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BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer
of Health

For the year ended 31st Dec., 1925.

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Issued by Order of the Health Committee.

F. Green and Son, Monton Lane, Eccles.

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Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health. For the Year 1925.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my fifth annual report on the work of the Health Department during the year 1925.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the memorandum of the Ministry of Health and, in addition to reviewing the year's work, a survey of the work of the past five years, indicating the changes and development in public health service during that period, has been made

I have to thank Mr. Laskey, Miss Wright and the other members of the staff for their assistance and the keen interest they have shown in maintaining the efficiency of the Department. In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the members of the Council for the consideration and support I have at all times received from them.

I have the honour to be,

your obedient servant,

J. E. SPENCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Irwell Place, Eccles,

June, 1926.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres)	2057
Population Census 1921	44242
Population (Registrar General's Estimate, 1925)	45960

The estimate of the population supplied by the Registrar General for the year is 60 less than the figure supplied for the preceding year. That there has not been a decline in the population is evident from the condition of overcrowding, which still exists in spite of the number of houses erected. The estimation of the population of an area becomes increasingly difficult as time elapses since the last census enumeration owing to the migration of families which varies with the condition of trade and unemployment in the area.

The population for 1925 estimated by assuming that it has increased in the same ratio as it did between 1911 and 1921 is 45139, while the estimate arrived at by adding the excess of births over deaths since 1921 to the census population is 45333, both of which figures are somewhat below the figure supplied by the Registrar General who is assisted in his estimate by reference to the Register of Electors.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERS.

The Borough of Eccles extends from the Gilda Brook, which separates it from the City of Salford, westwards towards Barton Moss, a distance of two miles and three quarters. Its southern boundary is the Manchester Ship Canal whence it extends northwards for an average distance of one mile and a quarter towards Swinton and Worsley.

The area is flat, its maximum height above ordnance datum being 136 feet in Half Edge Lane and its lowest point being 59 feet above ordnance datum near the Sewage Works at the West end of the Borough.

The substratum is mainly Red Sandstone covered with Boulder Clay and sand, much of which has been removed by denudation, the sandstone being near the surface at the east end of the Borough. Considerable patches of Boulder Clay remain towards the north western portion of the Borough, while to the south-west there are large beds of yellowish sand. At the western end of the Borough patches of peat, outlying portions of Barton Moss, resting on sand or boulder clay are found.

Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	9977
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	10043
Rateable Value	£240777
Sum represented by a penny rate	£916

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Of the males over the age of 12 years 89.8 per cent are occupied. The principal group of occupations, in which the population of the Borough are employed, comprises commercial, professional and clerical occupations—21 per cent of the males being so employed. 19.6 per cent. are engaged in engineering and metal trades; 10.9 per cent are railway or transport workers; 4.3 are textile workers, and 4.1 per cent are employed in the building trades. 35.9 per cent. of the females over the age of 12 years are employed, 10.4 per cent. being engaged in commercial or clerical occupations; 10.0 per cent. in textile occupations; 6.1 per cent. in domestic or personal service and 3.4 per cent. in making textile goods or articles of dress.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

No. of people in receipt of Out Door Relief	...	...	...	...	1297
No. of people in receipt of relief in Institution	...	...	...	...	558
No. of people in receipt of Hospital treatment	...	...	...	...	459
No. of people in receipt of medical relief other than Hospital treatment	...	...	...	...	84

VITAL STATISTICS.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total	Males	Females
Births (Legitimate)	764	386	378
Births (Illegitimate)	29	14	15
Deaths	509	241	268
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—			
From Sepsis	...	...	0
From other causes	...	...	3
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—Total	...	...	54
Legitimate	...	...	51
Illegitimate	...	...	3
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	6
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	2

BIRTHS.

The gross number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 831, an increase of 56 on the number registered during the previous year, equivalent to a birth rate of 18.08 per 1000 of the population. 419 of the children were males, and 412 were females. 34 children were illegitimate, equal to 4.09 per cent of the total registered.

66 children, of whom 7 were illegitimate, born in the Union Hospital and private maternity homes in the Borough, belonged to other areas, while 28 children belonging to the Borough were born in St. Mary's Hospital and other institutions outside the Borough. The corrected number of births for the district was 793 equivalent to a corrected birth rate of 17.23 of which 29 or 3.65 per cent were illegitimate.

The number of births registered each quarter was as follows:—

Quarter ended March 31st	218
Quarter ended June 30th	210
Quarter ended September 30th	196
Quarter ended December 31st	207

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough was 537 of which 257 were of males and 280 of females. Deaths of 96 persons, not resident in Eccles, occurred in institutions in the Borough, while the deaths of 63 residents occurred outside the District. The nett number of deaths was 504, equal to a death rate of 10.9 per thousand of the population compared with 544 deaths and a rate of 11.8 in the preceding year.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough when corrected for inward and outward transfers is 504, but this figure does not agree with the summary supplied by the Registrar General who states the number to be 509, which gives a death rate of 11.09 per thousand.

The decrease in the total number of deaths was due to a fall in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases. The deaths from Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough show a reduction of 30, while the number of deaths from diseases of the heart and blood vessels was 14 more than in the preceding year.

The deaths at various ages, the percentage of total deaths and the rate per thousand of the population at those ages are given in the following table.

Age	1924			1925.		
	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Percentage of total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000
0— 1	71	13.0	91.8	54	10.7	68.0
1— 4	29	5.3	10.4	20	4.0	7.2
5—14	14	2.6	1.7	16	3.2	1.9
15—24	29	5.3	3.4	24	4.8	2.8
25—44	45	8.3	3.1	75	14.7	5.2
45—64	154	28.3	17.0	141	28.0	15.5
65 & over.	202	37.1	93.8	174	34.6	80.9

Causes of, and ages at Death during the Year 1925,

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
		All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	Certified	499	51	10	10	16	24	75	141	172	
	Uncertified	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	
Enteric Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	37	...	...	...	1	9	21	6	...	8
Other tuberculous diseases	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	6	31	17	21
Rheumatic Fever	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...
Diabetes	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	24	33
Heart Disease	...	70	...	...	...	2	2	6	25	35	29
Arterio-sclerosis	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...
Bronchitis	...	53	7	1	...	2	2	2	13	26	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	36	7	4	...	...	...	8	8	9	11
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and typhilitis	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
Acute and chronic nephritis	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	2	4
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other accidents and diseases of											
Pregnancy and parturition	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Congenital debility and mal-											
formation, premature birth	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
Other deaths from violence	...	15	...	1	...	4	4	2	2	2	1
Other defined diseases	...	85	10	2	3	4	4	7	17	38	53
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	...	509	54	10	10	16	24	75	143	177	183

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

Wards.	Estimated Popula- tion, 1925	Gross Births						Infant mortality		Deaths	
		Males	Females	Legiti- mate	Illegi- timate	Total births	Birth Rate	No. of deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality rate	Total deaths	Death- rate
Barton	10183	94	73	164	3	167	16.4	14	83.8	120	11.8
Eccles	6418	59	59	114	4	118	18.3	5	42.4	74	11.5
Irwell	5892	71	51	115	7	122	20.7	10	82.0	54	9.2
Monton and Park	6839	46	41	85	2	87	12.7	5	57.5	65	9.5
Patricroft	7586	66	66	120	12	132	17.4	6	45.4	79	10.4
Winton	9042	83	122	199	6	205	22.6	14	68.3	112	12.4
Whole Boro.	45960	419	412	797	34	831	18.0	54	64.9	504	10.9

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1925.

Provisional figures The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. 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)

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop'g cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases	Un-certified Causes of Death	
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6	
157 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000).	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1	
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0	
ECCLES	17.2	11.09	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.22	0.33	2.5	68	89.6	8.4	2.0	

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Reg- istered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of non- residents registered in the District	of resi- dents not registered in the District	Under One Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910 ..	42500	963	..	..	586	13.7	80	39	117	121	545	12.8
1911 ..	42200	940	935	22.1	605	14.3	81	58	108	115	582	13.7
1912 ..	42500	964	952	22.4	620	14.5	83	43	93	98	580	13.6
1913 ..	43000	973	971	22.5	577	13.4	94	53	87	89	536	12.4
1914 ..	43300	936	938	21.6	605	13.7	84	46	99	105	567	13.09
1915 ..	42000	869	869	20.6	723	17.2	103	58	107	128	678	16.1
1916 ..	42300	774	774	18.3	675	15.9	103	58	75	96	630	14.8
1917 ..	42700	759	759	17.7	570	13.3	104	63	57	75	520	12.3
1918 ..	42700	657	657	15.4	649	15.2	111	63	52	79	601	14.0
1919 ..	42700	658	658	15.4	534	12.5	111	52	46	69.9	475	11.1
1920 ..	44099	978	976	22.1	531	12.0	77	73	75	76.8	527	11.9
1921 ..	44960	887	913	20.3	546	12.1	92	66	72	78.0	520	11.5
1922 ..	45090	823	817	18.1	619	13.7	88	69	76	93.0	602	13.3
1923 ..	45270	776	791	17.3	543	12.0	110	57	42	53.1	490	10.8
1924 ..	46020	775	773	16.7	591	12.8	105	58	71	91.8	544	11.8
1925 ..	45960	831	793	17.2	537	11.6	96	63	54	98.0	509	11.09

Deaths from Tuberculosis, Influenza and other Respiratory Diseases, 1909-1925.

YEAR	Pulmonary	Non- pulmonary Tuberculosis	All forms of Tuberculosis	Influenza	Other Respiratory Diseases
1909	46	15	61	12	113
1910	25	19	44	5	99
1911	43	15	58	4	80
1912	53	13	68	3	111
1913	33	13	46	4	102
1914	47	10	57	1	98
1915	60	13	73	6	138
1916	53	16	69	4	137
1917	43	6	49	7	87
1918	54	9	63	100	104
1919	39	5	44	58	89
1920	47	9	56	5	96
1921	36	7	43	9	107
1922	50	4	54	23	131
1923	43	8	51	19	82
1924	36	4	40	20	102
1925	37	2	39	10	94

Deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough 1914 to 1925.

Year	MEASLES.					WHOOPIING COUGH.				
	Under one year	1-2	2-5	5-15	Total	Under one year	1-2	2-5	5-15	Total
1914	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	9
1915	12	14	11	2	39	6	2	2	1	11
1916	1	8	10	...	19	2	1	2	...	5
1917	...	1	4	...	5	1	5	...	...	6
1918	...	1	2	1	4	2	5	3	...	10
1919	1	3	1	...	5	1	2	6	1	10
1920	1	1	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	6
1921	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
1922	4	5	7	2	18	7	8	2	...	17
1923	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1
1924	2	3	3	2	10	4	4	3	...	11
1925	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3	...	6
Total	22	38	41	7	108	35	32	24	2	93

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.

Borough	Population Estimated 1925	Birth rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Standard Death- rate	Death rate from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Death rate from Non- Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Death rate from Respira- tory Dis- eases except Tuber- culosis.	Death rate from Measles	Death rate from Whooping- Cough.	Death rate from Dysentery (under 2 years)	Death rate from Scarlet Fever.	Death rate from Diph- theria	Death rate from Enteric Fever
Accrington	43600	13.1	61.0	13.5	0.64	0.25	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.11	0.00
Ashton-u-Lyne	43910	17.0	92.0	14.7	0.97	0.31	1.27	0.13	0.15	0.34	0.00	0.09	0.00
Batley	36390	18.2	87.4	13.5	0.4	0.2	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.19	0.02	0.00	0.02
Chorley	31670	17.3	103.0	12.4	0.66	0.25	1.95	0.34	0.47	0.28	0.00	0.06	0.00
Colne	25250	13.5	93.0	12.8	0.75	0.119	2.29	0.237	0.119	0.19	0.00	0.039	0.00
Crowe	47700	14.7	72.5	11.4	0.57	0.13	1.63	0.10	0.23	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.02
Darwen	38850	14.0	119.0	14.4	0.64	0.17	3.37	0.41	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.00
Dewsbury	54790	17.26	105.7	15.0	0.54	0.14	3.55	0.34	0.09	0.219	0.018	0.07	0.00
ECCLLS	45960	17.2	68.0	11.7	0.80	0.04	2.04	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.02
Heywood	26990	16.00	90.0	15.6	0.78	0.18	3.50	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.00
Kelghey	41920	14.9	81.0	13.9	0.85	0.28	2.4	0.23	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lancaster	40140	16.3	86.0	13.4	1.12	0.396	0.198	0.322	0.241	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Leigh	46910	17.8	99.0	14.8	0.85	0.25	3.26	0.02	0.27	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.02
Macclesfield	32886	15.7	73.5	14.0	0.50	0.20	1.50	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
Middleton	28860	13.3	95.0	14.1	0.48	0.41	0.24	0.10	0.17	0.21	0.06	0.03	0.00
Nelson	39990	11.8	78.0	11.9	0.57	0.20	1.85	0.15	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00
Radcliffe	25270	14.3	63.0	14.3	0.63	0.15	0.12	0.07	0.23	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.00
Ravenstall	28960	14.9	87.0	13.0	0.72	0.17	1.80	0.058	0.058	0.10	0.29	0.29	0.00
Stalybridge	25140	16.0	86.8	14.28	1.00	0.08	3.20	0.00	0.12	0.28	0.04	0.14	0.04
Swinton	33400	14.7	72.0	10.3	0.44								

The steady fall in the death rate which has been observed during the past 40 years has been maintained during the quinquennium. The following table gives the average number of births, deaths under five years, deaths at all ages and the death rate for each period of five years since 1881.

Period	Annual Average.			Death Rate
	Births	Deaths under five	Total Deaths	
1881-1885	777	171	407	17.4
1885-1890	809	203	479	17.4
1891-1895	902	233	568	17.6
1896-1900	936	227	609	17.3
1901-1905	974	193	541	15.0
1906-1910	1013	183	558	13.8
1911-1915	934	163	588	13.7
1916-1920	765	105	552	12.8
1921-1925	818	93	533	11.7

In the period of years under review the death rate with the exception of 1922 was low. During 1922 an increase in the number of deaths at both extremes of life occurred due to respiratory diseases consequent upon the severe weather experienced during the early part of the year. The number of deaths attributed to various causes varied somewhat during the period 1921-25. In 1921 the number of deaths from Diphtheria and Diarrhoea under 2 years rose above the average. In that year there was an epidemic of Diphtheria confined mainly to children attending Monton School and residing in Monton and Parrin Lane areas. The prevalence of Diarrhoea was attributable to the period of hot weather experienced in July of that year.

Measles and Whooping Cough have twice been epidemic in the district during the past five years and were jointly responsible for 35 deaths in 1922 and 21 deaths in 1924. In 1922 Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases including Pulmonary Tuberculosis were responsible for 204 deaths, the average for these diseases during the five years being 161. Towards the end of the period there has been an increase in the number of deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system. The average number of deaths from these causes was 100 while in 1924 the number was 110 and in 1925 124.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of infant deaths during the past year was 54, equal to an infant mortality rate of 68 per thousand births. Of the 54 deaths 25 or 46.3 per cent occurred during the first week

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of age.

Nett Births in year	{ Legitimate, 764	Nett Deaths in year	{ Legitimate, 51
	{ Illegitimate, 29		{ Illegitimate, 3

CHART SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY.

1893 TO 1925

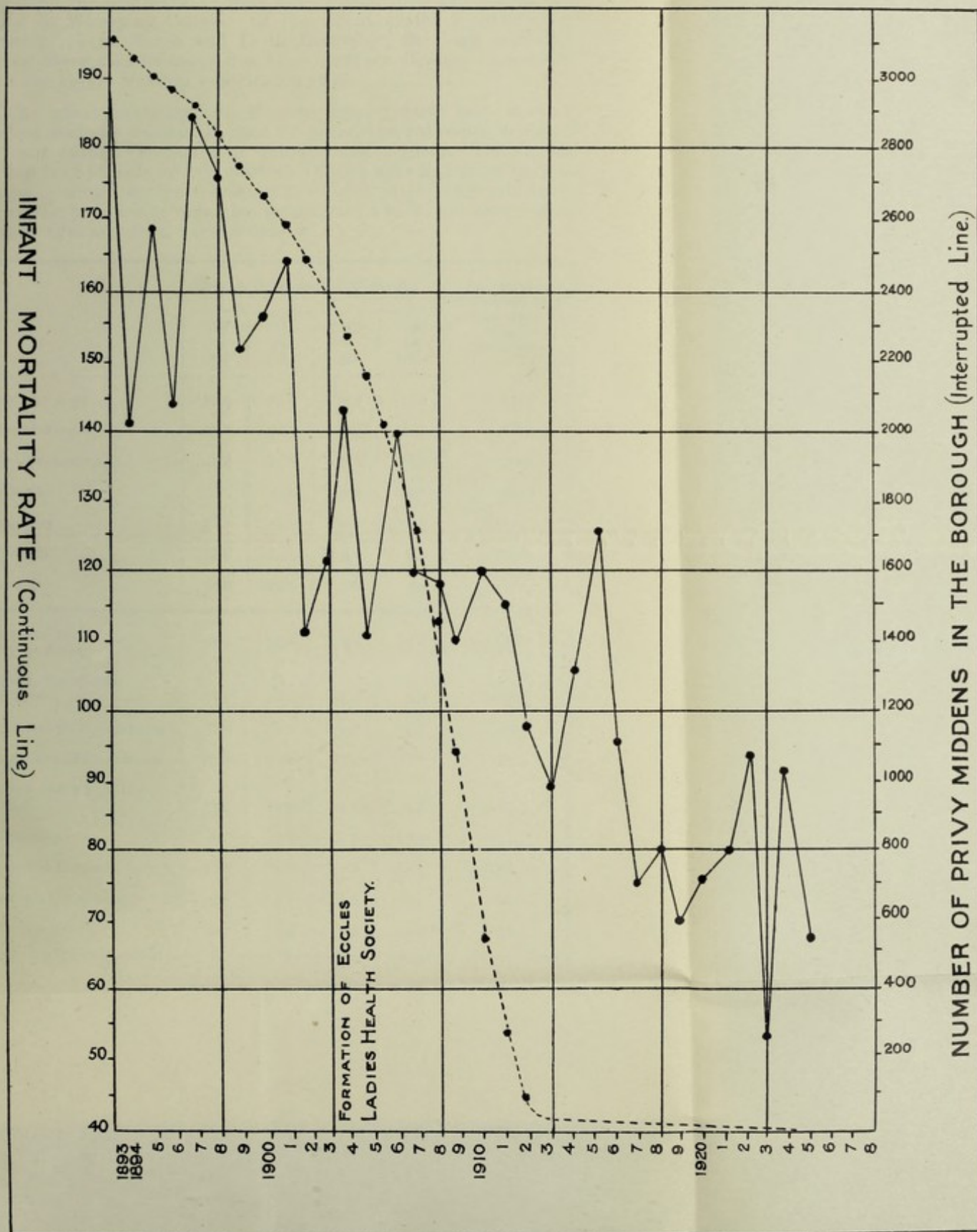
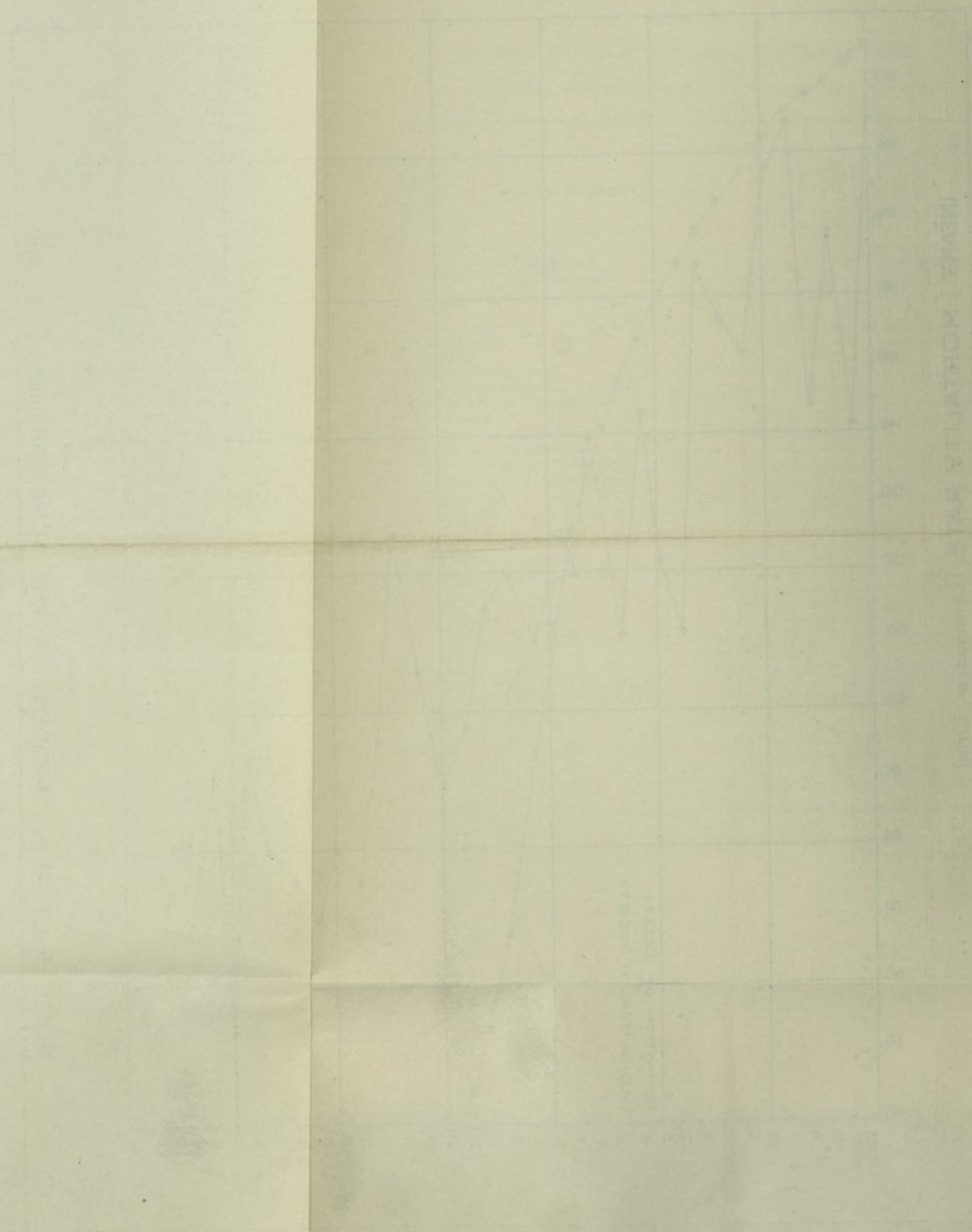


CHART SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY

1885 to 1895



of life due to prenatal or neonatal causes. Of the 29 deaths occurring after the first week 14 were due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia and 2 to Whooping Cough. Of the infant deaths 7 occurred in January, 7 in March and 11 in December, the high mortality during these months being due to respiratory diseases consequent upon the severe weather experienced then.

The infant mortality rate, like the general death rate, shows a marked decrease during the past 20 years, the reduction being 37 per cent during the past four quinquennial periods. The figures for the four periods of five years at various ages and from various causes is shown in the following table and in the last column is shown the percentage reduction or increase which has occurred at various ages and from various causes.

	Death Rate per 1000 Births.				Percentage reduction (—) or increase (+) since 1906-1910
	1906 to 1910	1911 to 1915	1916 to 1920	1921 to 1925	
Under one year	122.0	105.5	79.7	76.8	—37.0
Under one week	23.9	20.9	22.2	21.5	—10.0
Under one month	43.0	35.2	32.1	34.5	—19.8
1-3 months	22.7	22.0	19.6	14.7	—35.2
3-6 months	21.3	19.0	10.7	11.7	—45.1
6-9 months	19.3	15.2	9.4	9.0	—53.3
9-12 months	15.6	14.1	7.9	6.8	—56.4
Premature Birth } Injury at Birth }	26.2	18.8	18.8	18.8	—28.2
Atrophy, Marasmus, Rickets	15.2	10.5	6.0	8.8	—42.1
Congenital Malformations...	3.9	5.1	6.0	7.3	+80.0
Bronchitis and Pneumonia...	22.5	19.9	15.4	17.9	—20.5
Measles and Whooping Cough	9.3	10.0	3.4	4.9	—47.3
Convulsions	5.7	7.7	5.5	3.9	—31.7
Diarrhoeal Diseases	22.5	22.2	11.0	8.8	—60.9
Tubercular Diseases	2.5	2.1	1.0	0.1	—96.0
Other Diseases	14.2	9.2	12.6	6.3	—55.6

From the first part of the table it will be seen that the reduction in the number of deaths during the first week of life has only been 10 per cent, but it shows a steady increase in the later periods of the first year. The reason for this is that many of the causes of death at the later period are preventable and are being prevented by increased supervision of the children by the Health Visitors and at the Infant Welfare Centre, by home nursing and by education of the mothers. The causes of death during the first week of life are operating during pregnancy and labour and in order to effect a corresponding reduction of the deaths during this period it is necessary that there should be a spread of knowledge of the hygiene of pregnancy, increased antenatal supervision and an improved midwifery service together with greater use of hospital accommodation for confinement in cases in which the home conditions are not satisfactory. In this connection reference may be made to the provision for the hospital treatment of maternity cases which is being made by the Barton-upon-Irwell Board of Guardians in the new Hospital now being constructed at Davyhulme. A maternity ward is being provided at this institution which will be adequate for the needs of the district, and it is hoped that full use will be made of the accommodation. A large number of cases are now admitted for confinement to the Union Hospital in Green Lane, but full use is not made of this accommodation at the present time as the hospital building forms part of the Poor Law Institution, and many mothers are prejudiced against the maternity ward on this account. The new building will be purely a hospital and I hope that the dissociation of the hospital from the other functions of the Board of Guardians will entirely overcome this prejudice.

The second portion of the table shows the reduction which has occurred in the number of infant deaths from various causes. An exception is seen in the number of deaths from congenital malformations and for this increase I can offer no explanation. Other causes of death all show a decrease, the most important being in the number due to diarrhoeal diseases which is entirely due to the greater care which is now taken with the storage and preparation of infant food. The long tube bottle which was a fruitful cause of enteritis is now a thing of the past, privy-middens have been abolished, flies are less prevalent, and the dangers of a dirty milk supply during hot weather have been obviated by the use of dried milk.

Deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis show the smallest reduction. The number of these deaths varies considerably from year to year and is dependent upon the severity of the winter. The flatness and lowness of the district is responsible for the prevalence of catarrhal conditions and the commonest ailment among babies in this district is catarrh in its various forms. In the present overcrowded condition of many of the houses there are no facilities for the satisfactory nursing of Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

Although much is done by the Health Visitors to assist in the nursing of these cases, conditions are such that the chances of recovery in many instances are not good. The essential requirements in the treatment of Pneumonia and Bronchitis are fresh air, good ventilation and careful nursing, but when children have to be nursed in a living room which is occupied most of the day by the other inmates of the house, the attainment of these essentials is impossible. Better results can be obtained by hospital treatment, and a great improvement in the mortality from these diseases would be obtained if parents living under overcrowded conditions would realize this fact and seek hospital treatment in the early stages of the disease instead of struggling under adverse conditions until the hope of recovery is small.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

There are no hospitals for Tuberculosis, Maternity or Children in the area which are subsidized by the Local Authority, but provision has been made by the Barton-upon-Irwell Guardians for the accommodation of maternity cases and children in their hospital in Green Lane, Patricroft.

For the treatment of cases of Small Pox and other infectious diseases, an agreement was entered into with the City of Salford in August, 1917, for a minimum period of eight years. Notice of the intention of the Salford Corporation to terminate this agreement on May 1st, 1927, was received in April, 1925.

The Corporation have a call upon 20 beds at Ladywell Sanatorium for the isolation of infectious diseases, and 6 beds at the Small Pox Hospital, Drinkwater Park. A retaining fee of £10 per bed is paid for the beds at Ladywell Sanatorium, and £20 per bed for those at Drinkwater Park, plus a maintenance charge of £1 10s. 0d. per case per week. On the termination of the present agreement it is certain, if the arrangement is continued, that these charges will be considerably increased.

For several years past negotiations have been in progress with other Local Authorities in the Barton-upon-Irwell Union with regard to the provision of a joint isolation hospital as the accommodation at the Ladywell Hospital is insufficient. Many sites have been considered but, so far it has not been possible to decide upon a site as some were unsuitable, others were not considered sufficiently accessible by some of the Authorities concerned, while opposition to the purchase of others for this purpose was raised. The Health Committee still have the matter under consideration and are negotiating for the purchase of a site within the Borough large enough for the erection of a hospital which will serve all the Authorities in the Barton-upon-Irwell Union.

There is no provision for the treatment of severe and complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, and it is hoped that

if a new hospital is built adequate provision will be made for the treatment of these diseases. They are usually regarded as minor ailments of childhood, yet during the period of 11 years from, 1914 to 1925, 108 deaths were due to Measles and 93 to Whooping Cough, while during the same period the total number of deaths from Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever combined was 88.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children beyond that provided by the Barton-upon-Irwell Poor Law Authority at their institution in Green Lane, Patricroft.

Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases to Ladywell Sanatorium are provided by the Salford Corporation.

Two motor ambulances for the removal of non-infectious and accident cases are kept at the Fire Station and maintained and staffed by members of the Fire Brigade. Each ambulance contains two stretchers and the necessary equipment for first aid. During the year 381 calls were received, 127 for accidents and 254 for cases of non-infectious illness, of which 32 were from districts outside the Borough.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name and Situation.	Clinics Held.	By Whom Provided.
(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Green Lane, Patricroft.	Infant consultations. Monday Tuesday 2—5 p.m. Wednesday Thursday	Eccles Corporation.
	Ante Natal Meeting. Friday 2-30—4-30.	
(b) School Clinic, Irwell Place, Eccles.	(1) Minor Ailment Clinic. Daily 9 a.m.—12-30 p.m. (2) Dental Clinic. Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m.—12 noon. (3) Inspection Clinic. Thursday 9-30—12-30. (4) Ophthalmic Clinic. Alternate Tuesdays, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.	Eccles Education Committee.

- (c) Tuberculosis Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
 Dispensary, Friday 10 a.m.—12 noon. Lancashire
 Gilda Brook Road, 1st Wednesday each County
 Eccles. month at 7 p.m. Council.
- (d) Venereal Diseases Salford Royal Hospital.
 Clinic. Monday 12 noon.
 Wednesday 6—7 p.m.
 Tuesday 12 noon.
 Friday 6 p.m.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name	Office	Qualifications
*† J. E. Spence	Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, etc.	M.B., CH.B. (Honours) Edin. D.P.H., Edinburgh and Glasgow.
† C. W. Laskey	Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent	Certif. Roy. San. Inst. Fellow San. Insprs. Asso. Member Inst. Cleansing Supts.
† G. V. Hulse	Sanitary Inspector.	Certif. Roy. San. Inst.
† T. P. Hardman	„ „	Certif. Roy. San. Inst. Member Inst. Cleansing Supts.
† H. R. Taylor	„ „	Certif. Roy. San. Inst. Certif. Inspr. Meat & Food
* Miss I. Wright	Senior Health Visitor	General, Fever and Childrens Training; C.M.B. Certif.
* Miss E. Blaylock	Health Visitor and School Nurse	General Training; C.M.B. Certif; H.V. Certif.
* Miss M. E. Ellerington	„ „	General Training; C.M.B. Certif; H.V. Certif.
* Miss A. Hughes	„ „	General Training; C.M.B. Certif; H.V. Certif.
* Miss E. Ward	„ „	General and Childrens Training; C.M.B. Certif.

* Contribution to salary by Exchequer grants.

† Contribution to Salary under Public Health Acts.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General. A whole time nurse is maintained by the Eccles District Nursing Association for the nursing of patients suffering from non-infectious diseases in their own homes.

(b) Infectious Diseases. With the exception of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever such advice and assistance as may be necessary in the nursing of cases of infectious diseases is given by the Health Visitors. During the year 1923 visits were paid by them for the purpose of giving assistance in the nursing of the following diseases:—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	15
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	324
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	201
Measles	...	...	...	...	326
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	140
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	717
					<hr/>
					1723
					<hr/>

In many instances visits were paid twice daily, including Sundays, to children who were seriously ill, and the parents were assisted with the nursing of the ailing children. Steam kettles were loaned and fitted up when ordered and 234 pneumonia jackets were made by the nurses and given to children suffering from broncho-pneumonia and bronchitis.

MIDWIVES.

There are no practising midwives subsidized by the Local Authority.

The number of midwives practising in the area is 14.

Three midwives receive patients into their own homes for confinement, the number of beds in the three homes being 13.

CHEMICAL WORK.

The sampling of food and drugs under the Food and Drugs Acts is carried out by the County Constabulary, the samples taken being submitted for analysis to the County Analyst.

I am indebted to Superintendent Yates for the following information concerning the samples taken during the year 1925.

List of Samples Purchased in the Borough of Eccles during the year ended 31st December, 1925.

Milk	56	Lemon Cheese	8
Butter	8	Jam	4
Lard	7	Potted Meat	1

Margarine	7	Cocoa	1
Coffee	3	Fish Paste	6
Gregory Powder	2	Custard Powder	1
Tapioca	1	Cornflower	1
Carbonate of Soda	1	Cheese	2
Ginger	1	Beer	5
Cream of Tartar	1	Tea	1
Pepper	8	Borax	2
Arrowroot	3	Sardines	1
Epsom Salts	1		
			Total... 132

In connection with the above samples, proceedings were taken in the case of one milk sample for being deficient in fat—the vendor of the sample being ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER TAKEN FROM THE SWIMMING BATH, 1925.

Four samples of water taken from the Public Swimming Baths were submitted for bacteriological examination, and from the following table it will be seen that the *Bacillus Coli Communis*, which may be taken as an indication of pollution of the water, was found only on one occasion. The sample taken in June shows a high number of bacteria per cubic centimetre, but this sample was taken while the filters were being washed back. The other samples are quite satisfactory and are freer from organisms than most samples of drinking water.

Result of Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Water taken from the Swimming Bath, 1925.

Date	No. of Sample	Total Number of Bacteria per c.c.	No. of Bacteria recognisable	Bac. coli. communis	
				found in	not found
22. 3. 25.	1	28	3	100 c.c.	...
15. 6. 25.	2	500000	5	...	100 c.c.
21. 9. 25.	3	22700	0	...	100 c.c.
7. 12. 25.	4	9	0	...	100 c.c.

The Swimming Bath holds 63,000 gallons of water which is passed each day through two Bell's Patent Filters and returned to the bath after being aerated and warmed to a temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The surface of the water in the bath is skimmed

each morning and the sediment swept from the floor. The water which is now in the bath was run in in January, 1923, and has been used by an aggregate of 159,316 bathers during the three years, and only once during this period—in March of last year—has the *Bacillus Coli Communis* been found in 100 cc of the sample.

The total number of bacteria per c.c. found in the samples taken during the three years has varied from none to 534,000, while the number of recognisable organisms have varied from none to 33. Another swimming bath is being built at present and the same type of filtering apparatus is being provided, but in sanctioning the loan the Ministry of Health have insisted that a chlorination plant should be added, which in view of the results of these bacteriological examinations does not appear to be necessary.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Eccles Corporation Act, 1901.

Eccles (Housing of Working Classes) Order, 1902.

Eccles (South East Eccles) Housing of the Working Classes Order, 1919.

Borough of Eccles and Yeovil (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920.

Borough of Eccles (Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1924.

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

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Part 2. Sections 22, 25, 33.

Part 3. Sections 34, 37, 47, 51.

Part 4. Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59, 65.

Part 5. All Sections.

Part 7. Sections 78, 79, 85, 86.

Part 9. Section 91.

The following Byelaws:—

Omnibuses.

Houses let in Lodgings.

Hackney Carriages.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and

Milkshops.

Good Rule and Government.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.

Closing Order (Butchers'

Shops).

Nuisances.

Slaughter Houses.

Common Lodging Houses.

Cleansing of Footpaths and

Pavements.

Closing Order (Boot and Shoe

Shops).

Offensive Trades.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The following report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the Area is submitted by Mr. Laskey, Senior Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to present my 32nd Annual Report of the work done, and action taken, by the Sanitary Staff of the Public Health Department.

INSPECTION.

The requirements of Section 92 Public Health Act, 1875, are strictly complied with. It is not our practice to wait for complaints, but to seek for such conditions as may give rise to nuisances of minor, as well as serious, character. In practice it is found that quite a large number of people are afraid to complain, while an almost equally numerous body are practically indifferent to conditions which ought not to be tolerated.

The division of the Borough into three well defined areas—one area being allotted to each Inspector, who is responsible for the maintenance of good sanitary conditions therein,—renders it comparatively easy to discharge the varied duties appertaining to all that falls within the purview of a Sanitary Inspector.

The frequent inspections at the time of house refuse removal permits of ready and quick access to house premises, and speedy detection of conditions which ought not to exist is thus afforded.

It should be stated that the small number of complaints made, testifies to the thoroughness of the work of the Staff.

HOUSING.

I very much regret to have to report that there is still a great demand for houses suitable for the middle and working classes. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Local Authority which have resulted in the erection of 657 houses on the Westwood Park Estate, and the practical completion of 176 houses in connection with the South East Eccles Area Scheme, the position is almost as bad as immediately after the war. Indeed it has been found absolutely necessary to re-let many houses on the South East Eccles Area which it was intended to close as soon as the original tenants had been provided with other accommodation. At the present moment there is a list of over 1,100 applicants for houses, and, although the list has been closed for some time, applicants arrive daily.

The position of many of these people is intolerable. Compelled to occupy lodgings at prohibitive rentals in many instances, the accommodation afforded them is altogether inadequate. Families are living and sleeping in one room. In other cases parents and grown up children have to share the same bedroom.

The class of house here is generally ill-adapted for sub-letting. With only one W.C., one tap, one sink, and one wash-boiler, the conditions, when over occupied, are easier imagined than described. There is not the slightest doubt that a good deal of irritation and domestic trouble is caused by present day housing conditions.

To be quite frank, however, it should be stated that quite a large number of people, who have applied for houses have little idea or intention of trying to solve the problem for themselves. Several suitable houses have been on sale at various times, but there is a disinclination to make use of the agencies which are available for assisting in their acquisition. The idea of borrowing money for the purpose does not appeal to such people.

I said last year that "there could be no better form of philanthropy at the present moment than the erection of houses, and their management by Trustees" and I see no reason for altering that opinion.

The Housing problem is the most acute and, apparently, the most difficult to solve.

In the report for 1913, attention was directed to the shortage of houses, and in 1919, figures were given which showed that the "falling off" in house building began in 1910.

The average number of houses erected annually during the period 1903-9 was **261**, and during 1910-15 had fallen to **87**.

Since the beginning of 1919, the number of houses of all kinds erected annually has been:—

1919.....	1	
1920.....	2	
1921.....	117	(112 by Local Authority)
1922.....	271	(268 by Local Authority)
1923.....	301	(277 by Local Authority)
1924.....	50	
1925.....	119	(104 by Local Authority)
	<hr/> 861	<hr/> 761 by Local Authority.

The annual average for the seven years is thus 123, but if those erected by the Local Authority are excluded, the erection by private enterprise only averages **14**.

This is a clear indication that the shortage during the pre-war and war periods has not been provided for, nor has there been any provision for the natural increase in population.

In the matter of maintenance and repair of existing houses, I am glad to be able to report that owners and agents are generally

ready and willing to deal with all matters brought to their notice, although in quite a large number of cases, over-occupancy does increase ordinary wear and tear. It is some times difficult to find the necessary money for the work, but the department allows a reasonable amount of time in which to execute the repairs, and the Committee has, in some instances, done the work, and is permitting repayment in instalments over a period of years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The relief afforded by handing over to the Health Visitors the work of visiting the cases of infectious disease such as Measles, Chicken Pox, etc., has enabled the Sanitary Staff to concentrate upon other branches of the work.

The number of cases of "dangerous" infectious diseases visited by the Inspectors was 213. The inquiry made includes an inspection of the premises and, if necessary, an inspection and test of the drains of the house.

HOUSE REFUSE.

The total weight of domestic refuse collected was 9,877 tons, 9 cwts., 3 qrs.—a decrease by 370 tons as compared with the previous year. Since 1921 there has been a steady and continuous reduction in weight, notwithstanding the increased number of houses and the extra fires consequent upon dual occupancy of so many of our houses.

The whole of the refuse collected was disposed of at the Salvage Works, where practically the whole of the power required for Sewage pumping is provided by using the recovered cinders.

The collection of house refuse is practically a regular weekly one—the total collections during the year being slightly more than 51.

STREET SCAVENGING.

There were removed from the road surfaces 1921 cart loads, and 965 hand-cart loads of refuse. The total number of street gully cleansings was 24,672, and the cleansings of sewer manhole "dirt tins" numbered 2,795. There were 1,740 tank loads of water used in street watering—every attempt being made to minimise the dust nuisance.

SANITARY APPLIANCES.

Practically every house is properly drained, and, with few exceptions, all are provided with efficient water closets. There are three houses with privy-pits and eight with earth-closets, but these

cannot yet be dealt with owing to their distance from adequate sewers.

The number of houses furnished with baths continues to increase and now amounts to 47.8 per cent. of the whole.

Every house is provided with a separate portable galvanized steel ashbin, fitted with "drop dry" cover.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Particular attention is given to all premises where food is in process of preparation for sale and to the conditions under which it is exposed for sale.

There has been an increase in the amount of slaughtering carried on within this Borough. There are eight slaughter-houses in regular use—three of these being used solely for pig-killing.

No trouble was experienced in putting into force the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

PROPAGANDA.

The supply of the booklet "Simple suggestions as a means to Health, Economy and Efficiency" to the elder scholars of the Public Elementary Schools has been continued, and in many directions one notices evidence of some practical effect of this method of interesting the young folk in the elementary principles of Public Health.

The fuller details having reference to the work of the department will be found in the following pages:—

SECTION 1.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

- (a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)... 119
- (b) With **State Assistance** under the Housing Acts.

- 1. By the Local Authority 104
- 2. By other persons 10

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

- Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 2438
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... 443
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 1
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 443

2.	Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	1626
3.	Action under Statutory Powers.	
	A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	108
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
	(a) by Owners ...	100
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	62
	(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	nil.
	B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	396
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
	(a) by Owners ...	195
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	691
	C. Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
	(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	1
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1
	(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ...	Nil
	(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil
	(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished ...	12
	*Principally renewal of ashbins.	

Continued progress in the acquisition by the Corporation of property on the "South East Eccles Area" has been made, and 36 families thereon have been re-housed in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. Unfortunately, owing to the insistent demand for houses, the houses thus made vacant have had to be re-let, but on the understanding that, when required by the Corporation for demolition, the present occupants will have to remove.

In June, a count of unoccupied houses was made. They totalled 60, of which 47 were for sale and 13 only to be let; of these, the houses suitable, in respect of rental, for working class occupation, numbered 16 and 8 respectively. At the moment of writing this report, the numbers are less, as none "to let" remain, and there is little difficulty in effecting sales except in the case of very large residences.

Overcrowding is very common.

I append some instances from the 59 cases in which we had to serve notices. These are not selected.

1. Father and Mother. Family:—F 21, F 17, M 13, M 9, F 6.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and Child aged 5 years.
2 bedrooms and small box-room.
2. Father and Mother. Family:—F 16, M 14, F 7, F 5, F 4.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and two Children; F 3, F 3 months.
Two bedrooms and only one living room—the front living room having been converted into a “lock-up” shop.
3. Father and Mother. Family:—M 18, M 16, M 14, F 5, M 3, F 2, and mother expecting confinement.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and two Children; F 3, F 1.
3 bedrooms—one very small.
4. Father and Mother, and Son, aged 19.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and Children aged 4, 3, 2 and 7 months.
Three bedrooms, but lodgers have to **live and sleep** in one of these.
5. Father and Mother. Family:—M 19, M 17, F 15, M 11.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and one Child.
2 bedrooms only.
6. Father and Mother. Family:—F 21, F 18, F 15, M 15, F 11, M 9.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and Child.
2 bedrooms only.
7. Father and Mother. Family:—F 17, M 14, F 13, M 9, M 4.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife and Son aged 11.
2 bedrooms.
8. Father and Mother. Family:—M 11, F 5, M 9 months.
Lodgers:—Widow and family; F 20, M 19, M 10.
2 bedrooms.
9. Father and Mother. Family:—F. 20, F 18, M 17, F 12.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife and Children; F 7, F 4.
3 bedrooms—one very small.
10. Father and Mother. Family: F 21, F 19, F 17, M 14, F 12.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and Child aged 1 year.
3 bedrooms—one very small.
11. Father and Mother. Family: M 15, F 12, F 11, F 7.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and family; M 22, M 6.
2 bedrooms only.
12. Tenant:—A widow.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and Children: M 12, M 10, M 7, F 4.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and one Child; M 5.
2 bedrooms only.
13. Tenant:—A widow.
Lodgers:—Man and Wife.
Lodgers:—Widow and family; M 19, F 16, M 10.
2 bedrooms.

14. Tenant:—A widow. Family:—F 21, F 20, M 16.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife and baby.
Lodgers:—An old man aged 70.
2 bedrooms.
15. Tenant:—A widow. Family:—F 26, M 20, F 17, F 15, M 13,
F 10, M 8, M 7.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife and Children; F 2, M 10 months.
3 bedrooms—two very small.
16. Father and Mother. Family:—F 26, M 20, M 17, M 13, M 10.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and Child; M $2\frac{1}{2}$. Wife expecting confinement.
2 bedrooms.
17. Father and Mother. Family: F 23, F 21, M 19, F 16, M 14,
M 11, M 9, M 5, F 3, M 3 months.
2 bedrooms.
18. Father and Mother. Family:—F 22, F 16, M 14, F 11, F 7.
Lodgers: Man, Wife, and Children; F 10, F 7, F 6, M 9 months.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and Children; M 2, M 1.
3 bedrooms.
19. Father and Mother. Family:—M 24, M 18, M 14, F 17, F 11,
F 9.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and Children; F 14, M 9, M 7, F 3,
F 3, and F 3 months.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife and Children; M 3, F 1.
3 bedrooms and an attic.
20. Father and Mother. Family:—M 22, F 18, M 15, F 12, M 7.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and one Child. (Confinement approaching).
2 bedrooms.
21. Father and Mother:—Son aged 21. Daughter aged 27 (in one bedroom).
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and two children.
2 bedrooms.
22. Father and Mother. Family: F 18, M 13, M 8.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and four Children.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and two Children.
Lodgers:—Married couple.
3 bedrooms.
23. Father and Mother. Family:—M 14, F 13, F 12, F 8.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and two Children. Another “expected.”
2 bedrooms.
24. Tenant:—A widow. Family:—M 26, F 21, M 19, M 17, M 15,
F 13.
Lodgers:—Man, Wife and family; F 17, M 14, M 12, M 2.
3 bedrooms.
(Lodger family all sleep in one room).

25. Married Couple (no children).

Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and Children; M 16, F 14, M 10, F 7,
M 5, and M 3 months.
2 bedrooms.

26. Father and Mother. Family:—F 16, M 15, M 14, F 12, M 11,
M 9, and M 2.

Lodgers:—Man, Wife, and three Children; F 10, M 6, M 3
months.

Three bedrooms—one very small.

(Lodger family live and sleep in one room).

The above cases will indicate how great are the difficulties under which many of our people are living at the present time and how impossible it is to maintain the ordinary decency of family life.

There is little prospect of real improvement until there is a "mass production" of houses. I estimate that at least 1,500 houses are required here to provide for present needs.

The following particulars may be of use in making comparison between population and houses during the past three census periods:

Census population 1891 ...	29606	Inhabited houses	5931
Census population 1901 ...	34369	„ „	7276
Increase	4763	.....	1345

Births and deaths years 1892 to 1901 (inclusive).

	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1892.....	810.....	554.....	256
1893.....	903.....	592.....	311
1894.....	878.....	418.....	460
1895.....	927.....	532.....	395
1896... ..	958.....	534.....	424
1897.....	960.....	580.....	380
1898.....	933.....	581.....	352
1899.....	918.....	600.....	318
1900.....	913.....	619.....	294
1901.....	931.....	575.....	356
Totals.	9131	5585	3546

The number of houses erected during the years 1892-1901 was 1362, or one for every 3.5 persons of increased population.

Census population 1901 ...	34369	Inhabited houses	7276
Census population 1911 ...	41944	„ „	9344
Increase	7575	.....	2068

Births and deaths years 1902 to 1911 (inclusive).

	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1902.....	950.....	553.....	397
1903.....	1014.....	527.....	487
1904.....	1009.....	542.....	467
1905.....	965.....	511.....	454
1906.....	1010.....	534.....	476
1907.....	1019.....	585.....	434
1908.....	1081.....	558.....	523
1909.....	993.....	568.....	425
1910.....	963.....	545.....	418
1911.....	935.....	582.....	353
Totals	9939	5505	4434

The number of houses erected during the years 1902-11 was 2,240, or one for every 3.8 persons of increased population.

Census population 1911 ...	41944	Inhabited houses	9344
Census population 1921 ...	44237	„ „	9783
Increase	2293	.....	439

Births and deaths years 1912 to 1921 (inclusive).

	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1912.....	952.....	580.....	372
1913.....	971.....	536.....	435
1914.....	938.....	567.....	371
1915.....	869.....	678.....	191
1916.....	774.....	630.....	144
1917.....	759.....	529.....	230
1918.....	657.....	601.....	56
1919.....	658.....	475.....	183
1920.....	976.....	527.....	449
1921.....	913.....	520.....	393
Totals	8467	5643	2824

The number of houses erected during the years 1912-21 was 372, of which 112 were built by the Corporation as part of an "assisted housing" scheme. One for every 6.1 persons of increased population.

Census population 1921 ...	44237	Inhabited houses	9783
R. G's. Estimated popula- tion 1925	45960	„ „	10743
Increase	1723	.....	960

Births and deaths years 1922 to 1925 (inclusive).

	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1922.....	817.....	602.....	215
1923.....	791.....	490.....	301
1924.....	773.....	544.....	229
1925.....	793.....	509.....	284
Totals	<hr/> 3174 <hr/>	<hr/> 2145 <hr/>	<hr/> 1029 <hr/>

The number of houses erected during the years 1922-25 was 741, of which 649 were built by the Corporation in connection with "Assisted Housing" schemes.

If the "estimated" population is correct the houses erected are at the rate of one for every 2.32 persons of increased population.

An examination and comparison of the figures given above would lead one to assume that the degree of overcrowding is less than 34 years ago. In 1891 the number of persons per house averaged 4.99, whereas in 1921 it was 4.52, and in 1925 (if the estimated population is correct) it is only 4.29.

It is known that during the period referred to there has been a general reduction in the size of families.

The overcrowding here is therefore not necessarily due to a large number of occupants per house, but to the fact that so many of our houses are occupied by more than one small family. Large numbers of newly married couples are living in lodgings, or have to remain with parents of husband or wife.

The work of inspection under the Regulations has been continued, and much improvement has been effected.

There is evidence of greater activity on the part of owners and agents to attend to repairs without waiting for reminders from this department, and it is gratifying to be able to report that so much work has been done without having recourse to the Police Court.

Repairs to dwellings, amounting to a cost of £581 15s. 5d. were carried out by the department in default of compliance with notices. This sum is additional to the amount of £278 8s. 0d., the cost of ashbin renewal by the department in cases of similar default.

There were 327 complete and 116 partial inspections of dwelling houses, as the result of which 108 notices were served under Section 3 of the Housing, etc., Act, 1925.

Again, there was only one application for a certificate under the Increase of Rent (Restrictions) Act. This was issued, and the necessary repairs were subsequently carried out.

Details as to number and nature of defects discovered and dealt with are as follows:—

HOUSING ACT, 1925.

Character and Number of Defects Found.

	1925	1924	1923	1922
Windows not made to open sufficiently ...	53	92	195	116
Want of cleansing and limewashing of walls and ceilings ...	7	10	38	39
Defective floors and pavements ...	138	202	421	292
Defective plastering of walls and ceilings ...	330	524	723	698
Defective roofs ...	160	166	247	164
Defective paving of yards and passages ...	159	153	251	113
Defective brickwork of houses, closets, &c. ...	32	56	72	43
Defective spouting ...	303	263	341	261
Want of sash cords ...	325	337	567	277
Rain water pipes connected directly to drains ...	20	28	61	25
Defective slopstones ...	6	16	16	10
Defective fireplaces and ranges ...	198	222	305	217
Defective window frames ...	143	159	216	157
Dampness in house premises ...	109	103	154	102
Defective slopstone waste pipes ...	44	40	57	55
Defective and choked drains ...	27	9	8	3
Various defects in water closets ...	133	155	289	111
Defective brickwork around waste pipes ...	11	14	24	21
Defective ashbins ...	17	23	40	32
Defective W.C. accommodation ...	3	12	16	8
Want of ventilation in dwelling-houses ...	—	20	44	13
Want of sufficient light in dwelling-houses ...	—	—	3	1
Defective drain ventilators ...	3	4	51	—
Defective stairs ...	2	9	33	16
Defective slopwater closets ...	1	—	8	3
Defective window sills ...	31	93	101	51
Defective wash boilers ...	3	5	13	15
Want of ashbin lids ...	10	8	8	7
Broken windows ...	40	57	90	102
Dangerous yard walls ...	20	4	31	24
Want of pointing around window and door frames ...	478	321	383	500
Defective bath and lavatory waste pipes ...	10	6	—	3
Houses requiring pointing ...	139	217	439	324
Defective brickwork of boilers ...	97	102	180	111
Defective chimney stacks and want of pots ...	73	112	164	123
Waste of water ...	54	50	91	42
Miscellaneous causes ...	430	434	707	415

Total... 3609 4026 6387 4494

It is to be noted that these are **additional** to the tabulated number of Nuisances included later in this report.

Particulars of notices served are as follows:—

Notices of intention to view, Section 36 (1919 Act)	5
Notices to execute works, „ 28 (1919 Act)	108
„ 3 (1925 Act)	

Sanitary Conveniences.—The numbers and variety of conveniences in use within the Borough are as follows:—

Fresh water flushed separate closets	...	...	...	12845
Slop water flushed closets	...	...	...	213
Fresh water flushed latrines (46 sets)	...	...	...	179
Earth closets	...	...	...	9
Pail closets—houses 3, works 17	...	...	...	20
Privy pits	...	...	...	3
Ashpits	...	...	...	2
Ashbins	...	...	...	11137
Baths	...	...	...	5160

CLOSETS.

Five waste water closets were abolished and substituted by 3 fresh water flushed W.C.'s, and 6 dwelling-houses were provided with extra W.C.'s upstairs.

There were reported 10 defective closet basins, and 56 other defects in connection with W.C. fittings—the total, 66, represents less than .51 per cent. of the whole.

Nine houses were re-drained.

LICENSED HOUSES.

In accordance with the terms of a resolution of the Licensing Committee, the Health Committee instructed me to report upon the condition of the "on" licensed premises, with special reference to the character and sufficiency of the sanitary accommodation installed. An inspection was made, and a report thereon was submitted.

There are 47 such premises and in only 9 could the W.C. and urinal accommodation be regarded as really satisfactory, having regard to the needs of the tenants and of the male and female customers.

I understand the matter is under consideration by the Licensing Committee. In a few instances, however, the owners are already giving attention to the matter with a view to the preparation of plans of alterations and additions.

ASHBINS.

No other form of house refuse storage is in use in the Borough. The number of defective ashbins (607) was equal to 5.4 per cent. of all in use. At this rate, with present costs, the charge per house for renewals is equal to less than sixpence per annum.

There were also 48 cases of defective ashbin lids.

Preliminary and Statutory notices served under Section 36 Public Health Act, 1875, in respect of ashbin renewals numbered 614.

The department supplied 646 complete ashbins, and 45 ashbin lids, all at the cost of owners.

SALVAGE PLANT.

In 1921 the Sewage Disposal Committee were compelled to reconsider the question of steam raising by means of house refuse for the following reasons:—

1. The destructors, erected in 1904, were in such a condition as to require almost entire re-construction.
2. The character of house refuse collected had changed very materially owing to the conversion of privies and ashpits into water closets and ashbins.
3. The cost of labour was so high as to render it altogether un-economical to continue to pass through the furnaces the **whole** of the refuse, of which over 40 per cent. consisted of dust having no calorific value.

The delegates to the Cleansing Superintendents' Conference, held at Sheffield in 1920, had reported upon the experimental screening and cinder washing plant seen there, and the idea of separation, with a view to taking out the refuse having little or no value for steam-raising purposes, was taken up by the then Chairman of the Sewage Disposal Committee (the Late Councillor Gibbons, J.P.), who, with all the members of his Committee, paid a visit to Sheffield to see the plant.

The outcome was the preparation of a scheme by the late Mr. Willis, and in 1922 the present salvage plant was opened.

It consists of conveyor belt, first screen, picking belt, conveyor band to second screen and conveyor band therefrom to front of the boilers.

The rough debris is ejected from the first screen on to the picking belt. The first screenings are conveyed to screen No. 2, below which is a wagon for the reception of dust. The cinders are ejected from screen No. 2 on to a conveyor band and are carried into the boiler house, and there hand fed to the furnaces of two Lancashire boilers.

The recovered cinders are used for steam raising purposes, and practically all the power required for the pumping of sewage is thus raised.

WATER SUPPLY.

Every house has a continuous supply of water supplied by the Manchester Corporation. We notified to their Waterworks Dept. 188 cases of defective fittings causing waste.

STREET PAVING.

Much progress has been made in "making up" back streets.

This is having a good effect upon the houses abutting thereon, and will be much appreciated by the housewives who will find it less difficult to maintain clean floors.

The work of improvement of the surfaces of the front streets and principal thoroughfares has been actively pursued, and the result is a marked improvement in the general appearance of the Town.

Back-yard paving is also being dealt with, and this will all tend to the prevention of dampness and the promotion of cleanliness.

DIRTY HOUSES.

In only ten cases was it found necessary to serve notices requiring the cleansing of dwellings. There is, however, a regrettable increase in the number of vermin infested houses, and there were 149 supplies of "Certan" for the eradication of bugs. In two cases adult females were persuaded to enter the Union Infirmary for treatment on account of their verminous condition.

Generally speaking, I should say that the standard of cleanliness is higher now, than formerly.

The free supply of lime and loan of limewash brushes meets a real need, and is in great demand, especially during Easter and Whit-week. There were 718 supplies of lime and 1358 loans of limewash brushes.

These supplies, and the supply of disinfectants, are now made during a prescribed hour in the day, in order that the work of the office shall be disturbed as little as possible.

DISTRICT INSPECTION.

This work is regularly and systematically done; the object of the department is to discover, as soon as possible, such nuisances as may exist. We find that, in quite a large number of cases, tenants are rather indifferent to some conditions, or are reluctant to make complaints.

The inspections made in conjunction with the visits of the house refuse removal staff are distinctly useful. The Inspectors are enabled to visit the rear of premises expeditiously, and at the same time have the opportunity of continuing propaganda work in connection with the nature of house refuse stored, and the method of storage.

The following, among other defects, were noted:—

- 161 Stopped-up drains.
- 22 Defects in slop gullies.
- 66 Defects in W.C. apparatus.
- 52 Defective slop waste pipes.

409	Defective eaves, gutters and spouting.
140	Defective roofs.
16	Dirty condition of houses, yards, and closets.
188	Cases of waste water.
44	Accumulations of manure and rubbish.
645	Defective ashbins and want of lids.
113	Defective yards and floors.

There were 1995 inspections of houses and 2326 of backyards. The number of re-inspections in connection with the abatement of nuisances discovered and reported totalled 2167.

These figures are additional to those dealing with the work under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.

NOTICES.

In addition to those under the Housing Acts, the following Statutory Notices were served:—

Sec. 94 P.H. Act 1875	...	...	212
„ 36	„	„	74
„ 41	„	„	40
„ 49	„	„	16
„ 22	„	(Amend). Act 1890	1
„ 96	„	Eccles Corporation Act	5
„ 25	„	(Amend). Act 1907	60
„ 37	„	„	5

The number of “authorities to enter premises” issued under Sec. 41 P.H. Act was 27, and there were 540 “reports” under Sec. 36 of the same Act.

In 216 instances it was found necessary to apply tests to drains.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The 213 cases of “dangerous” infectious diseases were visited and the circumstances inquired into. Tests were applied to the sanitary arrangements and drains in the cases of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria, but in no case could there be found any association of the disease with the arrangements existing at the houses.

Periods of exclusion from school of cases and contacts are fixed and the necessary forms are forwarded to the respective schools through the Education Department.

The Librarian is also supplied with information as to the incidence of cases of infectious diseases.

Disinfections carried out, and supplies made, in connection with cases of infectious disease were as follows:—

Rooms disinfected—all diseases	...	...	627
Books disinfected	...	...	73
Parcels of bedding disinfected	...	...	216
Supplies of disinfectants	...	...	1643

BLACK SMOKE.

We were enabled to give more attention to this cause of nuisance and 157 timed observations were recorded. Notices to abate were served in 11 cases, and police court proceedings were successfully taken in respect of 6 excessive emissions.

During the year two mills have had their boiler systems entirely overhauled and equipped with new mechanical means of stoking.

In one of these, over a six months trial, the manager estimates that there has been a 10 per cent. reduction in the consumption of coal. Another mill is entirely driven by electricity—their own boilers having been dispensed with except for other purposes connected with manufacturing processes.

Other works and mills have installed electricity as an aid to existing power supplies, and, generally, there is evident a desire on the part of manufacturers here to do all possible to minimise this nuisance. It can confidently be stated that there has been considerable improvement.

A great deal of the trouble experienced is undoubtedly due to the stoker, and, in continuance of the policy of educating them, all firms in the Borough were again advised of the classes for stokers held at the College of Technology, Manchester.

The time, when it was thought that any “hefty” man with a shovel was good enough for a stoker, has gone, and employers are alive to the fact that any small sum spent in properly training their men is more than re-paid in economy and efficiency.

There were 8 prosecutions for dwelling-house chimney firing; all of these were taken by the Police.

Fines of 5/- were imposed in these cases.

The increased use of gas cookers, and gas fires, is resulting in the diminution of smoke emission. It is noticeable that, in our Westwood Park Housing Scheme Area—where every house is fitted with a gas cooker, and the living room fire-place is not of the ordinary type of kitchen range, the production of smoke is infinitely less than in any other part of our Borough.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are six cow-keepers within our area—the total number of cows kept being 55. These are regularly examined by our Veterinary Inspector every alternate month.

There are 126 milk dealers and purveyors on our Register. Of these:—

- 29 sell milk and dairy produce only.
- 18 sell milk and confectionery.
- 18 sell milk and provisions.

- 35 are small grocers.
 10 are "off licence" holders and provision dealers.
 2 retail tripe, and,
 14 have their premises in outside districts.

None of the latter are registered until we have the assurance of the Authority of their respective districts that conditions are good.

**Result of Bacterial Examination of Milk Sampled
 in the course of delivery in the Borough, 1925.**

Date	Origin of Sample.	No. of Organisms per c.c.	B. Coli present in		Tubercle bacilli present
			0.1c.c.	0.01c.c.	
17. 2. 25.	Moore	12500	+	+	—
17. 2. 25.	Preston Brook	97333	+	+	—
20. 4. 25.	Daresbury	30550	+	+	—
20. 4. 25.	Swinton	23167	+	+	+
15. 6. 25.	Dunham Hill	378000	+	+	—
15. 6. 25.	Middle Hulton	3911111	+	+	—
17. 8. 25.	*Barton-upon-Irwell	1210000	+	+	—
17. 8. 25.	*Swinton	1600000	+	+	—
25. 8. 25.	Barton-upon-Irwell	15950	+	+	—
25. 8. 25.	Swinton	3160	+	+	—
21. 9. 25.	Preston Brook	1541000	+	+	—
21. 9. 25.	Unknown	43000	+	+	—
7. 12. 25.	Dunham	8350	+	+	—
7. 12. 25.	Unknown	7300	+	—	—

The usual sampling of milk sold in the Borough during the year was continued, two samples being taken alternate months and submitted for bacteriological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, bacilli coli, and the total number of organisms present. The two samples marked with an asterisk in the above table were unsatisfactory owing to delay in transit to the laboratory, and two further samples were taken in the following week.

Tubercle bacilli were found in one sample from a farm in Swinton, and the fact was reported to the Medical Officer of that district for investigation, and we were subsequently informed that the affected cow had been slaughtered. Three of the samples, namely those from Dunham Hill, Middle Hulton and Preston Brook, were unsatisfactory on account of the large number of organisms present. We are unfortunately unable to prohibit the sale of this dirty milk in the Borough, and as the farms are situated outside the district, we have no power to inquire into the sanitary conditions of the farm and the conditions under which the milk is produced. The conditions on many dairy farms still remain far from satisfactory and unless strong pressure is brought to bear on some of the producers, or legislation introduced to prohibit the sale of dirty milk, very little progress will be made towards obtaining a clean and wholesome milk supply.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Of the 3 registered and 6 licensed slaughter-houses, 8 have been in regular use. The provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as to notice of time of slaughtering, disease, etc., have been properly complied with, and I can safely report that nearly every carcass has been carefully examined.

The number of animals slaughtered within the Borough during the year was:—

Cattle	1811	Pigs	2763
Sheep and Lambs	5544	Calves	48
			Total... 10166

The slaughter-houses belonging to the local Co-operative Society are miniature abattoirs and Mr. Taylor is present during practically the whole period of slaughtering.

Three slaughter-house premises had to be re-constructed in order to comply with Section 12 of the Regulations previously referred to.

One registered slaughter-house is not in as good a structural condition as we should like. With this exception all the others are quite good. Four defects of a minor character were noted and dealt with.

Particulars of food surrendered or seized are as follows:—

SURRENDERED.	WEIGHT.
Pigs' carcasses—7. Tuberculosis ...	982 lbs.
Pigs' heads—43. Tuberculosis ...	591 lbs.
Pigs' plucks. Tuberculosis ...	72 lbs.
Heifer carcasses—2. Tuberculosis ...	1145 lbs.
Offals ...	205 lbs.

Pig's carcase—1. Septicaemia	...	...	175 lbs.
Beasts' & Sheeps' livers. Cystic, Cirrhotic			
and fluke	...	...	724 lbs.
Plucks. Pneumonia	...	...	54 lbs.
Lamb's carcase. Putrefaction	...	...	38 lbs.
Plaice. Unsound	133 lbs.
Cod. Unsound	112 lbs.

SEIZED.

Beef. Tainted and unsound	38 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
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Total... 4269 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Proceedings taken in respect of the "seizure" resulted in a fine of £10 10s. 0d.

The various food preparing establishments—bakehouses, confectioners, fried fish and chip-potato shops, ice-cream shops, etc., were regularly inspected and the respective businesses were found to be carried on under satisfactory conditions.

We have on our registers 33 bakehouses, 44 fried fish shops, and 63 shops and other premises where ice-cream is prepared and sold.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

I am pleased to be able to report that there was no difficulty in putting into force the requirements with respect to the protection of meat from dust, etc.

Several butchers put in entirely new shop fronts; in all cases the windows are kept closed, and there is no hanging of carcasses in the shop doorways.

"Fleshers" carts and stalls have been provided with suitably screened fronts, sides and backs. It must be recorded that all our meat retailers willingly met the requirements.

In one instance a warning had to be given in respect of the method of storing meat preparatory to sale. This had the desired effect.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

A summary of the provisions of this Order was made and supplied to every cowkeeper within the Borough.

It is gratifying to be able to report that no cases of this disease were found amongst the dairy cattle here.

As previously reported, all these are inspected every alternate month by our Veterinary Inspector.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Byelaws relating to these have been extended to include the trades of rag and bone dealers and fish friers.

Particular attention has been paid to the storage of bones by rag and bone dealers, and all are required to keep them in proper receptacles prior to removal from their premises.

We have registered 15 dealers in rags and bones.

Fried fish shops number 44.

CANAL BOATS.

There were 15 inspections of canal boats. Most of the boats plying here are merely "day" boats, brought here and left until cargo (coal) is discharged.

The boats inspected were registered for the accommodation of 45 persons, and were occupied by 17 adults—15 males and 2 females. No children were found on the boats. There were no infringements of the Acts or Regulations.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES.

Four persons have been registered as required by Section 85 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. The premises and books kept have been inspected and found to be in order.

TENTS, VANS, &C.

The whole of the vans which attend here twice yearly for "the Wakes," were visited and inspected. Conditions were found to be quite good. Arrangements are made with the lessee of the ground by which we provide temporary pail closet accommodation, and he pays the cost of supply, removal, and final cleansing of the receptacles. The arrangements for the water supply are made with the Manchester Corporation.

I am glad to be able to report that we have no permanently occupied van dwellings here. Occasionally a few travellers stop, but the application of the provisions of the Bye-laws soon brings about their removal.

THEATRE AND CINEMAS.

The necessary inspections are made from time to time, and with the exception of a few defects of a minor character everything has been found to be in order. The sanitary accommodation is quite sufficient in each case.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

There are 130 workshops, other than bakehouses, on our register, and they are regularly inspected. In six cases lime-washing was found to be necessary and 12 defective conditions were noted and remedied. The various trades carried on are as follows:—

Bootmaking and Clogging	31	Tailoring	15
Dressmaking	15	Millinery	10
Wheelwrights	5	Plumbers	6
Laundries	4	Joiners	5
Costumes & Mantles ...	4	Cabinet Makers	5
Cycle Repairs	4	Masons	3
Saddlers	3	Blacksmiths	2
Tinplate Working	3	Hosiers	2
Picture Framing	2	Gold Beating	2
Mineral Waters	1	Coopering	1
Scene Painting	1	Basketmaking	1
Dental Work	1	Leadlight Making	1
Optician	1	Rope Making	1
Electrical Repairs	1		

All the bakehouses are above ground. In eight cases lime-washing was required and 8 other defective conditions were noted and remedied.

Five notices having reference to failure to comply with various provisions of the Acts were received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories.

One notice was served in respect of defective water closet accommodation, and, as this was not complied with, proceedings were instituted. These resulted in the work being done and the defendant was fined the costs of the proceedings.

"Outworkers" premises were visited and inspected as to the conditions under which home work was being carried on. There are ten persons so employed here.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories	39	1	1
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses) ...	199	1	—
Total	238	2	1

II.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referr'd to H.M. Insp'tor	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient	4	4	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	18	18	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Work- shops Acts :—				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ...	16	16	—	—
Total	39	39	—	—

III.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.							
	Lists received from Employers.						Prosecutions.	
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.			Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists
	Lists	Out- workers		Lists	Out- workers			
		Con- tractors	Work- men.		Con- tractors	Work- men		Failing to send lists
Wearing Apparel—								
(1) Making, &c. ...	2		10					
(2) Curtains and furniture hangings ...								
(4) Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...								
Total ...	2		10					

IV.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Act (S.133)	3
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) 1901.	
Notified by H.M. Inspector.	5
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	5

COMMON LODGING-HOUSE AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There is only one common lodging-house and this is occupied by males only.

The number of registered "houses let in lodgings" is 114, but this by no means represents the total number of dwelling houses, parts of which are sub-let.

On two occasions complaint had to be made in respect of the want of limewashing of parts of the common lodging-house.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

We have, during nearly the whole of the year, been subject to restrictions as to the movement of cattle, etc., on account of the existence of Foot and Mouth Disease in certain areas, and we have also had to regulate, by licences, the movement of imported animals into, and out of, the Borough.

During the year 201 licences were issued.

This Borough has fortunately been free from any notifiable disease, excepting one case of Parasitic Mange. In this case, detention, until a cure was effected, was insisted upon and all measures were taken with a view to the prevention of the spread of the disease.

There are 24 pig-keeping premises, and 131 stable premises within the Borough. These are subject to regular inspections. The weekly removal of manure, as provided for in the Bye-Laws, is insisted upon. In cases of difficulty, where the quantity is small, arrangements are made for its reception at the Towns Yard from which there is a weekly removal.

SHOPS ACT AND SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING) ACT.

The number of shops of all kinds on our Register is 954 or about 8.8 per cent. of all the premises within the Borough. A large number of these have been made by the conversion of the front living rooms of houses into business premises, with the result that the domestic conditions have, to a large extent, been spoiled.

Proceedings were taken in four cases of infringement of the provisions relating to Early Closing, and resulted in fines, ranging from 5/- to £4 0s. 0d., being imposed. In the case where the penalty was £4 0s. 0d. the assistant was also fined £1.

MORTUARY.

Ten bodies were removed to the mortuary. Of these, four were taken from the canals, four were taken from their late residences, one from the railway, and one from the public highway.

EXPLOSIVES ACT.

Sixty licences for the storage of fireworks for sale were issued.

PETROLEUM ACT.

Thirty-four licences were granted, of these, three were for storage of Carbide of Calcium. The use of underground steel tanks for the storage of petrol is increasing.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

The number of licences granted in respect of vehicles plying for public hire was 189, and 115 licences were issued to drivers and conductors.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

Offence.	Result.	Amount of fines.		
		£	s.	d.
(Public Health Act).				
Exposure for sale, unsound meat, Fined		10	10	0
Failure to comply with Order—black smoke, Fined		10	0	
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		10	0	
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		10	0	
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		10	0	
Failure to comply with Notice—black smoke, Order made and fined		12	0	
Failure to comply with Notice—black smoke, Order made and fined		1	11	6
Non-compliance with notices (six cases) defective gutters, Order made and fined		1	10	0
Non-compliance with notices (four cases) defective roofs, Order made and fined.		2	12	0
Non-compliance with notice—defective W.C., Order made and fined		6	0	
Shops (Early Closing)				
Selling after permitted time, Fined		5	0	
Selling after permitted time (aiding by purchasing) Fined		5	0	
Selling after permitted time (aiding by purchasing) Fined		4	0	0
Selling after permitted time (assistant), Fined ...		1	0	0
(Towns Police Clauses Act).				
House chimney firing, Fined		5	0	
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		5	0	
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		5	0	
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		5	0	
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		5	0	
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		5	0	
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		5	0	
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		5	0	
Total ...		£26	11	6

Tabulated particulars of Nuisances dealt with, and of other Work done, by the Staff in the Sanitary Department, apart from those matters referred to in the Housing and T.P. Section, during the year ended December 31st, 1925.

		1925	1924	1923	1922
House	Drains—taken up, cleansed & relaid	161	151	125	295
„	slopstone waste pipes, disconnected				
	from ... ..	...	...	1	...
„	bath „ „ „	...	...	1	...
„	lavatory „ „ „	...	...	1	...
„	downspouts „ „	19	9	20	9
„	ventilated ... ..	...	...	5	...
„	want of	9	...	4	5
Gully	Traps—defective	20	34	38	5
„	want of	2	2	5	10
„	filthy	1	...	3	18
Soil	Pipes—defective	4	9	8	3
„	„ ventilation of	1	4	7	...
„	bath and lavatory waste pipes				
	disconnected from ... ..	...	...	...	...
„	downspouts disconnected from ...	5	5	2	5
Water	closets—defective	10	24	23	31
„	various defects in	50	64	136	105
„	inefficient flush to	2	4	5	3
„	insufficient in mills, &c. (No of				
	cases)	4	6	3	8
Slop-water	closets—defective	5	8	3	1
Defective	privy pits ... ..	...	...	...	5
„	earth closets ... ..	...	1	...	1
„	ashpits	2	1	8	3
„	paving of yards and passages ...	99	109	100	93
„	„ house floors, &c.	14	23	30	38
„	channelling	1	...	...	...
„	slopstone waste pipes	43	65	128	141
„	brickwork around slop waste pipes	3	14	16	43
„	eaves gutters and spouting	409	357	537	372
„	bath and lavatory waste pipes ...	9	3	12	7
„	plaster on house walls	27	31	53	...
„	roofs	140	102	87	109
„	manure middens	3	6	1	1
„	slopstones	2	1	2	1
„	urinals ... ..	...	2	4	1
„	ventilating shafts	3	11	17	2
„	brickwork of boilers	7	8	8	15
„	wash boilers	3	8	6	10
„	window frames, &c.	6	17	13	24
„	chimney stacks and pots	22	...	...	...

No. of cases of dirty bedding	10	4	9	12
„ „ verminous houses	3	7	13	7
„ houses provided with additional W.C. accommodation...	6	11	9	8
Cesspools abolished ... ..	...	...	...	1
Dirty houses cleansed	10	9	23	22
Yards, &c., cleansed	5	5	9	8
Closets, filthy, cleansed	1	3	3	7
House premises, damp	15	10	19	18
House premises, want of ventilation and light ... ..	...	...	...	...
Houses overcrowded	59	41	54	60
Accumulations of manure and rubbish ...	44	58	84	45
Want of beautifying, etc., of houses ...	2	1	6	...
Defective sash cords to windows	1	38	57	66
Defective fireplaces	15	22	26	...
Defective brickwork of houses	10	11	13	10
Unpaved Yards	6	...	...	...
Want of proper storage for garbage	8	...	...	...
Defective footpath pavements	17	...	...	...
Want of dirt tins, sewers	152	97	41	110
Manhole tops fast, sewers	214	161	85	80
Swine kept so as to be a nuisance ... ..	...	1	1	...
Van dwellings:—				
Want of water supply	6	11	47	17
Want of W.C. accommodation	6	11	47	17
Want of refuse store	6	11	47	17
Buildings—obstructive to light and air removed ... ..	...	3	2	7
Keeping fowls, &c., so as to cause nuisance	6	10	26	47
‘Backing up’ of sewage (reported to Sur- veyor)	1	2	1	1
Dangerous yard walls do. do.	23	48	30	17
Street gullies, defective	46	109	66	63
Manholes—foul smells from	2	...	1	...
Sewers defective	16	31	20	24
Waste of water	188	209	204	235
Want of manure middens	2	2	2	1
„ ashbin accommodation	607	645	957	864
„ ashbin lids	38	50	123	81
„ pointing of house walls	2	4	34	40
Miscellaneous	38	89	122	117
Milkshops and cowsheds requiring lime washing	4	2	1	2
„ „ defects in remedied	5	15	6	...
„ unregistered	2	4	...	1
Bakehouses requiring limewashing	8	4	3	1
„ defects in remedied	8	8	2	...

Workshops requiring cleansing and lime-				
washing	6	3	5	2
„ defects in remedied	12	43	12	2
Want of “abstract”	3	...	2	...
Slaughter-houses requiring limewashing ...	...	...	1	2
„ „ defects in remedied	4	...	1	3
Houses let-in-lodgings requiring lime-				
washing	...	...	...	...
Stables requiring limewashing	1	2	1	3
„ defects in remedied ... ..	...	...	2	1
Fried fish shops requiring limewashing ...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ defects in remedied				
(limewashing)	5	11	...	1
„ „ „ accumulations of Offal ...	5	2	1	...
Ice cream shops—defects in remedied	7	...	8	4
Common lodging houses requiring lime-				
washing, &c.	2	1	1	3
Pigstyes requiring limewashing	2	1	1	3
„ defects in remedied ... ..	...	1	2	2
Theatres and Cinema Regulations:—				
Defective W.C.	1	...	...	...
Other defects	4	...	...	...
No. of privies converted into water-closets	...	...	...	5
„ water-closets provided in lieu of				
privies ... ..	...	...	...	5
„ houses not newly erected provided with				
new drains	9	...	4	2
„ Statutory Notices (94 P.H. Act) ...	212	218	150	254
„ complaints made under Sec. 41 P.H.A.	28	62	41	54
„ notices served under do.	40	96	41	54
„ „ „ „ Sec. 49	16	10	16	8
„ reports made under Sec. 36 P.H.A. ...	540	583	1001	949
„ notices served do. do.	74	105	516	819
„ of notices under Sec. 95 E.C.A. 1901	...	4	...	...
do. Sec. 98 do.	...	...	...	...
do. Sec. 96 do	5	2	2	...
do. Sec. 25 P.H.A.A.A.				
1907	60	14	...	...
do. Sec. 37 do.	5	...	...	...
No. of notices houses let in lodgings ... ..	...	...	...	...
„ cases before the Magistrates	23	54	13	30
„ of visits in cases of zymotic diseases	229	779	756	1984
„ of visits in cases of phthisis	53	67	65	75
„ of visits in other cases of sickness ...	12	174	197	207
„ rooms disinfected	627	1104	725	1784
„ schools disinfected	1	...	1	15
„ books disinfected	73	135	15	165
„ Re-inspection of nuisances	2167	2994	2879	2972
„ Inspections of dwellings	1995	1931	1846	2172

No. of Inspections of yard premises	...	...	2326	2944	1995	1785
„ Inspections under Housing T.P. Act	443	447	742	555		
„ re-inspections under Housing T.P. Act	2047	2943	1946	893		
„ inspections of slaughter houses	797	579	546	430		
„ „ milkshops	192	245	95	105		
„ „ cowsheds	41	47	43	23		
„ „ common lodging houses	33	51	49	55		
„ „ houses let in lodgings	46	72	118	124		
„ „ bakehouses	87	46	65	75		
„ „ workshops	112	116	137	69		
„ „ outworkers' premises	16	14	19	8		
„ „ stables and piggeries	335	203	224	207		
„ „ van dwellings	117	86	148	102		
„ „ canal boats	15	13	6	...		
„ „ fried fish and other shops	75	63	79	130		
„ „ factory premises	39	35	25	19		
„ „ marine stores	125	70	54	36		
„ „ ice-cream manufacturers						
„ „ premises	344	70	62	74		
„ „ hair-dressers' premises	24	...	...	7		
„ „ mineral water works	8	6	7	6		
„ „ greengrocers' premises	97	132	141	156		
„ „ urinals, &c.	96	75	74	84		
„ school closets disinfected	...	...	7	...		
„ cottage water closets inspected	1967	1099	1036	666		
„ school premises inspected	70	78	89	132		
„ owners seen re nuisances	269	509	201	312		
„ smoke observations	157	75	35	36		
„ 'tests' applied to drains	216	138	105	66		
„ drains opened up for examination	3	4	4	3		
„ loans of limewash brushes	1358	1491	1384	1329		
„ supplies of lime	718	820	878	818		
„ supplies of disinfectants	1643	1636	907	2354		
„ parcels of bedding disinfected	216	162	142	291		
„ stable premises disinfected	2	1	...	3		
„ visits re Shops Act	576	253	165	875		
„ visits Butchers' Shops	187	...	...	...

(Signed) C. W. LASKEY.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In addition to the diseases generally notifiable, Measles and German Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox are notifiable in the Borough of Eccles.

Chicken Pox was first made notifiable at the beginning of 1922 for a period of six months owing to the prevalence of Small Pox in the West Riding of Yorkshire and Derbyshire. The period of noti-

fication has been extended from time to time and notification will remain in force so long as Small Pox is prevalent in the northern counties. In many areas in which Small Pox has become epidemic, the early cases, owing to the mildness of the disease, have been incorrectly diagnosed as Chicken Pox or, being regarded as Chicken Pox, have not been brought to the notice of a medical practitioner as many parents do not incur the expense of obtaining medical advice in cases of this disease. As a result of notification the Health Department obtains information concerning most of the cases of Chicken Pox, and all cases which are brought to our notice are visited by a Health Visitor. Should anything about a case be abnormal the matter is reported to me for further investigation, and it is hoped by these means to prevent unrecognised cases of Small Pox disseminating the disease.

When the general notification of Measles and German Measles was rescinded at the end of 1919 application was made to the Ministry of Health for an order for the continuance of the notification of these diseases. It was considered desirable to obtain early information concerning the disease, especially among young children to whom it is so fatal, so that the cases might be promptly followed up and assistance given with home nursing. The Boroughs of Eccles and Yeovil (Measles and German Measles) Regulations were issued by the Ministry of Health in March, 1920.

In February, 1924, I submitted a report to the Health Committee on the mortality from Whooping Cough in the Borough, from which the following table is taken.

DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH. 1891-1923.

Year	Age at Death		Year	Age at Death			Year	Age at Death			
	Under 5	Over 5		0-1	1-5	5-15		0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15
1891	32	-	1900	1	2	-	1912	13	6	7	-
2	2	1	1	3	2	-	3	1	2	1	-
3	10	-	2	5	19	-	4	6	2	1	-
4	7	-	3	-	2	-	5	6	2	2	1
5	12	1	4	11	10	1	6	2	1	2	-
6	12	-	5	1	5	-	7	1	5	-	-
7	13	-	6	-	-	-	8	2	5	3	-
8	5	-	7	12	11	1	9	1	2	6	1
9	18	1	8	9	6	-	20	4	1	1	-
			9	1	1	-	21	-	-	1	-
			10	8	5	-	22	7	8	2	-
			11	1	-	-	23	-	1	-	-

From the above table it will be seen that there were 336 deaths from Whooping Cough, an average of over 10 a year, and that all except 7 of the deaths occurred among children under 5 years

of age. The cause of death in Whooping Cough is Broncho Pneumonia, and it is quite possible that the above figures understate the mortality from this disease, as undoubtedly many deaths certified as Broncho Pneumonia were really due to Whooping Cough. The damage done by Whooping Cough cannot be measured by mortality alone as many children who recover from an attack of the disease are seriously crippled by ill-health due to permanent damage to the lungs and in a large number of cases the onset of Pulmonary Tuberculosis can be traced to an attack of Whooping Cough.

Application was made to the Ministry of Health for permission to make the disease notifiable and the Borough of Eccles (Whooping Cough) Regulations dated 3rd May, 1924, were issued by which the first case of Whooping Cough, occurring in a house in which a case of the disease had not occurred for a period of three months, was made notifiable. It is not hoped by this partial notification to materially reduce the total number of cases immediately, but it will bring home to parents the fact that Whooping Cough is a serious disease, and will enable the Council to take proceedings against those who wilfully expose children suffering from the disease and thereby spread infection. Notification alone will affect nothing. Each case notified is promptly followed up by the Health Visitors, advice with regard to isolation and assistance in nursing is given, and it is hoped that these measures will ultimately reduce the high mortality and invalidity from this disease.

During the five year period under review there have been epidemics of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox.

An epidemic of Scarlet Fever began in 1919 and continued until 1922, a total of 939 cases being notified during the four years, the maximum incidence being in 1921. During the epidemic the disease was mild in type, only 10 deaths being registered, equal to a case mortality of one per cent. Whenever possible the disease was isolated at home, only 23 per cent. of the cases being removed to hospital. During the past three years sporadic cases have occurred, many of them mild and atypical, and it has been difficult to trace any connection between them. In 1923 51 cases were notified, 46 in 1924, and 97 in the past year, a total of 194 cases with 2 deaths.

Diphtheria was rather more prevalent than usual in 1921 when 64 persons were notified as suffering from the disease. In 38 instances the disease occurred among school children, of whom 22 were in attendance at Monton Memorial School. The School was closed for seven days for thorough disinfection and all pencils, pens &c. in common use were destroyed. No further cases occurred after re-opening the school. Since this year the incidence of the

disease has been less than in the preceding years the average annual number of cases notified being 18.

Measles was epidemic in the district in 1919 and again became epidemic in 1922 when 1,509 cases were notified. Again in 1924 there was an outbreak of the disease with 1,011 cases. The epidemic continued into the past year when 483 cases were notified. During the 1922 epidemic 18 deaths occurred, a case mortality of 1.2 per cent., while in 1924 and 1925 there were 13 deaths, a case mortality of 0.87 per cent. The second epidemic commenced a fortnight after Whitsuntide among the children who had attended a Sunday School picnic and from this focus spread throughout the whole borough.

There have also been two epidemics of Whooping Cough, the first occurring in 1922 when there were 17 deaths from the disease but no information is available as to the number of cases of the disease. Last year the town was again visited by this disease and 413 cases of the disease were notified by parents and medical practitioners or were discovered by the Health Visitors while visiting. There were 6 deaths from the disease during the year, equal to a case mortality of 1.45 per cent. of the known cases.

Chicken Pox appears to be endemic in the district. Since the disease was made notifiable in 1922 the number of cases notified each year has been 142, 384, 173, and 397.

A great improvement has taken place in the prompt removal to hospital of cases of Diphtheria. It was formerly a very common practice to take a swab from the throat of a person suspected of suffering from the disease and wait for a bacteriological report before notifying it. This led to considerable delay in the removal of the case and the administration of antitoxin. It is now the usual practice to notify and remove the case on a clinical diagnosis so that antitoxin may be administered immediately the diagnosis is confirmed.

During the period under review one case of Malaria was notified but on investigation it was ascertained that the disease was not contracted in this country.

One death from Dysentery was certified in 1921 but the illness was a result of residence abroad. No notifications of Trench Fever have been received.

During the quinquennium 292 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 53 cases of influenzal pneumonia have been notified, while the total number of deaths from pneumonia has been 197. The number of notifications from these diseases has increased each year indicating that during the early years during which the disease was notifiable, there had been, in a large number of instances, failure to notify.

All pathological specimens are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, for bacteriological examination. During recent years a certain number of specimens of sputum for examination for tubercle bacilli have also been submitted to the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Gilda Brook Road, Eccles.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Year	Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever		Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli		Urine for Tubercle Bacilli	Miscellaneous
	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive		
1921	111	24	11	2	78	16	1	2
1922	29	6	6	-	73	10	-	-
1923	21	1	11	-	78	18	-	-
1924	40	4	6	-	75	15	2	-
1925	62	11	6	-	56	10	-	1

The large number of swabs submitted for examination for the presence of diphtheria bacilli in 1921 was due to the effort made to discover "carriers" or unrecognised cases of Diphtheria in Monton School during the epidemic which was localised to that school.

No use has been made of the Schick and Dick Tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and only five vaccinations been performed under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations 1917.

There have been outbreaks of Influenza of a mild type during the past five years, but the mortality from this disease has not been excessive, the average number of deaths being 16, equivalent to an average death rate of 0.35 per 1,000 of the population. The maximum number of deaths occurred in 1922 when there were 23 certified as due to this cause while in 1924 the number was 20.

There are no facilities for the cleansing and disinfecting of verminous persons, and their belongings, but the question of the establishment of a station for this purpose, which would also be available for use by neighbouring authorities, should they desire to enter into an arrangement with the Corporation, is one that should be considered in the near future so that full use may be made of the Sections of the Public Health Act, 1925, relating to verminous persons and premises. A disinfecting station already exists at the Sewage Works, and a bathing station could be added at a relatively small cost.

All articles which have been exposed to infection are, on the termination of the case, removed in a van kept for the purpose to the disinfecting station at the Sewage Works and disinfected by steam.

The premises in which a case has occurred are disinfected by spraying with Formalin or Izal.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1925.

The nett number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 1691, an increase of 184 on the number for the preceding year. 483 cases of Measles and 47 of German Measles were notified compared with 1011 and 9 respectively in the preceding year, but the number of notifications of Scarlet Fever, Chicken Pox and Primary Pneumonia show increases of 51, 224 and 22 respectively, while Whooping Cough, which was notifiable only for a portion of 1924, shows an increase of 366.

There were 14 deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, equivalent to a zymotic death rate of 0.3 per 1,000, the causes of death being:—Whooping Cough 6, Measles 3, Scarlet Fever 2, Diarrhoea 2, and Enteric Fever 1.

The district was free from Small Pox during the year, and although the number of cases of Diphtheria were the same as in the preceding year, there were no deaths from this disease.

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 1925.

Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED.												Hospital.		Total Deaths		
	Total Cases at all Ages	YEARS.											Total Cases removed to Hospital to district.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.			
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65				65 and over	
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Scarlet Fever ...	97	...	...	...	...	...	39	19	5	4	1	...	...	...	22	...	...
Diphtheria ...	18	1	1	4	...	5	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	13	...	1
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Pneumonia, Primary ...	102	4	6	2	2	13	8	...	7	25	12	16	3	...	...	...	36
Pneumonia, Influenzal ...	16	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	3	...	4	...	4
Encephalitis Lethargica...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	60	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	9	30	10	6	2	...	...	...	37
Non-Pulmonary	25	...	1	1	2	4	6	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles and German Measles	530	29	33	51	88	244	27	8	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough ...	413	50	40	65	67	131	4	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chicken-pox ...	397	18	21	38	59	216	19	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1691	106	104	133	170	231	657	88	38	90	30	35	9	46	4	91	...

TABLE SHOWING SEASONABLE INCIDENCE OF THE VARIOUS
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1925.

Diseases.	Number of cases notified in each month.												Total No. of cases notified.	No. of cases in- correctly notified.	Nett No. of cases
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug	Sep	Oct.	Nov	Dec.			
Small Pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	3	8	7	12	6	2	4	5	11	16	16	8	98	1	97
Diphtheria ...	5	...	1	2	1	...	1	4	2	1	2	1	20	2	18
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	5
Pneumonia, Primary ...	10	11	11	10	6	3	5	7	3	7	11	19	103	1	102
Pneumonia, Influenzal ...	...	3	3	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	4	16	...	16
Erysipelas... ..	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	5	1	1	16	...	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	4
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	7	12	8	4	3	1	9	2	5	6	3	7	67	7	60
" Non-Pulmonary	...	2	5	3	4	2	1	1	1	4	1	4	28	3	25
Measles & German Measles	19	2	10	16	22	18	11	18	71	61	100	182	530	...	530
Whooping Cough ...	49	56	67	94	60	44	15	13	8	2	1	5	414	1	413
Chicken Pox ...	7	2	12	14	17	28	57	12	27	83	51	87	397	...	397

Record of Cases of Infectious Diseases, 1915-25

DISEASES.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever ...	140	6 142	1 83	...	219	221	2 347	2 152	1 51	46	97 2
Diphtheria ...	70	8 50	6 24	3 32	30	40	4 62	6 26	12	18	2 18
Enteric Fever...	16	6 6	1 7	2 7	...	2	1 3	1	2	3	2 2 1
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	1 1	2 3	2	3	...	1 5	2	2	1 5
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	3	23	32	48	45	80	102
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	63	7	3	14	9	11	16
Erysipelas ...	17	...	7 1	14	17	28	3 16	1 16	12	7	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	...	...	11	2 5 4
Cerebro Spinal Fever	4	3 2	...	...	1	1 1	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	21	7	...	...	1	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	3	2	9	12	...	13	15	7	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	132	60 125	53 141	100 54	87 39	90 47	73 36	62 50	67 43	60 36	60 37
Other forms Tuberculosis	40	13 38	16 31	9 39	35 5	54 9	27 7	33 4	40 8	20 4	25 2
Measles ...	...	39 679	19 344	5 359	4 783	5 122	2 72	1 1509	41 2	1011	10 483
German Measles	...	...	13	5	30	17	...	33	4	9	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	5 142	6	10	...	1	...	...	47	...
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	384	173	...
Total ...	422	1251 103	796	627	1306	631	756	2053	689	1507	1101 691
	146	...	70	85	143	108	58	145	89	1507	91

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1925.

NOTIFICATIONS ON FORMS "A" & "B"

		Number of Primary Notifications											No. of Duplicate Notifications	Total Notifications on Form "A"
		0-1 years	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-25 years	25-35 years	35-45 years	45-55 years	55-65 years	65 yrs. & over		
Pulmonary	Males ...	...	...	1	1	5	3	13	8	6	...	1	6	73
	Females	...	...	1	1	5	7	9	5	...	...	1	6	73
Non-Pulmonary	Males ...	...	4	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	34
	Females	...	4	2	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	34
Total ...		...	8	6	8	15	12	25	13	6	...	2	12	107

NOTIFICATIONS on Form "C"

				Sanatorium	Poor-Law Institutions
Pulmonary	Males	...	...	29	11
	Females	...	...	15	...
Non-Pulmonary	Males	...	...	1	1
	Females	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	45	18

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED ON FORMS "A" and "B" IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

WARDS	Barton	Eccles	Irwell	Monton	Patri-croft	Winton	Borough
Pulmonary ...	20	6	9	6	7	19	67
Non-Pulmonary...	7	1	2	2	6	10	28
All cases ...	27	7	11	8	13	29	25

SCARLET FEVER.

98 notifications of Scarlet Fever were received, but in one instance the notification was subsequently withdrawn. The disease became rather more prevalent during the later part of the year, 51 notifications being received during the last four months. The disease during this period occurred in all parts of the Borough, and there was no evidence of localised spread. 32 of the 98 notifications related to persons residing in Winton Ward. There were two deaths from Scarlet Fever, one being of a person under 15 years, and the other over 15 years.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two notifications of this disease were received, one being an infection with the para-typhoid group of organisms. Both cases were nursed at home and one terminated fatally.

PNEUMONIA.

103 notifications relating to acute primary and 16 relating to acute influenzal Pneumonia were received, and there were 36 deaths certified as due to all forms of Pneumonia. The disease was most prevalent during the Spring and Winter months, and at this time there was a marked increase in the number of cases of Broncho-Pneumonia in young children. Of the deaths, 11 were under the age of two years, and were due to Broncho-Pneumonia. The remaining 25 deaths occurred among people over 25 years of age.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

There were five cases of this disease during the year, all of which occurred during the early months. Three cases occurred in persons under the age of 20 years, and there were four deaths. This disease assumes many forms and is difficult to diagnose. Undoubtedly many cases are not recognised until some time after the attack, and attention is then drawn to the previous illness by signs of mental deterioration, alteration in temperament, and loss of control. The aftercare of these juvenile sufferers from mild Encephalitis will undoubtedly constitute a difficult problem in the future.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

The epidemic of Measles which broke out in the Spring of 1924 subsided in the Autumn, and until September of last year there were an average of 15 cases a month. In September the number rose to 71, and in December 182 cases were notified, and the epidemic has continued up to the present time. The epidemic first became evident in Monton and Winton Wards, and then spread to the other wards in the Borough. 483 cases of Measles and 47 of German Measles were notified and there were 3 deaths, all of which occurred among children aged 2-5 years.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

413 cases of Whooping Cough were notified by parents or doctors, or were discovered by the Health Visitors. The age incidence of the recorded cases and deaths are as follows:—

Age			No. of Cases			No. of Deaths		
0	—	1	...	...	50	...	...	2
1	—	2	...	...	40	...	...	1
2	—	3	...	...	52	...	...	3
3	—	4	...	...	65	...	...	—
4	—	5	...	...	67	...	...	—
5	—	10	...	...	131	...	...	—
Over	10		...	...	8	...	...	—

110 of the cases were notified from Patricroft Ward, and 72

from Irwell Ward, the incidence of the disease in other wards being less marked. The disease was most prevalent during the first half of the year, when 370 cases were notified. The maximum number of cases occurred in April, when 94 notifications were received.

CHICKEN POX.

There were 397 notifications relating to Chicken Pox, which again became more prevalent towards the end of the year. The disease appears to be endemic in the Borough and the incidence increases with age, the maximum being during early school life. The disease is probably more correctly described as contagious rather than infectious, and like Impetigo and other contagious skin diseases the risk of contracting it is increased by close contact of children in school. The disease, however, if ordinary precautions are taken, runs a mild course and is rarely fatal.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
4	4	...	4	...	...	...

Four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified and assistance with nursing was given at home by the Health Visitors. All the infants recovered without suffering from impaired vision.

TUBERCULOSIS.

104 notifications of Tuberculosis were received on Form "A," of which 12 were duplicates, and 3 on Form "B." Of the 95 primary notifications 10 were subsequently withdrawn, leaving a nett total of 85 cases. 60 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 25 cases of tubercular disease of other parts of the body. The localisation of the disease in the 25 cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was as follows:—

Bones and Joints	...	...	8	Skin	...	...	...	...	1
Glands of Neck	...	...	7						—
Abdomen	...	...	7						25
Spine	...	...	2						—

The occupations of the persons notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows:—

Housewives	...	...	10	Shop Assistants	...	...	4
Labourers	...	...	8	School Children	...	...	3
No Occupation	...	...	8	Clerks	...	...	2

Engineering Trades	...	7	Miscellaneous	...	...	6
Textile Workers	...	7				—
Building Trades	...	5				60

There were 39 deaths from Tuberculosis of which 37 were due to Pulmonary and 2 to Non-Pulmonary disease. The ratio of primary notifications to deaths from the disease was 100 notifications to 46 deaths. There were 4 instances in which the disease was not notified before death took place and 8 instances in which the notification was received within three months of death taking place. The ratio of none notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths is 10.3 per cent.

I am indebted to Dr. Jessel, Consultant Tuberculosis Officer for the area, for the following information relating to the treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis at the County Tuberculosis Dispensary in Gilda Brook Road.

The County Tuberculosis Dispensary in Gilda Brook Road has been open daily for routine attendances of patients for dressings, etc., and for medical examinations on Tuesday afternoons at 2 p.m. and Friday mornings at 10 a.m. In addition, there is a dispensary session on the first Wednesday in each month at 6-30 p.m. for the benefit of patients who are at work. The area laboratory is also situated here and last year over 2,500 specimens of sputum of patients residing in County Area 4 were examined. There is also a good X-ray plant which is in regular use.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TREATMENT RECEIVED DURING 1925 OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS, WHO RESIDE IN THE BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

No. of Cases:—	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Admitted to Sanatoria	11	5	16
Admitted to Pulmonary Hospitals	39	1	40
Admitted to General Hospitals	4	4	8
Granted Skin Hospital Treatment	10	4	14
Granted dispensary supervision with provision of special nourishment	...	1	1
Granted dispensary supervision or dispensary treatment	298	68	366
Under supervision on the 31st December, 1925	242	65	307
Pulmonary	177	21	198
Non-Pulmonary	53	44	97
Combined	12	...	12
	242	65	307
No. granted X-ray examination	...	...	88

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the past five years the Child Welfare work in the Borough has been entirely reorganised and is now administered in conjunction with the School Medical Service as a unified scheme instead of the two branches of welfare work being entirely independent.

There are now five fully trained nurses, who all possess the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, engaged in this work, the number being the same as before the reorganisation of the work took place. The Senior Health Visitor is responsible for the work of the other four nurses and has charge of the Infant Welfare Centre. The Borough is divided into four areas and a nurse is responsible for the whole of the child welfare work in each area. The nurses are now well acquainted with the family history and circumstances of most of the families in their areas. In each district there are approximately 2,500 inhabited houses with about 1,600 children on the registers of the Elementary Schools and in each area about 200 births occur annually. The reorganisation of the work has resulted in a great increase in its efficiency and there is now continuity of supervision of each child from birth until it leaves school. All the records of a child from birth are always available for reference whenever it is examined. In addition to the routine visiting of young children and the following up of children found to be defective during medical inspection, the Health Visitors investigate all cases of infectious disease except Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria and give such advice and assistance with nursing as may be necessary. The assistance which the Health Visitors have been able to give in connection with the nursing of children suffering from Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Measles and Whooping Cough complicated by Broncho-Pneumonia has been greatly appreciated by the mothers and has assisted considerably in securing a favourable termination of the illness in many cases in which the issue has been in doubt. Such practical assistance has in many instances completely changed the attitude of the mothers towards the Health Visitors from indifference to keen appreciation of their help and advice.

The compactness of the areas allotted to each nurse has enabled them to follow up the children more closely. Each child is visited between the tenth to the fourteenth day after birth. In better homes this is the only visit paid, the mothers being informed that, if they require the advice of a Health Visitor, one will call on being requested to do so. The children in poorer homes are followed up very closely however, and many are visited once a week or even more frequently until the Health Visitor is satisfied that the child is receiving proper attention and is thriving. During the past year an average of twelve visits was paid to each child under one year of age while seven visits were paid during

the period between the first birthday and the child's admission to school.

The home visiting of children is closely linked up with the work of the Infant Welfare Centre. Each nurse attends the Centre one afternoon each week and so far as possible the mothers residing in her area are asked to attend on that afternoon. The nurse is thus able to see a large number of children from her area, satisfy herself that they are making progress and that visits to the home are unnecessary. In these cases the attendances at the Centre thus supplement the visits to the homes. The register of attendances at the Infant Welfare Centre is examined each week and a list of the names of mothers, who have been absent from the Centre for a period of three or four weeks is given to the nurse for the district in which they reside, so that the children may be followed up at home and their progress and the reason for their absence ascertained. Very often early information concerning the illness of a baby is given to the nurses by neighbours when they are paying other visits in the street. By these means the children in the Borough are kept under very close supervision and it is very exceptional for a young child to be ill for more than two or three days without the Health Visitors becoming aware of the fact and paying a visit to give such assistance as they can.

During the past year 755 primary visits were made to babies in the Borough, 8,937 to children under one year and 4,810 to children aged 1-5 years, making a total of 14,502 routine visits in addition to 1,723 special visits made to children suffering from Ophthalmia, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox. During the same period 10,215 attendances at the Infant Welfare Centre were made by children under one year of age and 4,254 by children aged 1-5 years.

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN.

Age	Home Visits		Attendance at Centre		Total	
	Number of Visits	Average per child	Number of Visits	Average per child	Number of Visits	Average per child
0-1 } Primary visits	755	1.0	} 10215	13.5	19907	26.4
0-1 } Subsequent „	8937	11.8				
1-2	2537	3.4	2454	3.2	4991	6.6
2-3	1203	1.6	904	1.2	2107	2.8
3-4	734	1.0	581	0.8	1315	1.7
4-5	336	0.4	315	0.4	651	0.9
Total	14502	19.3	14469	19.1	28971	38.4

From the above table it will be seen that an average of 12.8 routine visits are paid to each child under one year of age, while 13.5 attendances are made at the Infant Welfare Centre. Thus each

child under one year of age is seen by the nurses on the average 26 times during its first year of life or once a fortnight.

The supervision of children is continued after the first year until they are admitted to school, but the number of home visits or attendances at the centre are not so frequent during the subsequent years. During the second year of life the child is seen on the average 6.6 times and during the third year 2.8 times. Children may be admitted to school in this Borough on attaining the age of three years, their supervision then becomes the duty of the Education Committee. The number of home visits and attendances at the Centre in the fourth and fifth years was 2.6, but during the past year 670 or approximately one-half of the children of this age were in attendance at elementary schools.

In addition to the routine visits paid by the Health Visitors, 1,723 special visits were paid to young children suffering from infectious diseases and 192 visits were paid in connection with other investigations.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL VISITS.

Infectious Diseases, &c.	Primary Visits.	Subsequent Visits.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	10
Pneumonia	66	258
Bronchitis	87	114
Measles	201	125
Whooping Cough	334	383
Chicken Pox	112	28
Total ...	805	918
Other Special Visits:—		
Stillbirths		21
Free supply of milk		13
Neonatal deaths		4
Puerperal Fever		2
Home Helps		7
Expectant Mothers		145
Total		192

In all cases of serious illness assistance is given with the nursing of young children, particularly in cases of Pneumonia, Bronchitis, or Broncho-pneumonia, complicating Measles and Whooping Cough. In many instances the patients are visited twice daily, bathed, poulticed, and made comfortable, and when necessary these visits are made on Sunday as well as during the week. Steam kettles are loaned and fixed up when they are ordered by the doctor in attendance, and pneumonia jackets are made by

the nurses and taken to those children for whom they are necessary. During the past year 234 pneumonia jackets were provided for young children suffering from Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

Children suffering from minor ailments such as impetigo, septic conditions, conjunctivitis, &c., who are unable to obtain treatment otherwise, are referred to the School Clinic for treatment by the nurses. During the year 39 children attended the minor ailments clinic, making a total of 308 attendances. The conditions from which the children were suffering were as follows:—

Skin diseases	...	...	...	...	20
Septic Conditions	...	...	...	...	4
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	6
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	9

39

Ten children under school age, who were suffering from tooth-ache, attended the Dental Clinic for extractions, nitrous oxide gas and ethyl chloride being administered in each case.

Fourteen children under school age were referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon at the School Clinic for visual defects, principally squint. Glasses were prescribed for eleven children, of whom eight had obtained them at the end of the year. One child was suffering from conjunctivitis and glasses were not considered necessary. One child who was suffering from double congenital cataract and probably also from mental deficiency, was referred for further observation, while the remaining child's vision was so defective that glasses were not likely to assist it, and it will probably be necessary at a later date to arrange for the admission of this child to a school for the partially blind.

An arrangement has now been arrived at between the Maternity and Child Welfare and the Education Committees, whereby payment is made to the Education Committee for the treatment of children under school age at the school clinic.

The Local Authority do not subsidize any beds in hospitals for infants or young children, but a grant of £50 is made to the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital where a special ward for children has been recently provided. A special ward at the hospital maintained by the Barton-upon-Irwell Guardians has been set aside for children and a large number of children from the Borough are admitted to this hospital for treatment. 65 children from the Borough were admitted to this ward during the year, suffering from the following diseases:—

Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	22
Marasmus	...	...	...	24
Rickets	...	...	...	6
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2

Eczema and Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Burns	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stomatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 65

Six deaths occurred among these children, 5 from Broncho-pneumonia and one from Jaundice.

In addition to providing hospital accommodation the Guardians have assisted many ailing children by providing additional nourishment in the form of milk and cod liver oil emulsion on recommendation from the Infant Welfare Centre.

THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

When the new premises in Green Lane were opened in 1921 three meetings each week were held, but in the following year it was found necessary to hold four sessions each week owing to the increasing number of attendances. The sewing meeting which has been held on Wednesday has been continued, but the attendance is small and it is hoped at a later date to reorganise this meeting and establish a definite class for teaching the cutting out and making of children's garments.

The attendances recorded at the Centre are only those of mothers who attend for the purpose of having babies weighed, attendances for other purposes are not counted.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES.

1925	No. of Sessions	CHILDREN					Mothers
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	
1st Quarter...	52	2371	620	226	117	64	3155
2nd Quarter...	49	2558	555	221	140	80	3251
3rd Quarter...	51	2819	608	240	156	86	3568
4th Quarter...	49	2467	671	217	168	85	3278
Total... ..	201	10215	2454	904	581	315	13252
Daily Average	—	50.8	12.2	4.5	2.9	1.5	65.9

The Centre was open on 201 days during the year, the daily average attendance being 65.9 mothers and 72 children. The maximum attendance was made during the week ending October 9th, when 324 mothers attended with their children.

During the year 954 mothers were enrolled on the register of the Centre, of whom 325 or 34% made 16 or more attendances during the year, while 320 made between 6 and 15 attendances and 309 made less than 6 attendances.

402 half days were spent at the Centre by the Health Visitors and I attended 133 afternoons and examined 597 new children and made 2364 re-examinations of children under one year, 684 of children aged 1-2 years, and 315 of children aged 2-5, a total of 3960 examinations, an average of 29.8 per session.

The meeting for expectant mothers which was commenced in the previous year has been continued, and advice as to the preparation for confinement, assistance in the making of infant clothing, and care of health during pregnancy has been given. 36 meetings were held during the year and 132 attendances were made by expectant mothers.

The scheme for the provision of Home Helps which was inaugurated last year has been continued. Eight applications for assistance were received, and in four instances a home help was supplied. In two cases the whole cost was borne by the Committee, and in the other cases half the cost was borne by the parent. The total expenditure under the scheme for the year was £6 15s. 0d.

A total of 163 mothers received assistance under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order during the year. Of these 145 received a supply of dried milk, 11 fresh milk, and 7 both fresh and dried milk. The average weekly number of mothers receiving a free supply of milk was 45.6, compared with 47.3 in the preceding year. 2,203 lbs. of dried milk and 147 gallons, 5 pints of fresh milk were distributed, the total cost being £181 3s. 10½d., an average of £3 9s. 8¼d. per week, or £1 2s. 2¾d. per case.

The sale of dried milk and other infant foods was continued at the Infant Welfare Centre. This has proved to be a great benefit to poorer mothers, but, in spite of steps taken to prevent abuse of this privilege by limiting the supply only to mothers in regular attendance at the Centre, a few cases in which abuse has occurred have come to my notice. The following sales, at cost price, have been made at the centre during the year.

Dried milk	...	...	...	...	...	11667½ lbs.
Virol	...	...	...	...	...	1657¼ lbs.
Emulsion of Liquid Paraffin	...	...	...	...	...	339¾ lbs.
Malt Extract	...	...	...	...	...	839 lbs.
Lactogal	...	...	...	...	...	82 tins
Sugar of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Dill Water	...	...	...	...	...	38 gallons

Included in the above sales of dried milk is a quantity of dried milk supplied at cost price to St. Mary Magdalenes and Clarendon Road Infant Schools for distribution to the children at playtime during the winter months.

Tea with bread and butter has been provided at the Centre for those mothers who desired it, at a cost of one penny each. 4674 mothers had tea during the year.

The thrift club, organised by the Ladies Health Society, has been continued, but the number of transactions have been very small.

The Annual Christmas Tea and Concert arranged by the Ladies Health Society was held in the Co-operative Hall, which was kindly lent, free of cost, by the Society, on December 16th. Over 290 mothers, with about 400 children were present and greatly enjoyed the tea and entertainment provided for them.

In 1923 the Borough was awarded the "Daily News" Prize of £25 for the greatest reduction in Boy Baby Death Rate during the year 1922-23, and it was resolved by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee that a further sum of £25 be added to the "Daily News" prize, and that the money be retained by the Borough Treasurer to be applied in assisting both expectant and nursing mothers who appear to be in need of rest, to go to a suitable convalescent home for a period not exceeding 14 days, and that the mothers be selected by the Medical Officer from those in regular attendance at the Infant Welfare Centre, who are in poor health and are unable to afford a rest.

In spite of enquiries in various directions during 1924 it was not possible to find a convalescent home willing to accept nursing mothers. After much searching a suitable place was found at Roby Mill, Upholland, to which nursing mothers could be sent. During the summer five mothers with their infants were sent to this house, were well looked after and made comfortable, and all of them appreciated greatly the care and attention which had been given them. In addition two mothers were assisted to go into the country for 14 days holiday with relatives. In all 7 mothers were assisted during the year at a cost of £21 17s. 6d., and there is a balance remaining of £28 2s. 6d. with which to carry on this useful form of assistance during the coming summer.

