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**BOROUGH OF ECCLES**



**R E P O R T**

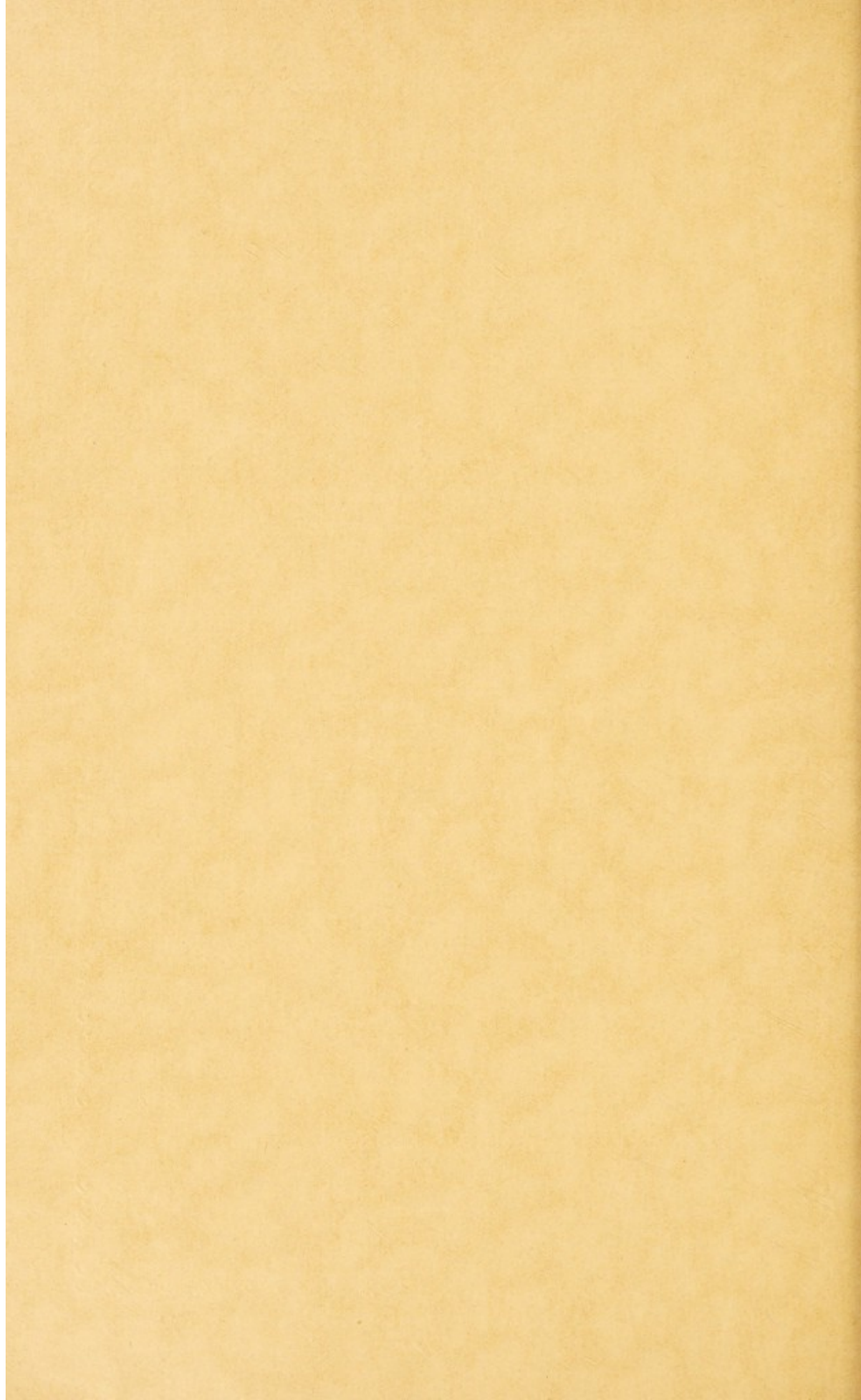
OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH**

AND THE

**SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR**

**For the Year ending December 31st, 1950**



Members of the Health Committee

as at 31st December, 1950

**BOROUGH OF ECCLES**



**R E P O R T**

OF THE

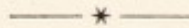
**MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH**

AND THE

**SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR**

**For the Year ending December 31st, 1950**

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# Members of the Health Committee

as at 31st December, 1950.

— \* —

*The Mayor :* Councillor W. BLACKBURN.

*Chairman :* Councillor J. McCANN.

*Vice-Chairman :* Councillor J. PEARSON.

*Aldermen :* Mrs. M. M. C. KEMBALL, J.P.

P. LOMAX.

Mrs. M. O'KANE.

*Councillors :* S. BUTLER.

Mrs. M. HEELEY.

P. NAUGHTON.

J. PRICE.

J. G. SMITH.

*Town Clerk :* G. O. JONES.



## ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

# Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1950

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1950, which has been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 112/50 of 6th December, 1950.

Dr. J. E. Spence continued to serve you as Medical Officer of Health until his retirement on the 31st July. In his last three annual reports, Dr. Spence reviewed in detail the progress made in the health services in the Borough during the past thirty years, during most of which he had been your Medical Officer. That period covered notable changes in legislation affecting health administration and local government generally; the social services were vastly extended and foundations were laid for a comprehensive medical service.

These national changes had their counterpart in local advances in the preventive health services, which were extended and improved as opportunity offered.

The cumulative effect of these, together with the spread of knowledge about health amongst the population, is resulting in a marked improvement in the vital statistics in the Borough.

The infant mortality during 1950 was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, being 22 per 1,000 live births. There were 15 deaths of infants under one year of age, of which 12 occurred in the first month of life. There were 15 stillbirths, again a record low figure. There were no maternal deaths in connection with the 685 live and still births. The general death rate was 12.9.

In the matter of infectious diseases, the only points of note during the year were a small outbreak of Food Poisoning in the early summer, and a limited outbreak of Diphtheria, chiefly affecting one school, in the late autumn; these are fully reported upon elsewhere.



Diphtheria immunisation has been actively pursued. It is regrettable that two young children in the Borough who had never been immunised died of diphtheria during the year.

A vigorous campaign in connection with hygiene in food premises has been undertaken during the year.

I desire to extend to Mr. Taylor and the Sanitary Inspectors, and to Mr. Evans and the clerical staff, my sincere thanks for their help and co-operation.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Health Committee and the Council for their co-operation, help and support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A. V. STOCKS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,  
Irwell Place, Eccles.  
April, 1951.

# Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

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## Medical Officer of Health

Dr. J. E. SPENCE

M.B., Ch.B. (Honours) Edin., D.P.H. Edinburgh and Glasgow  
(Resigned 31/7/50)

Dr. A. V. STOCKS

M.A., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Vict.)  
(Appointed 1/8/50)

## Sanitary Inspectors

Chief Inspector :

G. V. HULSE, C.R.S.I. (Resigned 13/2/50)

H. R. TAYLOR, C.R.S.I., Cert. Inspr. Meat & Food  
(Appointed 14/2/50)

J. B. COMPTON, C.S.I.B., Cert. Inspr. Meat & Food  
(Resigned 30/9/50)

F. G. ASHCROFT, C.S.I.B. (Appointed 1/2/50)

J. S. OLDFIELD, C.S.I.B. (Appointed 1/2/50)

R. MARTIN, D.P.A. (London), C.S.I.B., Cert. Inspr. Meat & Food  
(Appointed 1/5/50)

A. NEWTON, C.S.I.B. (Appointed 1/12/50)

Pupil Sanitary Inspector :

D. HURST

## Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk : J. W. EVANS

Miss D. BROUGHTON

R. COLLEY

P. W. COLLIER



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## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres) .. .. .	3,417
Population (Census 1931) .. .. .	44,416
„ (Estimated 1950) .. .. .	44,370
Number of Houses and Flats, 1950 .. .. .	13,256
Rateable Value (December 1950) .. .. .	£278,174
Sum represented by a penny rate 1949/50 .. .. .	£1,100

### 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 syntropical 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 1950, as computed by the Registrar-General, was 44,370, a decline of 46 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 13,256, giving an occupation density of 3.34.

## 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.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Population</b> . . . .	39,430	39,440	41,270	41,740	43,870	43,980	44,370
<b>Live Births—</b>							
Males . . . . .	396	313	431	446	410	380	351
Females . . . . .	355	315	381	414	387	343	334
Total . . . . .	<b>751</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>685</b>
Legitimate :							
Males . . . . .	377	279	406	422	387	360	334
Females . . . . .	342	288	362	396	367	332	315
Total . . . . .	<b>719</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>649</b>
Illegitimate :							
Males . . . . .	19	34	25	24	23	20	17
Females . . . . .	13	27	19	18	20	11	19
Total . . . . .	<b>32</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>
<i>Birth Rate</i> . . . .	<b>19·0</b>	<b>15·9</b>	<b>19·6</b>	<b>20·6</b>	<b>18·1</b>	<b>16·4</b>	<b>15·6</b>
<b>Stillbirths :</b>							
Males . . . . .	14	15	15	13	14	12	10
Females . . . . .	12	11	10	17	6	7	5
Total . . . . .	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>
<i>Stillbirth Rate</i> ..	<b>33·4</b>	<b>39·0</b>	<b>29·0</b>	<b>33·0</b>	<b>24·0</b>	<b>26·0</b>	<b>21·0</b>
<b>Deaths :</b>							
Males . . . . .	272	295	271	299	277	295	293
Females . . . . .	246	273	264	242	238	274	278
Total . . . . .	<b>518</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>571</b>
<i>Death Rate</i> . . . .	<b>13·1</b>	<b>14·4</b>	<b>12·9</b>	<b>12·9</b>	<b>11·7</b>	<b>12·9</b>	<b>12·9</b>
<b>Maternal Deaths:</b>							
Puerperal Sepsis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other causes . .	2	1	0	3	2	0	0
<b>Infant Deaths ..</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Infant Mortality Rates :</b>							
All Infants	57·2	66·0	45·0	46·0	32·0	37·0	22·0
Legitimate ..	55·6	70·0	40·0	45·0	31·0	33·0	22·0
Illegitimate ..	125·0	32·0	136·0	71·0	46·0	129·0	28·0
<b>Deaths from :</b>							
Cancer . . . . .	79	95	79	61	82	87	98
Measles . . . . .	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Whooping Cough</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Diarrhoea							
(under 2)	4	3	6	8	6	8	0
Diphtheria ..	3	2	0	0	0	1	2

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT during the years 1921—1950.

Year	NETT BIRTHS		NETT DEATHS		Stillbirth Rate	MATERNAL DEATHS				
	Population	Number	Rate	Under 1 Year Number		Year Rate	At All Ages Number	Rate		
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	0	2
1932	44,434	577	13.0	42	72.8	507	11.4	47.0	0	0
1933	44,942	536	11.9	28	52.2	486	10.8	59.5	1	3
1934	43,370	514	11.8	28	54.5	487	11.2	48.0	2	2
1935	42,900	533	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	0	2
1949	43,980	723	16.4	27	37.0	569	12.9	26.0	0	0
1950	44,370	685	15.4 <sup>6</sup>	15	22.0	571	12.9	21.0	0	0

## 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 1950.

	CASES NOTIFIED.												
	YEARS :												
	<i>Total Cases, all ages</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Diphtheria .....	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria Carrier ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	413	19	43	56	63	93	136	1	—	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	132	12	10	18	19	29	39	2	—	—	—	3	—
Scarlet Fever .....	72	1	2	3	9	11	33	5	1	6	1	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophth. Neonatorum .....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia—													
Acute Primary .....	33	1	3	2	—	3	2	—	—	8	4	6	4
Acute Influenzal .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Erysipelas .....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	4
Scabies .....	15	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	—	3	1	3	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .....	8	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Dysentery .....	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary .....	52	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	20	10	15	1
Non-Pulmonary .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	—
Malaria ( <i>contracted abroad</i> ) .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>

	WARDS.								HOSPITAL.		Total Deaths
	Barton	Eccles	Irwell	Monton	Patricroft	Trafford	Westwood Park	Winton	Total Cases re-moved to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital	
Diphtheria .....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2
Diphtheria Carrier .....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Measles .....	32	63	41	44	49	60	83	41	22	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	20	14	13	10	13	15	34	13	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	4	17	5	16	9	2	15	4	11	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophth. Neonatorum ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia—											
Acute Primary .....	3	7	2	2	1	6	9	3	4	—	—
Acute Influenzal ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas .....	1	3	1	4	3	—	2	—	4	—	—
Scabies .....	1	5	1	—	2	4	1	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	4	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning .....	—	—	2	5	—	—	1	—	4	—	—
Dysentery .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—											
Pulmonary .....	6	7	9	6	4	2	12	6	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary .....	1	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Malaria ( <i>contracted abroad</i> ) .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 773 notifications of infectious disease during the year, as against 867 notifications during 1949.

### MEASLES

#### Deaths and Case Mortality, 1946—1950.

	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
1946.....	5	0	0.0	20	0	0.0	25	0	0.0	133	0	0.0
1947.....	29	0	0.0	74	0	0.0	98	0	0.0	542	0	0.0
1948.....	23	0	0.0	47	0	0.0	69	0	0.0	427	0	0.0
1949.....	12	0	0.0	62	1	16.1	62	0	0.0	278	0	0.0
1950.....	19	0	0.0	43	0	0.0	56	0	0.0	295	0	0.0

An epidemic occurred during the closing months of the year, 413 notifications being received. The previous outbreak of measles occurred in the autumn and winter of 1948-49, and in 1949 there were 414 notifications of the disease.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

#### Deaths and Case Mortality, 1946-1950.

	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
1946.....	4	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	35	0	0.0
1947.....	22	0	0.0	16	1	62.5	20	0	0.0	88	0	0.0
1948.....	20	0	0.0	20	1	50.0	13	0	0.0	114	0	0.0
1949.....	17	1	58.8	20	0	0.0	15	0	0.0	87	0	0.0
1950.....	12	0	0.0	10	0	0.0	18	0	0.0	92	0	0.0

132 cases of whooping cough were reported this year, against 139 cases in 1949. Immunisation against whooping cough has been continued during the year by the use of a combined vaccine which also immunises against diphtheria. 248 children were immunised against this disease, making a total of 2,516 who have been immunised since 1942.



## WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

### Persons Inoculated each year.

Year of Birth	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	Total	Total inoculated aged under 5 years on 31/12/50 = 1065
1950.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Total inoculated aged under 5 years on 31/12/50 = 1065
1949.....	183	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	
1948.....	52	307	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	373	
1947.....	11	42	154	9	—	—	—	—	—	216	
1946.....	—	13	54	193	11	—	—	—	—	271	
1945.....	1	1	6	31	152	5	—	—	—	196	
1944.....	—	2	3	4	54	233	10	—	—	306	
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	
Prior to 1936	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	10	Total aged 15 and over
	248	386	233	241	227	282	276	276	337	2516	

## SCARLET FEVER.

There was a reduction in the number of notifications of Scarlet Fever, 72 cases being reported in 1950 against 115 cases in 1949. The disease continues to be of a mild type.

## DIPHTHERIA.

It is disappointing to have to record that, in spite of the vigorous immunisation campaign that has been carried on for years in the Borough, an outbreak of the disease occurred in a local school in the late autumn of 1950. The organism was of the "Gravis" type, and it is regrettable that two children in the Borough who had never been immunised died of the disease during the year. One of these was notified on August 23rd (a girl aged 3½ years) and no connection could be found between this and another known case elsewhere.

The school outbreak commenced in November when a boy was reported as having been admitted to hospital as a suspected case of diphtheria. Swabs were taken from the whole family, and the laboratory reported that the infection was of a severe type and that the sister of the boy was found to be a "carrier" in both nose and throat. An extensive programme of swabbing was carried out at the school at which these cases attended, and a further "carrier" was found a few days later. Another child (who had never been immunised) was admitted to hospital with a very severe attack of diphtheria, together with her father who had a mild attack. Her sister was also found to be a "carrier" and she also attended the same school. Repeated swabbing of contacts and all children in the classes concerned brought to light one further "carrier" and also a mild case. Altogether there were three cases of diphtheria in this outbreak, one of which was severe and two were mild. One of the mild cases, although not at school, was directly connected with the school outbreak. In addition to the three cases, four "carriers" were found, all of them attending this school.

All the medical practitioners in the district were informed of the outbreak, as well as the Medical Officers of Health in the neighbouring districts. Disinfection was carried out at the school and all other necessary precautions were taken, including the taking of 653 swabs.

There were, therefore, during the year four cases of diphtheria and four diphtheria carriers, as compared with one case of diphtheria in 1949.

The features of interest in the outbreak at the school were as follows:—

- (1) The importance of complete liaison between the Local Health Department, the School Medical Service, the Public Health Laboratory, the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the General Practitioners.

- (2) The low infectivity in this particular outbreak. Close contact, such as sitting near to one another in a school classroom or contact with the family circle, were the means of spread, and new cases did not arise outside the school or the home concerned.
- (3) The severity of the infection in children who had not been immunised. As already stated, there were two deaths amongst the four cases ; one of the other cases was an adult who had a comparatively mild attack.
- (4) The importance of the persistent carrier. After the outbreak had been brought under control in the school, it was re-introduced early the following year by one of the original carriers, in spite of negative swabs having been obtained prior to her discharge from hospital. It would appear that even three negative swabs cannot be relied on as indicating that the carrier can be entirely disregarded, and periodic swabbing would seem to be necessary for some considerable time.

### **IMMUNISATION.**

During the year 412 children had a primary immunisation. This was the smallest number immunised in any one year since 1939, and was in particular due to the fact that Immunisation Clinics were suspended during July, August, September and the early days of October in consequence of the prevalence of Poliomyelitis. On the other hand, the number of children who, having been previously immunised, received boosting doses during the year was the largest since 1942, no less than 464 children being treated, as against 154 in the previous year. It is estimated that 47.5% of children under 5 years of age had been immunised by the end of December, 1950, and that 86% of the children aged 5-15 years have been immunised. Amongst the young people in the district over the age of 15 years, it is estimated that 3,183 have been immunised at some time or another.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Persons Inoculated each year.      New Cases.

Year of Birth	Year Inoculated :														Total	Total under 5 years on 31/12/50 = 1729	Total aged 5-14 yrs. on 31/12/50 = 5062	Total aged 15 and over	GRAND TOTAL			
	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937						1936	1935	1934
1950	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Total under 5 years on 31/12/50 = 1729	Total aged 5-14 yrs. on 31/12/50 = 5062	Total aged 15 and over	GRAND TOTAL
1949	206	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230					
1948	61	373	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462					
1947	26	100	331	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	487					
1946	14	25	142	339	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548					
1945	35	10	28	95	227	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449					
1944	32	8	44	30	136	304	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	559					
1943	19	2	61	22	43	94	246	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	488					
1942	7	2	54	62	40	41	87	222	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	530					
1941	6	2	33	56	48	23	33	85	209	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	496					
1940	—	6	12	29	47	38	46	42	165	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	500					
1939	2	4	—	13	48	34	63	93	146	128	33	—	—	—	—	—	564					
1938	—	11	2	—	12	23	65	72	136	74	56	36	—	—	—	—	487					
1937	1	8	—	1	2	19	63	117	161	94	19	28	19	1	—	—	355					
1936	—	7	—	—	3	6	30	80	161	121	18	15	11	4	—	—	456					
1935 to 1926	1	12	—	1	8	16	43	119	462	487	389	182	375	842	50	89	107	3183				
	412	594	735	678	692	602	681	831	1455	1020	515	261	405	847	50	89	107	9974				

### BOOSTING DOSES.

Year of Birth	YEAR OF BOOSTING DOSE :											Total			
	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940				
1948..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total received Boosting Doses aged under 5 yrs. on 31/12/50 = 85.
1947..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
1946..	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	
1945..	162	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	Total received Boosting Doses aged 5—14 yrs. on 31/12/50 = 2391.
1944..	125	69	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	
1943..	59	37	111	11	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	
1942..	21	11	96	80	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	
1941..	4	5	70	83	76	36	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	
1940..	2	1	37	41	76	91	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	
1939..	4	2	4	24	131	96	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	358	
1938..	2	4	3	—	51	77	54	11	—	—	—	—	—	262	
1937..	—	—	—	—	4	57	70	25	—	—	—	—	—	210	
1936..	1	—	—	1	2	—	56	23	—	—	—	—	—	117	
	—	2	3	5	3	8	15	28	441	395	4	904	Total received Boosting Doses aged 15 yrs. and over on 31/12/50.		
	464	154	349	251	387	367	260	240	500	404	4	3380	GRAND TOTAL.		

## FOOD POISONING.

Eight cases of food poisoning were notified during the year ; four cases were single isolated cases from which no actual evidence of food poisoning was ascertained.

In July, a notification was received that four persons in one family were suffering from diarrhoea and vomiting, the probable cause being food poisoning. The father, aged 26 years, had diarrhoea on the preceding morning, headache, backache and occasional abdominal pain, but no vomiting. The mother, aged 26 years, commenced with diarrhoea and vomiting during the night, with some abdominal pain, headache, backache and scalding urine, her temperature being 102°F. A girl aged 3½ years vomited during the night and had abdominal pain and diarrhoea. A girl aged 2 years vomited during the night and had abdominal pain and diarrhoea. All the patients were admitted to hospital provisionally diagnosed as "Food Poisoning". In the same house, another family of five persons resided, but none of this family had any illness. Specimens of faeces from the father and the younger child were obtained and submitted for examination. An empty salmon tin and an unopened tin of salmon purchased at the same time were also submitted for examination. The Public Health Laboratory reported that the specimens of faeces from the father and the younger child both gave a heavy growth of *S. typhi-murium*. The examination of rectal swabs from the four patients while in hospital all gave a heavy growth of *S. typhi-murium*. The unopened tin of salmon was sterile and chemical examination revealed no trace of metal which might cause gastrointestinal irritation. The empty salmon tin, to which some fragments of salmon were adhering, gave no organisms associated with food poisoning. Scrambled eggs were eaten for tea ; the eggs were broken into a pan and lightly cooked for three minutes. It is known that hen eggs may be infected with *S. typhi-murium*, and it is suggested, although proof was unobtainable, that one or more of the eggs may have been infected with *S. typhi-murium* and been the cause of the illness.

## POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases of Poliomyelitis were reported during the year, one a boy aged 6 years and the other was a youth aged 18 years, both cases being of the non-paralytic type.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 52 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 7 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year, against 44 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary in 1949, this being

an increase of 8 pulmonary and an increase of 1 non-pulmonary over the year. Details of the cases in age groups are given below.

### New Cases and Mortality, 1950.

Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 .....	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
10—15 .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20 .....	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
20—25 .....	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—35 .....	7	7	—	—	2	2	—	—
35—45 .....	6	4	1	1	—	—	1	—
45—55 .....	10	1	—	1	5	2	—	—
55—65 .....	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over..	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—
Totals ..	32	20	3	4	13	4	3	—

### Distribution of Notifications in Wards.

Wards	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Cases
Barton .....	6	1	7
Eccles .....	7	1	8
Irwell .....	9	—	9
Monton .....	6	2	8
Patricroft .....	4	—	4
Trafford .....	2	2	4
Westwood Park .....	12	1	13
Winton .....	6	—	6
Borough .....	52	7	59

### BIRTHS.

The number of children born during 1950 was <sup>685</sup>~~723~~, as compared with 723 during 1949 and an average of 772 over the preceding 5 years.

### Stillbirths.

The stillbirths numbered 15 as compared with 19 in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 21 per 1,000 live and still-

births, compared with 26 in 1949, so that the reduction in this rate mentioned in last year's report has continued.

### Infant Mortality.

During 1950 there were 15 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, equivalent to an Infant Mortality Rate of 22.3 per 1,000 births. This is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough and is considerably below the Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales for the same year. The Infant Mortality Rate for the Borough for 1949 was 37, in 1948 it was 32, and in 1947 it was 46.

The neonatal deaths, *i.e.* the number of deaths occurring in the first month of life, was 12, giving a neonatal mortality of 17.9 per 1,000 live births.

The causes of death in the first year of life included five deaths from prematurity, three of which occurred in the first 12 hours of life, one at a day old, and the other at two days. There were also three cases of asphyxia and four deaths due to congenital abnormalities. The other three deaths were due to placenta praevia and Caesarean section occurring at four days, staphylococcal pneumonia at the age of three weeks, and intussusception at the age of four months following operation.

### DEATHS.

The number of deaths during the year was 571, compared with ~~569~~ in 1949, and an average of 546 during the five years 1945 to 1949. There were no maternal deaths.

569



## CAUSES OF DEATH during the year 1950.

Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. .. .	14
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	2
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	2
Diphtheria .. .. .	2
Whooping Cough .. .. .	0
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	0
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	0
Measles .. .. .	0
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	3
Cancer of Stomach .. .. .	10
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus .. .. .	19
Cancer of Breast .. .. .	11
Cancer of Uterus .. .. .	4
Cancer of other sites .. .. .	54
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	2
Diabetes .. .. .	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	73
Coronary Disease, Angina .. .. .	57
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	21
Other Heart Disease .. .. .	98
Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	23
Influenza .. .. .	5
Pneumonia .. .. .	17
Bronchitis .. .. .	54
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	7
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	10
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. .. .	0
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	7
Other Causes .. .. .	50
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	2
All other Accidents .. .. .	9
Suicide .. .. .	2
Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	0

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, 1930—1950.

Year	AGES										TOTAL
	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over			
1930	41	9	9	9	19	70	168	214	539		
1931	51	12	11	13	18	49	151	219	524		
1932	42	8	10	11	21	43	144	228	507		
1933	28	9	10	6	14	60	146	213	486		
1934	28	7	14	11	23	56	148	200	487		
1935	23	2	5	8	9	56	155	240	498		
1936	33	2	5	3	17	53	162	250	525		
1937	41	5	8	8	20	49	164	278	573		
1938	36	8	5	9	14	55	168	226	521		
1939	22	4	7	6	16	64	163	259	541		
1940	49	4	10	17	18	65	184	364	711		
1941	49	6	9	13	15	60	154	308	614		
1942	43	3	6	6	11	60	168	250	547		
1943	35	3	4	5	16	32	131	275	491		
1944	43	3	2	3	7	53	133	275	519		
1945	42	2	5	6	7	39	167	300	568		
1946	37	1	3	2	9	45	134	304	535		
1947	40	8	5	7	11	37	143	290	541		
1948	27	4	3	5	3	26	143	304	515		
1949	27	1	3	4	4	28	141	361	569		
1950	15	3	4	6	6	29	158	350	571		

## BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the Year 1950.

(Provisional Figures)

The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1950, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1949. (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 . .	15.8	0.37	11.6	0.00	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	0.10	1.9	29.8
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London...	17.6	0.45	12.3	0.00	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	0.09	2.2	33.8
148 smaller Towns (est. resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931 . . . . .)	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	0.10	1.6	29.4
ECCLES . . . . .	15.4	0.34	12.9	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.10	3.08	22.0

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

Per 1000 Total Births . . . . .	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.15
	<i>Abortion with Sepsis.</i>	<i>Abortion without Sepsis.</i>	<i>Puerperal Infections.</i>	<i>Others.</i>

# 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 1,025 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	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
April	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
May	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
June	2	—	4	2	—	1	1	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	3	—	10	4	1	1	4	—	—
September	11	—	24	16	3	3	2	—	—
October	26	—	9	3	5	—	1	—	—
November	673	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	764	13	47	25	9	5	8	9	—

### Various Investigations.

Milk, Turbidity Test .. .. .	18
Milk, Methylene Blue Test .. .. .	59
Milk, Phosphatase Test .. .. .	53
Faeces .. .. .	39
Urine .. .. .	15
Ear .. .. .	1
Blood .. .. .	6

## 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
24/1/50	Large Plunge	—	100 ml.
24/1/50	Small do.	100 ml.	—
14/2/50	Large do.	—	100 ml.
14/2/50	Small do.	—	100 ml.
14/3/50	Large do.	—	100 ml.
14/3/50	Small do.	—	100 ml.
17/4/50	Large do.	—	100 ml.
17/4/50	Small do.	—	100 ml.
23/5/50	Small do.	—	100 ml.
23/5/50	Large do.	—	100 ml.
21/6/50	Small do.	—	100 ml.
21/6/50	Large do.	—	100 ml.
24/7/50	Large do.	—	100 ml.
24/7/50	Small do.	—	100 ml.
13/9/50	Small do.	—	100 ml.
13/9/50	Large do.	—	100 ml.
27/9/50	Large do.	100 ml.	—
27/9/50	Small do.	—	100 ml.
18/10/50	Small do.	—	100 ml.
18/10/50	Large do.	100 ml.	—
6/12/50	Large do.	—	100 ml.

### Result of Chemical Analysis from Swimming Bath.

Date	Origin of Sample	pH value	Free Chlorine (p.p.mill.)	Appearance	Ammonia	Nitrites
3/1/50	Small Plunge	7.2	1.5	Clear	Nil	Nil
24/1/50	Large do.	7.1	0.8	Clear	Nil	Nil
24/1/50	Small do.	7.1	2.5	Clear	Nil	Nil
14/2/50	Large do.	7.6	0.8	Clear	Nil	Nil
14/2/50	Small do.	7.5	1.0	Clear	Nil	Nil
14/3/50	Large do.	7.5	0.5	Clear	Nil	Nil
14/3/50	Small do.	7.5	0.9	Clear	Nil	Nil
17/4/50	Large do.	7.6	0.3	Clear	Nil	Nil
17/4/50	Small do.	7.7	0.4	Clear	Nil	Nil
23/5/50	Large do.	7.1	0.8	Clear	Nil	Nil
23/5/50	Small do.	7.1	0.8	Clear	Nil	Nil
21/6/50	Large do.	7.3	0.4	Clear	Nil	Nil
21/6/50	Small do.	7.3	0.5	Clear	Nil	Nil
24/7/50	Large do.	6.6	0.35	Clear	Nil	Nil
24/7/50	Small do.	6.6	0.6	Clear	Nil	Nil
13/9/50	Large do.	7.1	0.1	Clear	Nil	Nil
13/9/50	Small do.	7.1	0.5	Clear	Nil	Nil
27/9/50	Large do.	7.3	0.4	Clear	Nil	Nil
27/9/50	Small do.	7.3	1.0	Clear	Nil	Nil
18/10/50	Large do.	7.7	0.8	Clear	Nil	Nil
18/10/50	Small do.	7.7	0.2	Clear	Nil	Nil
6/12/50	Large do.	8.0	2.5	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 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.  
Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
- (2) **Ante-Natal Clinic.**  
Every Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon, 2-0 p.m.  
to 4-30 p.m.  
Alternate Wednesdays, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

*School Clinic, Irwell Place, Eccles.*

- (1) **Minor Ailments Clinic.**  
Daily, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
- (2) **Dental Clinic.**  
Monday to Thursday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon  
2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.  
(Closed temporarily from July, 1950).
- (3) **Inspection Clinic.** Friday, 9-0 a.m.
- (4) **Ophthalmic Clinic.**  
By Appointment. (Closed temporarily).

*Infant Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.*

- (5) **Orthopaedic Clinic.**  
Third Thursday in each month, 2-30 p.m.
- (6) **Speech Therapy Clinic.**  
Monday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2-0 p.m.  
to 4-0 p.m.  
(Closed since July, 1950). Re-opened, 1951.
- (7) **Dermatological Clinic.**  
Alternate Wednesdays, 10-30 a.m.
- (8) **Orthoptic Clinic.**  
Monday to Friday, by appointment.

Regional  
Hospital  
Board.

*Tuberculosis Dispensary and Chest Clinic, Gilda  
Brook Road, Eccles.*

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

Manchester  
Regional  
Hospital  
Board.

*Venereal Diseases Clinic, Salford.*

**MALES.** Monday to Thursday, 9-0 a.m. to 1 p.m.  
Thursday, 5-0 p.m. to 8 p.m.  
Friday, 9-0 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Saturday, 9-0 a.m. to 1 p.m.  
Sunday, 9-0 a.m. to 1 p.m.

**FEMALES.** Monday to Friday, 9-0 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.  
Sunday, 10 a.m. to 1 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.

Cases of infectious diseases and puerperal pyrexia are admitted to Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford, and Monsall Hospital, Manchester, while cases of smallpox are sent to the Florence Nightingale Isolation Hospital, Bury.

## 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.

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.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938,

Section 15 (Cleanliness).

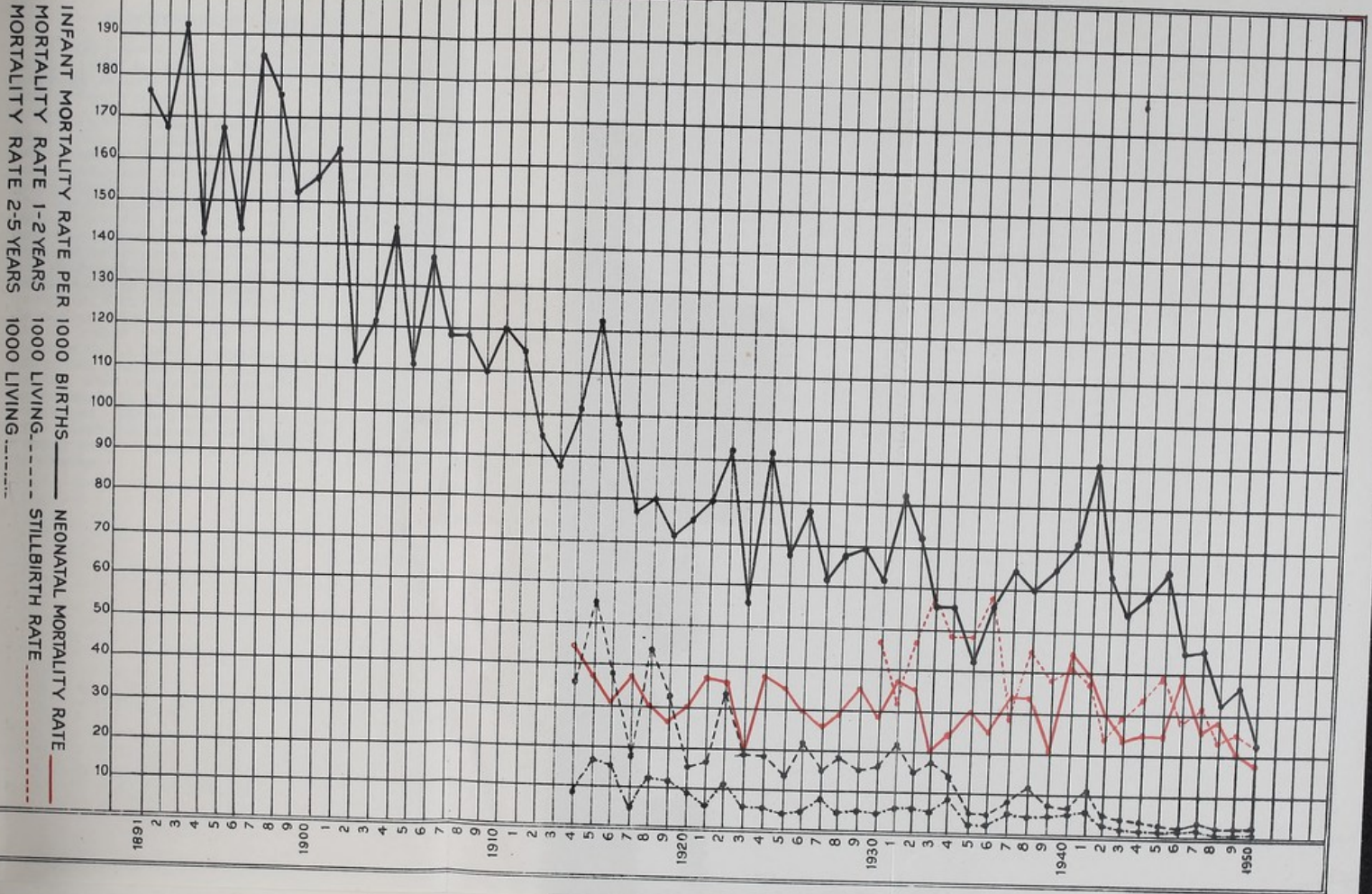


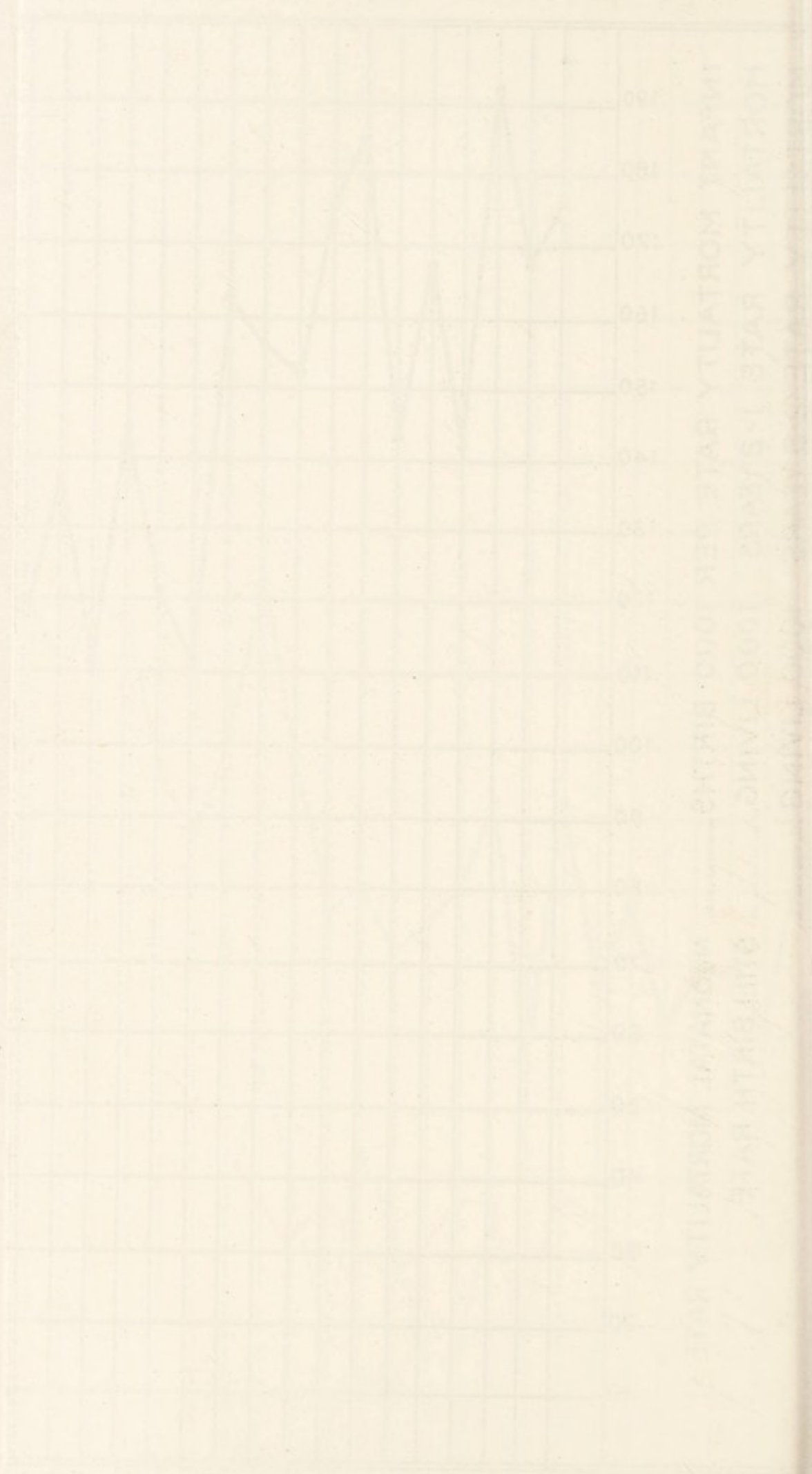
INFANT MORTALITY—1946-1950.

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

Cause of Death	1946					1947					1948					1949					1950									
	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	1-3 months	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	1-3 months	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	1-3 months	3-12 months	Total	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-3 weeks	1-3 months	3-12 months						
Measles																														
Scarlet Fever																														
Whooping Cough																														
Diphtheria																														
Tubercular Meningitis																														
Other Tuberculosis																														
Meningitis not Tubercular	1				1																									
Convulsions																														
Erysipelas																														
Bronchitis	1				1																									
Pneumonia	5			1	4																									
Diarrhoea																														
Enteritis																														
Gastritis	7				5																									
Syphilis																														
Injury at Birth																														
Atelectasis	2	1	1																											
Congenital Malformations	3	1	1	1	1																									
Premature Birth	9	4	5																											
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	3																													
Icterus Gravis	2		2																											
Heart Disease	1		1																											
Laryngitis																														
Influenza																														
Rickets																														
Suffocation																														
Other Causes	3																													
TOTALS	37	5	10	2	7	13	40	3	13	5	6	13	27	5	5	2	6	9	26	1	4	5	3	13	15	5	5	2	1	2

## BOROUGH OF ECCLES INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 1891 - 1950





INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS  
 MORTALITY RATE 1900-1920  
 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920

## 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, 179 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, of which 160 were found to be satisfactory. 101 were samples of milk, of which 76 were formal samples and 25 informal, while 75 informal samples and 3 formal samples of other food were taken. The foods sampled were as follows :—

	Number of Samples.	Number unsatisfactory.
Milk .. .. .	101	12
Pepper Compound .. .. .	1	—
Custard Powder .. .. .	2	—
Junket Powder .. .. .	1	—
Sponge Flour Mixture.. .. .	1	—
Fish Paste .. .. .	3	—
Pastry Mix .. .. .	2	—
Aspirin Tablets .. .. .	2	—
Jelly .. .. .	3	—
Coffee .. .. .	2	—
Gravy Browning .. .. .	3	3
Sweetened Dessert .. .. .	1	—
Gelatine .. .. .	2	—
Lobster and Tomato .. .. .	1	—
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	2	—
Pearl Barley .. .. .	2	—
Indian Brandee .. .. .	2	—
Vinegar (not brewed) .. .. .	1	—
Self-Raising Flour.. .. .	2	—
Pepper .. .. .	3	—
Salad Cream .. .. .	2	—
Lemon Cheese .. .. .	1	—
Lemon Curd .. .. .	1	—
Mincemeat .. .. .	2	—
Processed Peas .. .. .	2	—
Butter .. .. .	2	—
Cough Mixture .. .. .	1	—
Red Cabbage .. .. .	1	—
Ice Cream .. .. .	19	—
Vinegar .. .. .	1	—
Throat Tablets .. .. .	1	—
Natural Rub .. .. .	2	2
Cough Syrup .. .. .	1	—
Sausage .. .. .	1	—
Sausage (Pork) .. .. .	1	—
Thyme .. .. .	1	—
Sage .. .. .	1	—
Christmas Pudding .. .. .	1	1
Ground Almonds .. .. .	1	1
	179	19

**Samples Nos. 1496 and 1497—Milk.**

These formal samples of milk were, in addition to being naturally poor in non-fatty solids, adulterated with water to the extent of at least 10·8 and 8·3% respectively. Sample No. 1497 was also deficient in fat from causes not connected with the addition of water. At the hearing at Eccles Court on the 6th March, 1950, the defendant was fined £10 with respect to each sample, and £5. 5s. 0d. costs, a total of £25. 5s. 0d.

**Sample No. 1524—Gravy Browning.**

This informal sample was found on analysis to contain 8·3% protein ( $N \times 6.25$ ) whereas the label declared the ingredients to be "Solution of Caramel". This, in the Analyst's opinion, constituted an infringement of Section 3(b) of the Labelling of Food Order, 1946. The manufacturers were communicated with and requested to amend the label.

**Sample No. 1531—Gravy Browning.**

The label affixed to this informal sample declared the ingredients to be "Solution of Caramel, Salt, Hydrolised Protein", whereas analysis showed the protein content to be greater than the salt content. This, in the Analyst's opinion, constituted an infringement of Section 3(b) of the Labelling of Food Order, 1946. The manufacturers were communicated with and requested to amend the label.

**Samples Nos. 1550 and 1563—Milk.**

These formal samples of milk were found on analysis to be deficient in fat to the extent of 6·7% and 10·0%. Subsequent samples were taken and found to be in order.

**Sample No. 1555—Gravy Browning.**

This formal sample was a repeat of informal sample No. 1531. After a lengthy correspondence with the manufacturers, they produced evidence to show that the caramel they normally used contained an appreciable amount of nitrogen in the form of protein. Since it is impossible to differentiate analytically between this protein and added hydrolised protein, their explanation has been accepted.

**Samples Nos. 1566, 1567 and 1568—Milk.**

These three formal samples were representative of a consignment of milk in course of delivery to a dairy. On analysis they were found to contain 2·45, 2·50 and 2·70% of fat, being therefore deficient in fat to the extent of 18·3, 16·6 and 10%. Unfortunately, the sampling was carried out whilst the cans were in course of transit from the lorry to the dairy and, in view of the legal difficulties that would be encountered, no proceedings were undertaken.

**Samples Nos. 1572, 1573 and 1574—Milk.**

These three formal samples were from the same source as Nos. 1566, 1567 and 1568 on the following day, before delivery was

effected at their dairy. On analysis they were found to contain 2.80, 2.85 and 2.90% of fat. Further samples were found to be in order.

**Sample No. 1592—Milk.**

This formal sample was found to contain only 2.60% of fat and 6.99% of non-fatty solids, showing a fat deficiency of 13.3% and a solids not fat deficiency of 17.7%. At the hearing at Eccles Court on the 31st July, 1950, the vendor was fined £10 and £3. 9s. 0d. costs.

**Sample No. 1664—Christmas Pudding.**

This informal sample was deficient in fat and total sugar (expressed as sucrose), as required by S. R. & O. No. 1265—Christmas Puddings. The attention of the manufacturers was drawn to this matter.

**Sample No. 1652—"Natural Rub".**

This informal sample bore a statement on the label to the effect that it was "A Compound of Natural Oils". On analysis it was found to contain 62% of water, the oils present being emulsified with ammonia solution.

**Sample No. 1656—"Natural Rub".**

This formal sample—a repeat of Sample No. 1652—on analysis was found to contain 46.6% of water. This product was being sold on a market stall, and mixed in a haphazard manner. The manufacturer was requested by letter to alter the label to read "An Emulsion of Natural Oils" which, in the opinion of the Analyst, would convey to the purchaser that it contained water.

**Sample No. 1666—Ground Almonds.**

This formal sample, on analysis, was found to contain 10% of soya flour.

At the hearing at Eccles Court on the 12th March, 1951, both the vendor and the grinders pleaded not guilty to being responsible for the presence of soya flour in this sample. The grinders satisfied the magistrates that they could not have added soya flour, with the result that the vendor was fined £5 and ordered to pay 13 guineas costs.

**Sample No. 1607—Milk.**

This formal sample was found on analysis to be 5% deficient in fat. Further samples taken were found to be genuine.

During the year three samples of T.T. Milk, 17 samples of T.T. Pasteurised Milk, 36 samples of Pasteurised Milk, 18 samples of Sterilised Milk and 4 samples of Raw Undesignated Milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

All the above were certified 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.

# Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors and by the Refuse Collection Department during the year 1950.

Full details of the nature and extent of the work done are printed in the following pages.

An appreciable amount of work has been done in the matter of repairs to property, but depreciation is rapidly outpacing repairs to old property and the provision of new houses.

Difficulty in maintaining a regular collection of house refuse has been experienced during the year, due to over-occupancy of houses, inferior types of fuel burned, and men leaving our service for cleaner and more lucrative employment.

I express my appreciation for the support and consideration extended by the Public Health Committee and my thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. TAYLOR,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Department,  
Irwell Place, Eccles.  
April, 1951.



# 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 .. .. .	132
(ii) By other Local Authorities .. .. .	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons .. .. .	—
(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) .. .. .	823
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	823
(ii) (a) Number of Dwelling Houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	44
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	44
(iii) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	5
(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 .. .. .	818
2. Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .	412

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 .. .. .	227
	(ii) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
	(a) By Owners .. .. .	170
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. ..	1
	(B)—Proceedings under Public Health Act :	
	(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	198
	(2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
	(a) By Owners.. .. .	189
	(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 .. .. .	2

The total number of houses and flats in the Borough is 13,256.

### Overcrowding.

178 cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, as follows :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Corporation houses .. ..	22	89
Private houses .. .. .	156	674
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	178	763
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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 1950 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
1950 .....	130	2 Flats	5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>678</b>

### Sanitary Administration.

During the year 1,539 inspections were made, 2,938 defects or nuisances discovered, and 2,761 defects or nuisances abated, involving 4,303 re-inspections. In carrying out this work, 779 informal notices and 420 statutory notices were served, and 292 owners and contractors were interviewed.

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

Section 45 of the Public Health Act 1936 ..	8
Section 93 .. ..	170
Section 39 .. ..	9
Section 83 .. ..	3
Section 103 .. ..	3
Section 9 of the Housing Act 1936 .. ..	227

Other Notices served were as follows :—

Section 287 of the Public Health Act 1936..	1
Section 102 .. ..	4
Section 157 of the Housing Act 1936.. ..	3

## Sanitary Conveniences.

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

Fresh-water flushed closets	.. .. .	16,497
Waste-water flushed closets	.. .. .	31
Fresh-water flushed latrines	.. .. .	8
Pail closets	.. .. .	43
Dustbins	.. .. .	14,172
Baths	.. .. .	8,931

## 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.

144 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	.. .. .	7
(b) Other houses	.. .. .	20

In 23 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 of the premises and household effects.

During the year 160 visits were paid to premises by the disinfector for the purpose of disinfecting, following cases of infectious disease. 23 visits were made for the purpose of disinfection, of which all were private premises. A sum of £27. 18s. 6d. was recovered from tenants towards the cost of these disinfections.

## Disinfection.

40 library books were delivered to the department for disinfection.

During the year the department sold 521 bottles of Izal, 178 bottles of Vermicine and 350 boxes of beetle powder ; whilst 193 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 4,223 complaints were received by the department, of which 200 were by letter and 4,203 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.

## 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 .. .. .	130
Supplementary Licence (Pasteurised) .. ..	4
"          "      (Sterilised) .. ..	5
"          "      (T.T. Pasteurised).. ..	1
"          "      (Accredited) .. ..	—
"          "      (Tuberculin tested)	3
Dealer's Licence (Sterilised) .. .. .	116
"          "      (Pasteurised) .. .. .	69
"          "      (T.T. Pasteurised) .. ..	6
"          "      (Tuberculin tested) .. ..	10
Pasteuriser .. .. .	1

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

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (RIVERS BOARD AND 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 .. .. .	46
Manufacture of Sausages .. .. .	12
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Meat	15
Manufacture of Preserved Meat .. .. .	5
Manufacture of Preserved Fish .. .. .	37
Manufacture of Water Ices .. .. .	13
Sale of Water Ices .. .. .	29
Sale of Wrapped Ice Cream .. .. .	46
Hawkers .. .. .	5

### Mortuary.

The mortuary was used on 36 occasions for the reception of bodies.

### National Assistance Act 1949.

Section 50 of the above-mentioned Act imposes on the Local Authority the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died in its area, in any case where it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body will be made otherwise than by the Authority.

During the year three burials were effected, at a total cost of £35. 2s. 8d., the deceased persons being three adults.

In one case part of the cost of the burial was met by an insurance policy found in the possession of the deceased. The funeral arrangements in all cases were made by the department in collaboration with the Cemetery Registrar.

### 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.

### Contagious Diseases of Animals.

No suspected cases were reported.

## Public Sanitary Conveniences.

The cleansing 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	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s and 6 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 87 occasions, at a cost of £77. 7s. 4d.

## 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		

## 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	38	9	1	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority . . . . .	2	175	109	4	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) . . . .	3	3	6	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .		216	124	5	—

### 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- spector (5)	By H.M. In- spector (6)	
Want of cleanliness . . . . .	4	13	8	—	—	—
Overcrowding . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature . .	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :						
(a) insufficient . . . . .	9	1	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	10	4	1	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	11	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work) . . . .	12	17	10	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .		36	19	—	—	—

There are 24 out-workers in the Borough.



## FOOD INSPECTION.

Food Surrendered.	Tins.	Packets.	Lbs.	Jars.
Apples .. .. .	10	—	—	—
Apple Sauce .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Apricots .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Apple Dumpling .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Beans in Tomato .. .. .	27	—	—	—
Beans .. .. .	38	—	—	—
Beetroot .. .. .	58	—	—	—
Biscuits .. .. .	—	5	—	—
Beef Trimmings .. .. .	—	—	20½	—
Bacon .. .. .	—	—	6	—
Butter .. .. .	—	—	8	—
Beef Sausage .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Beans in Sauce .. .. .	3	—	—	—
Bilberry .. .. .	4	—	—	—
Beef (corned) .. .. .	27	—	—	—
Beef Loaf .. .. .	18	—	—	—
Brislings .. .. .	9	—	—	—
Beans (stringless) .. .. .	28	—	—	—
Beans (kidney) .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Carrots .. .. .	38	—	—	—
Crab Paste .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Celery .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Cherries .. .. .	43	—	—	13
Cod .. .. .	13	—	—	—
Fish Cakes .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Fruit .. .. .	97	—	—	—
Grapefruit .. .. .	5	—	—	—
Gherkins .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Ham .. .. .	22	—	67	—
Herrings .. .. .	3	—	—	—
Jam .. .. .	29	—	—	—
Kidneys (cow) .. .. .	—	—	7¾	—
Lemon Curd .. .. .	—	—	—	2
Milk (condensed) .. .. .	65	—	—	—
Milk (evaporated) .. .. .	545	—	—	—
Milk (M.S.) .. .. .	14	—	—	—
Mussels .. .. .	80	—	—	—
Marmalade .. .. .	4	—	—	—
Minced Beef .. .. .	146	—	—	—
Meat and Vegetables .. .. .	185	—	—	—
Meat (Luncheon) .. .. .	106	—	—	—
Meat Roll .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Meat Trimmings .. .. .	—	—	5¼	—
Onions .. .. .	3	—	—	—
Orange Juice .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Pineapple Juice .. .. .	2	—	—	—

Food Surrendered (continued)	Tins.	Packets.	Lbs.	Jars.
Bacon Trimmings .. ..	—	—	6	—
Peas .. .. .	167	—	—	—
Pilchards .. .. .	6	—	—	—
Pork and Beef .. ..	1	—	—	—
Pickled Walnut .. ..	—	—	—	1
Puddings .. .. .	4	—	—	—
Pears .. .. .	3	—	—	—
Pork .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Pickles .. .. .	3	—	—	—
Prunes (stewed) .. ..	1	—	—	—
Piccalilli .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Rabbit .. .. .	8	—	—	—
Rhubarb in Syrup .. ..	5	—	—	—
Salad Cream .. .. .	—	—	—	1
Sauce .. .. .	2	—	—	2
Sandwich Spread .. ..	—	—	—	1
Sheep Trotters .. ..	—	—	—	<del>1</del> 420.
Stewed Steak .. .. .	9	—	—	—
Sprouts .. .. .	—	—	140	—
Stomachs (Brazilian) ..	—	—	84	—
Sardines .. .. .	20	—	—	—
Sausage (Meat) .. ..	1	—	—	—
Soup .. .. .	17	—	—	—
Salmon .. .. .	20	—	—	—
Shoulder (cooked) .. ..	4	—	—	—
Tomatoes .. .. .	130	—	—	—
Tongue (Lambs) .. ..	4	—	—	—
Tongue (Ox) .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Udders (salted) .. ..	—	—	1049	—
Veal .. .. .	4	—	—	—
Vegetables (mixed) .. ..	2	—	—	—

## Inspections.

Licensed Premises .. .. .	44
Bakehouses .. .. .	99
Butchers' Premises .. .. .	154
Food Premises .. .. .	689
Food-preparing Establishments .. .. .	74
Food Inspections .. .. .	103
Fish Friers .. .. .	78
Factories .. .. .	129
Houses let in Lodgings .. .. .	5
Ice Cream Shops .. .. .	345
Milkshops and Dairies .. .. .	186
Marine Store Dealers .. .. .	5
Out-Workers' Premises .. .. .	115
Offices .. .. .	13
Stables and Piggeries .. .. .	104
Schools (Sanitary Conveniences) .. .. .	67
Theatres and Cinemas .. .. .	8
Visits in cases of Infectious Disease .. .. .	207
Visits re Shops Acts .. .. .	664
Visits re the suitability of tenants for Corporation houses .. .. .	75
Visits re Rats and Mice .. .. .	412
Visits re Refuse Collection .. .. .	78
Test applied to Drains .. .. .	330
Owners and Contractors seen .. .. .	292
Houses Measured .. .. .	4
Smoke Observations .. .. .	97
District Inspection of Houses .. .. .	1539
Re-Inspection of Nuisances, &c. .. .. .	4303
Samples .. .. .	302
Ashbins .. .. .	1442
Caravans .. .. .	5
Public Conveniences .. .. .	18
Miscellaneous .. .. .	4

## Nuisances and Other Work.

Defective house drains .. .. .	75
„ ventilating shafts to drains .. .. .	5
„ gullies .. .. .	9
„ soil pipes .. .. .	3
„ water closets .. .. .	12
„ waste-water closets .. .. .	—
„ handrails .. .. .	25
„ dustbins and lids .. .. .	1502
„ chimney stacks and pots.. .. .	23
„ paving of yards and passages .. .. .	33
„ eaves-gutters and spouting .. .. .	267
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes .. .. .	6
„ roofs .. .. .	300
„ house floors .. .. .	134
„ ceilings .. .. .	22
„ chimney flashings .. .. .	9
„ skirting boards .. .. .	21
„ slopstone waste pipes .. .. .	51
„ stairs .. .. .	2
„ flues .. .. .	14
„ slopstones .. .. .	20
„ plastering of house and ceiling walls ..	523
„ washboilers .. .. .	8
„ brickwork of washboilers .. .. .	2
„ window frames, etc. .. .. .	105
„ sashcords to windows .. .. .	160
„ fireplaces and ranges .. .. .	101
„ sanitary accommodation in factories and workshops .. .. .	9
„ yard walls .. .. .	25
„ brickwork of house walls .. .. .	16
„ stone sills to windows .. .. .	37
„ brickwork around slop waste pipes ..	2
„ wood sills .. .. .	7
„ doors .. .. .	42
„ steps .. .. .	14
„ vent bricks .. .. .	—
Defects in licensed premises .. .. .	3
„ water closets .. .. .	97
„ ice cream shops .. .. .	10
„ workshops .. .. .	13
„ theatres and cinemas .. .. .	—
„ milkshops .. .. .	—
„ bakehouses .. .. .	9
„ piggeries .. .. .	—
„ butchers' shops .. .. .	19
„ Shops Acts .. .. .	37

Defects under Food & Drugs Act.. .. .	18
Defects in food-preparing establishments .. ..	20
„    offices .. .. .	—
„    food shops .. .. .	103
Dirty closets.. .. .	1
„    houses .. .. .	12
„    bedding .. .. .	2
Limewashing, workshops &c. requiring .. .. .	3
Want of pointing of house walls .. .. .	111
„    pointing round doors and window frames	146
„    proper lighting and ventilation .. ..	1
„    sanitary accommodation in offices .. ..	—
Accumulation of manure or rubbish .. .. .	30
Insufficient W.C. accommodation in factories and workshops .. .. .	3
Insufficient cooking facilities .. .. .	—
Houses verminous .. .. .	13
No permitted number in Rent Book .. .. .	76
No name and address of M.O.H. .. .. .	39
No proper food store .. .. .	—
No washing accommodation provided .. .. .	—
Reports to Surveyor .. .. .	17
Reports to Manchester Corporation (re waste of water) .. .. .	144
Downspouts disconnected from drains .. .. .	—
Dampness of house walls .. .. .	109
Keeping fowls &c. so as to be a nuisance .. ..	1
Windows not made to open .. .. .	2
Miscellaneous .. .. .	236
Noisy animals .. .. .	2
Factories (want of cleansing) .. .. .	13
Emission of excessive smoke .. .. .	5

### Rodent Control.

The number of complaints dealt with during the year was 156, of which 44 were from business premises, 13 from private premises, and 99 from Corporation premises.

84 complaints were of rats and 72 of mice.

31 were minor infestations, 32 were strays, 11 were due to defective drains, and 37 were treated by tenants. In 15 cases no trace could be found of either rats or mice. Details of the infestations and treatments are as follows :—

Number of complaints .. .. .	156
"  "  reservoir infestations .. .. .	—
"  "  major infestations .. .. .	4
"  "  minor infestations .. .. .	31
"  "  strays .. .. .	32
"  "  defective drains .. .. .	11
"  "  treated by tenants .. .. .	37
"  "  of "no trace" .. .. .	15
"  "  mouse infestations .. .. .	72
"  "  business premises .. .. .	50
"  "  Local Authority premises .. .. .	15
"  "  private houses .. .. .	107
"  "  treatments .. .. .	83
"  "  estimated kill—Rats .. .. .	816
"  "  estimated kill—Mice .. .. .	453

The estimated number of rats destroyed during the year was 816 and of mice 453. A sum of £61. 1s. 11d. was recovered from the occupiers of premises and £4. 7s. 6d. was received for the sale of 175 sticky traps.

The estimated total number of rats and mice destroyed since the work commenced in 1943 is 18,484 (16,229 rats and 2,255 mice).

### Ashbins.

Under the Municipal Ashbin Scheme, a total of 1,332 ashbins were supplied during the year, of which 109 were for newly-erected houses.

In addition, the department sold 101 ashbins at a cost of £111. 1s. 4d. to the owners.

### Kitchen Waste.

The amount of Kitchen Waste collected and sold during the year was 207 tons 4 cwts. and the income was £562. 9s. 7d. compared with 201 tons 2 cwts. in 1949 and an income of £465. 18s. 7d.

Below is given the amount of Kitchen Waste collected each year since the work was commenced in December, 1924 :—

	WEIGHT			INCOME		
	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
1950 .. .. .	207	4	0	562	9	7
	2,215	5	3	£3,996	13	7

The amount collected and sold each month during 1950 was as follows :—

	T.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.
January .. ..	18	13	0	48	19	2
February .. ..	19	1	0	50	0	2
March .. ..	20	18	0	54	17	3
April .. ..	12	7	0	33	19	3
May .. ..	17	0	0	46	15	0
June .. ..	16	7	0	44	19	3
July .. ..	17	15	0	48	16	3
August .. ..	12	18	0	35	9	6
September .. ..	18	9	0	50	14	9
October .. ..	17	19	0	49	7	3
November .. ..	18	14	0	51	8	6
December .. ..	17	3	0	47	3	3
	<u>207</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£562</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>

## 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 and to replace men who were absent through sickness.

During the year 26 men were off sick, which meant a loss of 3,592 working hours.

The number of loads of refuse and salvage removed during the year was 10,438, as compared with 10,903 during 1949, the weight of refuse being 15,159 tons 18 cwts. 2 qrs. as compared with 16,080 tons 7 cwts. for 1949.

A sum of £127. 0s. 2d. was charged for the removal of Trade Refuse.

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

No. 1	.....	1935	.....	£735
No. 2	.....	1936	.....	£552
No. 6	.....	1939	.....	£615
No. 3	.....	1947	.....	£888
No. 5	.....	1949	.....	£910
No. 7	.....	1950	.....	£910
No. 8	.....	1950	.....	£995

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

- 1 Foreman ;
- 7 Drivers ;
- 6 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 Works, who deals with refuse disposal :—

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .. .. .	1,930	7	8
Non-Ferrous Metals .. .. .	321	1	7
Baled Tins .. .. .	389	17	4
Textiles .. .. .	629	15	0
Bones .. .. .	47	10	3
Broken Glass .. .. .	135	1	1
Scrap Iron and Steel .. .. .	70	3	3
Dust .. .. .	22	2	0
Cinders .. .. .	90	3	6
Sundry Bottles .. .. .	89	1	4
Total .. .. .	£3,725	3	0



Comparative Summary of Work done from 1932 to 1950.

Year	Loads	Weight of ashbin refuse removed			Derris and		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.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1932	6286	366	3	4036	3	0	5806	9	2	10279	10	3	2008	19	0	1746	1	7	3755	0	7
1933	6741	995	14	3435	14	2	6286	17	1	10873	12	3	1987	10	1	1619	16	8	3617	6	9
1934	6922	503	2	3312	12	2	7358	9	1	11174	4	1	2169	1	0	1574	15	10	3743	16	10
1935	6946	131	11	3411	14	0	8155	5	0	11698	10	0	2342	9	7	1760	18	3	4103	7	10
1936	7100	38	17	2698	3	0	7773	15	2	10510	15	2	2496	17	10	1784	17	7	4281	15	5
1937	7695	31	18	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	402	3	3	13051	7	0	14282	3	2	3406	2	11	2626	1	8	6032	4	7
1943	8341	152	7	—	—	—	12845	5	0	12997	12	1	3519	15	7	2709	3	2	6228	18	9
1944	7661	416	10	—	—	—	10104	9	1	10521	0	0	3912	17	1	2652	2	1	6564	19	2
1945	8310	790	9	—	—	—	10630	7	2	11800	11	0	4206	14	0	2916	16	5	7123	10	5
1946	9457	826	2	—	—	—	14148	1	2	14974	3	2	5476	9	3	3220	9	6	8696	18	9
1947	9763	387	0	—	—	—	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
1949	10903	—	—	—	—	—	16080	7	0	16080	7	0	7495	15	3	3816	4	2	11311	19	5
1950	10438	—	—	—	—	—	15159	18	2	15159	18	2	7946	12	3	3907	19	7	11854	11	10

