foods, together with the enlargement of the space provided for preparation and cooking of food and the use of mechanical mixers, were recommended.

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 Annual Report of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors and by the House Refuse Collection Department for the year 1949. This is my eighteenth and last Annual Report.

For a total of seven months during the year we had only three Inspectors ; this accounts for the fall in the number of inspections during the year. The number of inspections was 1,883 as against 2,264 during 1948. The number of defects and nuisances discovered was 4,640, compared with 4,481 in 1948.

In reviewing the Sanitary circumstances of the district, it will be noticed that, since 1932, 2,115 new houses have been built and 448 houses demolished (including those demolished by enemy action), leaving a nett increase of 1,667 houses. In the year 1933, when Barton Moss and Alderforest were added to the district, there were 110 waste-water closets and 70 pail closets in the Borough ; these have now been reduced to 31 waste-water closets and 43 pail closets. 41 of the pail closets are in the Barton Moss area. There are now approximately 8,792 houses provided with baths.

During the year there was some improvement in the collection of House Refuse, although we had one or two setbacks owing to sickness and the occasional break-down of old vehicles. In September a new "Dennis" vehicle was delivered and another is promised for early in 1950. It is interesting to note that in 1933 there were 11,750 dustbins in the Borough ; in 1949 the number has increased to 14,040. The total weight of refuse removed during 1933 was 10,873 tons and the amount moved during 1949 was 16,080 tons.

In concluding this Report I wish to express my thanks and appreciation of the kind consideration and support I have received from the Public Health Committee during the 17½ years I have held this position, and also for the consideration shown to me during the 21 years I have served your Council as an Assistant Inspector. I trust that the work I have been privileged to do for your Council has given every satisfaction.

I have now completed over 45 years of Local Government service, over 38 years with your Council and seven years with the Town Council of Crewe.

I would like to place on record my sincere thanks to the Medical Officer of Health, the Town Clerk and all the Chief Officials of the Corporation for their kind co-operation, assistance and advice so freely given at all times, and also for the assistance and very loyal support of every member of the Staff of the Public Health Department.

I would like to take this opportunity of wishing the Council and Burgesses of the Borough success and prosperity in the work of making Eccles an important and progressive town.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. V. HULSE,

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

*Public Health Department,
Irwell Place, Eccles.
April, 1950.*

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector

HOUSING.

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total (inc. numbers given separately under (b) (<i>temp.</i>)	—
(i) By the Local Authority	161
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	1
(b) With <i>State Assistance</i> under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority (<i>temp.</i>)	—
(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)	436
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..	436
(ii) (a) Number of Dwelling Houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	46
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..	46
(iii) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	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	434
2. Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	210

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 173
 - (ii) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :
 - (a) By Owners 133
 - (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 211
 - (2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :
 - (a) By Owners.. .. . 195
 - (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 3
 - (2) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 2
- The total number of houses and flats in the Borough is 13,129.

Overcrowding.

160 cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, comprising a total of 669 persons.

These figures have been supplied by the Housing Manager.

The following table gives the number of houses built and the number demolished for the years 1926 to 1949 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
1949	161	1	2
TOTAL	1095	1648	673

Sanitary Administration.

1,883 inspections were made, 4,640 defects or nuisances discovered, and 3,431 defects or nuisances abated, involving 2,794 re-inspections. In carrying out this work 1,089 informal notices and 386 Statutory Notices were served, and 438 owners were interviewed.

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

Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	4
Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	199
Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	3
Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	5
Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	1
Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936	173
Section 66 of the Housing Act, 1936	1

Sanitary Conveniences.

The number and variety of Sanitary Conveniences in use at the end of the year, as compared with 1933, were as follows :—

	In 1933	In 1949
Fresh-water flushed closets ..	13,828	16,360
Waste-water flushed closets ..	110	31
Fresh-water flushed latrines ..	108	83
Pail closets	70	43
Dustbins	11,750	14,040
Baths	—	8,792

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.

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

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses found to be infested :—

(a) Council houses	2
(b) Other houses	24

In 22 cases the Local Authority carried out disinfection by spraying with Zaldecide, and in 4 cases a Manchester firm of fumigators carried out disinfection by Hydrogen Cyanide.

During the year 382 visits were paid to premises by the disinfector for the purposes of disinfecting, following cases of infectious disease. 22 visits were made for the purpose of disinfection, of which all were private premises. A sum of £7. 16s. 6d. was recovered from tenants towards the cost of these disinfections.

Disinfection.

87 library books were delivered to the department for disinfection.

During the year the department sold 641 bottles of Izal, 154 bottles of Vermicine, and 258 boxes of beetle powder ; whilst 233 bottles of Izal were given free in cases of infectious disease.

A charge of 6d. 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 2,135 complaints were received by the department, of which 173 were by letter and 1,962 by telephone or by 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 were three cowkeepers registered in the Borough.

The number of inspections made in connection with Dairies and Cowsheds was 13.

Stables and Piggeries.

There are 19 stable premises and 35 premises where pigs are kept.

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, and Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

The following Licences were issued under the above Regulations :—

Milk Distributors	121
Supplementary Licence (Pasteurised)	4
" " (Sterilised)	4
" " (T.T. Pasteurised).. .. .	1
" " (Accredited)	1
" " (Tuberculin tested)	1
Dealer's Licence (Sterilised)	48
" " (Pasteurised)	50
" " (T.T. Pasteurised)	8
Pasteuriser	1

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	36	46	15	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	164	174	6	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	2	2	—	—
TOTAL		202	222	21	—

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 prose- cutions were insti- tuted
		Found (3)	Remed. (4)	Referred :		
				To H.M. In- spector (5)	By H.M. In- spector (6)	
Want of cleanliness	4	25	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature . .	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	7	19	8	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :						
(a) insufficient	9	6	2	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	10	2	1	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	12	31	18	—	—	—
TOTAL		83	34	—	—	—

There are 37 out-workers in the Borough.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Food Surrendered.	<i>Tins</i>	
Apples	1	
Apple Sauce	11	
Apricots	3	
Almonds (split) .. .. .	..	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Split Beans in Tomatoes.. .. .	56	
Beans	31	
Beetroot	38	
Broth	7	
Beef (Corned)	25	
Bacon .. .. .	..	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Butter .. .. .	..	14 lbs.
Beef (Minced)	47	
Carrots	77	
Crab Meat	1	
Celery	4	
Cake Decoration .. .. .	..	15 lbs.
Currants .. .. .	..	361 lbs.
Cow's Liver .. .. .	..	18 lbs.
Codling (Smoked) .. .. .	..	14 lbs.
Fish	16	
Fish Cakes	1	
Fruit (Mixed)	3	
Figs .. .. .	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fruit Juice	19	
Grape Fruit	2	
Grapes	8	
Ham	4	
Herrings	670	
Jam	7	6 jars
Milk (Condensed)	43	
„ (Evaporated)	631	
„ (Powdered) .. .. .	..	112 packets
„ (M.S.)	16	
Mussels	87	
Marmalade	13	
Mincemeat	5	
Meat and Vegetables.. .. .	41	
Meat (Luncheon)	41	
Meat (Whale)	2	
Malt Vinegar .. .. .	..	2 bottles
Mushrooms .. .. .	..	3 ozs.
Orange Juice	3	
Pineapples	11	
Peas	120	
Plums	30	
Pilchards	112	

Food Surrendered (<i>continued</i>)	Tins	
Paste	22	
Parsnips	18	
Puddings	5	
Pears	3	
Pork	64	
Pickles	2	16 jars
Peaches	104	
Piccalilli		4 jars
Reeds		220
Rabbit	13	49
Rhubarb	9	
Stewed Steak	1	
Snoek	3	
Sandwich Spread		30 bottles
Sheep Trotters		137
Strawberries	1	
Sago		27 lbs.
Spinach	6	
Sardines	13	
Spaghetti	9	
Soup	59	
Salmon	20	
Sultanas		25 lbs.
Tomatoes	195	
Tongue (Lamb's)	1	
Treacle	1	
Tripe (Ox)		10 cwts. 3 qrs. 7 lbs.
Veal	50	
Vegetables (Mixed)	5	

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	47
Manufacture of Sausages	8
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Meat	15
Manufacture of Preserved Meat	3
Manufacture of Preserved Fish	35
Hawkers	3
Manufacture of Water Ices	4
Sale of Water Ices	16
Sale of Wrapped Ice Cream	20

Inspections.

Bakehouses	91
Butchers' Premises	113
Cowsheds	13
Food-preparing Establishments	144
Food Inspections	106
Fish Friers	82
Factories	319
Houses let in Lodgings	5
Ice Cream Shops	112
Milkshops and Dairies	320
Marine Store Dealers	9
Out-Workers' Premises	22
Offices	75
Stables and Piggeries	135
Schools (Sanitary Conveniences)	30
Theatres and Cinemas	7
Visits in cases of Infectious Disease	236
Visits re Shops Acts	952
Visits re the suitability of tenants for Corporation houses	221
Visits re Rats and Mice	337
Test applied to Drains	300
Owners and Contractors seen	438
Houses Measured	6
Smoke Observations	30
District Inspection of Houses	1,883
Re-Inspection of Nuisances, &c.	2,794
Samples	267
Ashbins	491
Caravans	6
Miscellaneous	7

Nuisances and Other Work.

Defective house drains	68
„ ventilating shafts to drains	11
„ gullies	23
„ soil pipes	7
„ water closets	6
„ waste-water closets	2
„ pail closets	—
„ dustbins and lids	916
„ chimney stacks and pots	54
„ paving of yards and passages	98
„ eaves-gutters and spouting	378
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes	3
„ roofs	356
„ house floors	106

Defective slopstone waste pipe	31
„ stairs	3
„ flues	19
„ slopstones	16
„ plastering of house and ceiling walls ..	578
„ washboilers	11
„ brickwork of washboilers	1
„ window frames, etc.	74
„ sashcords to windows	201
„ fireplaces and ranges	68
„ manure middens	—
„ sanitary accommodation in factories and workshops	8
„ yard walls	12
„ brickwork of house walls	20
„ stone sills to windows	34
„ brickwork around slop waste pipes ..	3
„ wood sills	14
„ doors	25
„ steps	8
„ vent bricks	—
Defects in licensed premises	13
„ water closets	86
„ ice cream shops	4
„ workshops	12
„ theatres and cinemas	—
„ milkshops and cowsheds	—
„ bakehouses	9
„ piggeries	7
„ butchers' shops	6
„ Shops Acts	95
„ Schools	111
„ Food-preparing Establishments	31
„ Offices	5
„ Food Shops	74
Dirty gullies	—
„ yards	2
„ closets	1
„ houses	19
„ bedding	16
Van dwellings overcrowded	—
„ without proper sanitary accommo- dation	—
„ water supply	—
„ receptacles for refuse	—
Limewashing, workshops &c. requiring	17
„ milkshops and cowsheds	—
„ bakehouses	5

Limewashing, fried fish shops	—
" piggeries	—
" stables	—
Want of pointing of house walls	160
" proper storage for garbage	3
" pointing round doors and window frames	175
" proper lighting and ventilation	1
" sanitary accommodation in offices.. .. .	2
Accumulation of manure or rubbish	19
" " offal (fried fish shops)	—
Insufficient W.C. accommodation in factories and workshops	6
Insufficient cooking facilities	1
Houses verminous	14
" overcrowded	1
" let in lodgings	—
" re-drained	—
No permitted number in Rent Book	6
No proper food store	2
No washing accommodation provided	—
Reports to Surveyor	27
Reports to Manchester Corporation (re waste of water)	192
Downspouts disconnected from drains	—
Buildings obstructive to light and air	—
Dampness of house walls	30
Keeping fowls &c. so as to be a nuisance	—
Windows not made to open	6
Miscellaneous	240
Noisy animals	1

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 Road	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 84 occasions, at a cost of £89. 8s. 9d.

Shops Acts.

There are 889 shops in the Borough, classified as follows:—

Butchers	52	Decorators	8
Greengrocers	49	Wardrobe Dealers	8
Mixed Business	225	Motor Accessories	6
Ladies' & Gent's Hairdressers . .	47	Plumbers	6
Ladies' & Gent's Outfitters	38	Florists	4
Children's Outfitters	7	Corn Merchants	5
Confectioners	36	Leather Goods	4
Millinery	8	Photographers	4
Fish and Chips	35	Funeral Directors	3
Newsagents and Tobacconists . .	31	Opticians	3
Hardware	37	Wine & Spirit Merchants	2
Chemists	14	Tripe Dealers	2
Cafés and Snack Bars	13	Woodworkers	2
Jewellers	9	Tobacconists	2
House Furnishers	18	Wools	1
Stationery and Fancy Goods . .	15	Sewing Machines	1
Fishmongers	11	Auctioneers	1
Sweets and Tobacco	50	Fents	1
Licensed Premises	43	Sports Equipment	1
Drapers	26	Surgical Appliances	1
Cycle Dealers	11	Piano Dealers	1
Boots and Shoes	15	Studios	1
Boot and Shoe Repairers	13	Physiotherapy	1
Electrical Appliances	18		

Mortuary.

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

Canal Boats.

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

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 number of loads of refuse and salvage removed during the year was 10,903 as compared with 10,119 during 1948, the weight of refuse being 16,080 tons 7 cwts. as compared with 15,451 tons 18 cwts. 2 qrs. for 1948.

There are six S.D. Freighters and one "Dennis" waggon engaged in the collection of refuse. The following is a list of the vehicles, the dates purchased, and the cost :—

No. 5	.....	1934	.....	£632
No. 1	.....	1935	.....	£735
No. 2	.....	1936	.....	£552
No. 4	.....	1937	.....	£562
No. 6	.....	1939	.....	£615
No. 3	.....	1947	.....	£888
No. 5 (new)	..	1949	.....	£910

The number of employees in this department is as follows :—

- 1 Foreman ;
- 7 Drivers ;
- 5 Leading Hand Loaders ;
- 18 Loaders.

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

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	1,455	6	2
Ferrous Metals	138	18	0
Non-Ferrous Metals	19	10	1
Baled Tins	280	4	2
Textiles	271	1	5
Bones	17	9	2
Bottles	81	5	6
Broken Glass	85	7	3
Total	£2,349	1	9

Ashbins.

The department supplied a total of 293 ashbins at a cost of £322. 13s. 0d. to the owners.

From April 1st the Corporation adopted the Municipal Ashbin Scheme.

During the nine months a total of 634 ashbins were supplied of which 122 were for newly-erected houses.

Kitchen Waste.

The amount of Kitchen Waste collected and sold during the year was 201 tons 2 cwts. and the income was £465. 18s. 7d. compared with 149 tons 12 cwts. 1 qr. in 1948 and an income of £241. 5s. 0d.

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
1949	201	2	0	465	18	7
	<u>2,008</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>£3,434</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

The amount collected and sold each month during 1949 was as follows :—

	T.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.
January	14	16	0	22	0	0
February	14	12	0	23	10	10
March	14	11	0	23	9	3
April	15	8	0	24	16	8
May	16	19	0	44	9	10
June	19	9	0	51	1	1
July	18	0	0	47	5	0
August	14	12	0	38	6	6
September ..	21	8	0	56	3	6
October	17	5	0	45	5	8
November .. .	15	14	0	41	4	3
December .. .	18	8	0	48	6	0
	<u>201</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£465</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>

Rodent Control.

The number of complaints dealt with during the year was 114, of which 41 were from business premises, 48 from private premises, 16 from Corporation premises, and 9 from schools.

64 complaints were of rats and 50 of mice. 39 were minor infestations, 8 were strays, 1 was due to defective drains, and 22 were treated by tenants. In 16 cases no trace could be found of either rats or mice.

The estimated number of rats destroyed during the year was 549, and of mice 385, at a charge to the occupiers of the premises of £115. 17s. 11d.

321 sticky traps were made and sold by the department at a charge of £8. 0s. 6d.

The estimated total number of rats and mice destroyed since the work commenced in 1943 is 17,215 (15,413 rats and 1,802 mice), the amount charged to occupiers of premises for this work being £986. 0s. 9d.

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
1949	114	549	385	115 17 11
TOTAL	662	15,413	1,802	986 0 9

Comparative Summary of Work done from 1932 to 1949.

Year	Loads	Weight of ashbin refuse removed			Total Weight of refuse removed		Average cost per ton	Cost of Manual Labour	Cost of Haulage	Total Cost
		Carts	Fords	S.D. Freights	T. c. q.	T. c. q.				
1932	6286	366 14 3	4036 3 0	5806 9 2	10279 10 3	10873 12 3	2008 19 0	1746 1 7	3755 0 7	
1933	6741	995 14 2	3435 14 2	6286 17 1	10873 12 3	11174 4 1	1987 10 1	1619 16 8	3617 6 9	
1934	6922	503 2 2	3312 12 2	7358 9 1	11174 4 1	11698 10 0	2169 1 0	1574 15 10	3743 16 10	
1935	6946	131 11 0	3411 14 0	8155 5 0	11698 10 0	10510 15 2	2342 9 7	1760 18 3	4103 7 10	
1936	7100	38 17 0	2698 3 0	7773 15 2	10510 15 2	10541 6 3	2496 17 10	1784 17 7	4281 15 5	
1937	7695	31 18 0	1818 7 1	8691 1 2	10541 6 3	10222 1 2	2600 5 0	2008 7 6	4608 12 6	
1938	8268	—	1144 8 0	9077 13 2	10222 1 2	10926 12 2	2766 11 8	2128 2 2	4894 13 10	
1939	9122	—	1048 13 0	9877 19 2	10926 12 2	10692 10 0	3011 15 4	2429 4 5	5440 19 9	
1940	8554	—	231 5 0	10461 5 0	10692 10 0	11823 1 1	3223 0 2	2525 8 10	5748 9 0	
1941	7679	—	252 6 0	11570 15 1	11823 1 1	14282 3 2	2982 5 3	2443 5 2	5425 10 5	
1942	8647	828 12 3	402 3 3	13051 7 0	14282 3 2	12997 12 1	3406 2 11	2626 1 8	6032 4 7	
1943	8341	152 7 1	—	12845 5 0	12997 12 1	10521 0 0	3519 15 7	2709 3 2	6228 18 9	
1944	7661	416 10 3	—	10104 9 1	10521 0 0	11800 11 0	3912 17 1	2652 2 1	6564 19 2	
1945	8310	790 9 0	—	10630 7 2	11800 11 0	14974 3 2	4206 14 0	2916 16 5	7123 10 5	
1946	9457	826 2 0	—	14148 1 2	14974 3 2	14976 19 3	5476 9 3	3220 9 6	8696 18 9	
1947	9763	387 0 3	—	14589 19 0	14976 19 3	15451 18 2	6041 15 2	3042 11 9	9084 6 11	
1948	10119	—	—	15451 18 2	15451 18 2	16080 7 0	6570 4 8	3275 11 9	9845 16 5	
1949	10903	—	—	16080 7 0	16080 7 0	14 1	7495 15 3	3816 4 2	11311 19 5	

