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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1910.

BY

C. H. TATTERSALL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

66475





COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

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JOHN HEYWOOD LTD,
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TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Thirteenth Annual Report on the work of the Department under your control.

The Report is divided into six sections to facilitate reference to the various branches of the work.

One of the most interesting features in the Vital Statistics for the year is the drop in the Birth Rate, which is the lowest on record for the Borough, the Rate being 26·9 per 1,000.

The Death Rate is the lowest in Salford of which there is any record, being 15·3 per 1,000.

Of Special Diseases, Cancer is the only one which appears to be steadily increasing, the Death Rate being 8 per 10,000, this is double the average rate for the five years 1878 to 1882, which was 4 per 10,000.

There has been a considerable reduction in the Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases and Phthisis, the Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases being 1·7 per 1,000, as against 2·4 last year, and 3·1 the average of the preceding 10 years. The reduction in the Phthisis Death Rate has been maintained, the rate being 1·3 as against 1·5 last year, and 1·7 the average for the preceding 10 years.

In Section II., which deals with Infectious Diseases, details of the work done in connection with the prevention

of Phthisis will be found. Since the Spring of 1908 to the end of 1910, 38 cases sent by the Corporation have been discharged from Delamere; of these, 17 are at present in a satisfactory condition, eleven cases are failing in health, six are dead, and four have removed and been lost sight of.

The year has been remarkable for the small amount of Notifiable Infectious Disease, the total number notified from all causes being 1,508. This is 979 below last year, and 438 below the average of the preceding 10 years.

Full details of the work done in connection with the Inspection of Schools and School Children are given in Section III.

Section IV. deals with the work of the Veterinary Inspector's Department.

Section V. deals with the work of the Lady Inspectors' Department, and Section VI. with that of the General Inspection.

An epidemic of Sore Throat of an unusual character occurred in the latter months of the year, and a report in detail will be found on page 61.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. TATTERSALL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Town Hall,

Salford,

12th May, 1911.

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SECTION I.
MORTALITY STATISTICS.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

STATISTISCHES BUREAU DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN
VON AMERIKA

MORTALITY STATISTICS

Annual Report for 1958

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959

SECTION I.
MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Population.

The Registrar-General estimates that the population of the County Borough of Salford was 244,636 in the middle of 1910, and this number—which is ascertained by assuming that the population of the Borough continues to increase at the same rate as in the decennium 1891 to 1901—is made the basis on which the various Birth, Death, and Sickness rates mentioned in this report are calculated.

The male population is estimated to be 118,242, and the female 126,394.

The age distribution of the population is—

Under 5 years of age.....	29,443
From 5 to 15	51,754
,, 15 ,, 25	50,171
,, 25 ,, 65	106,149
Over 65	7,119

The natural increase of the population for the year, that is, the excess of births over deaths, is 2,856, as compared with the estimated increase of 2,686.

The accuracy of the estimate of the population given above, and consequently the accuracy of all the various rates of mortality and sickness given in this

report, is somewhat doubtful, there being some indication that the population is over-estimated. The present being the Census year, these doubts will be set at rest within a short period from the issuing of this report, so that it does not seem desirable to make any comments on data which may prove to be inaccurate.

Births.

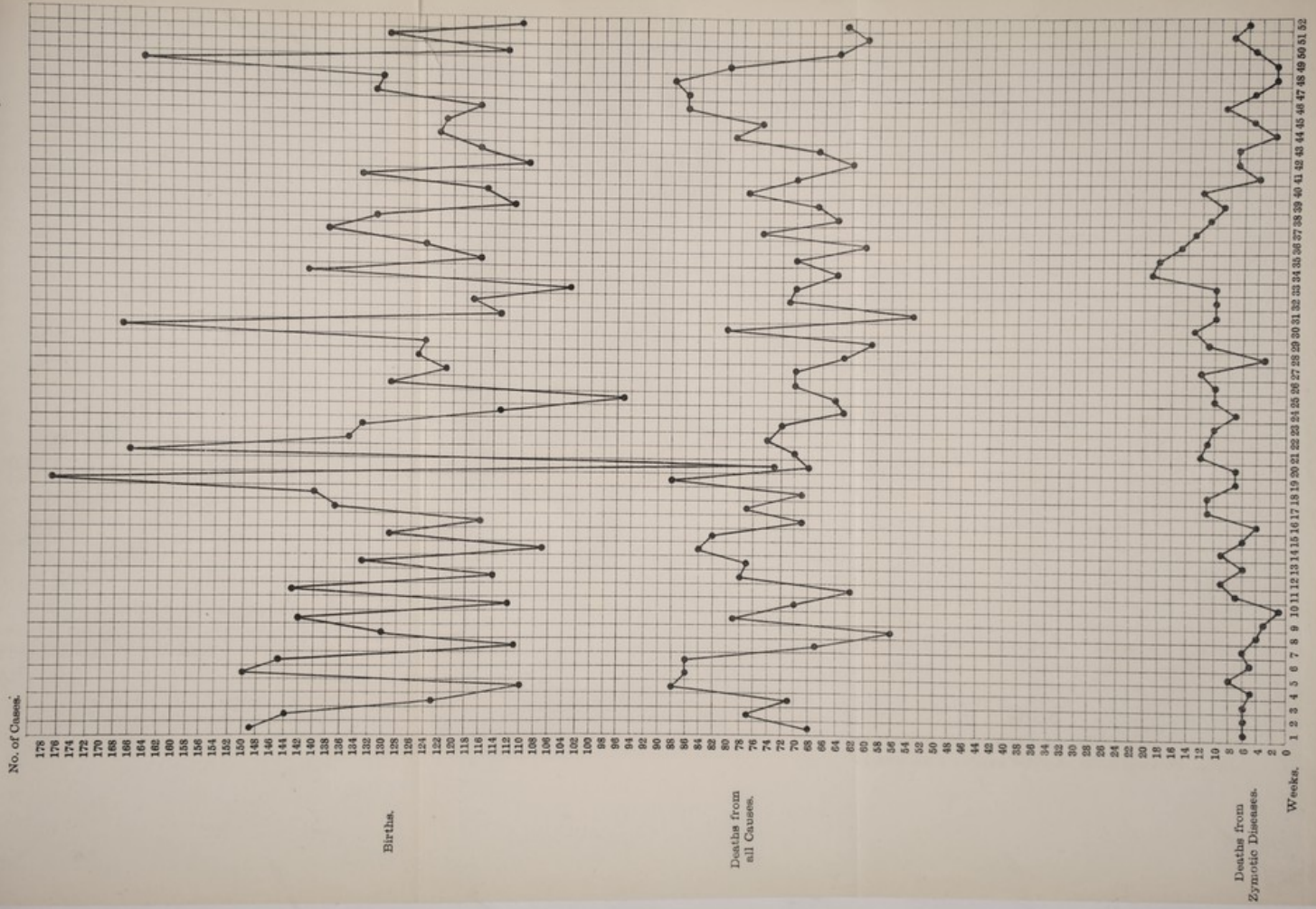
There were 6,594 births registered in the Borough in 1910, 3,310 being males and 3,284 females, giving a birth rate of 26·9 per thousand of the population. This is a decrease from the previous year of 184 births, or a reduction in the birth rate of 0·7 per thousand. The birth rate for the 77 large towns averaged 25·0, and for the whole of England and Wales, 24·8, as compared with 26·9 in Salford. There were 211 births registered as illegitimate, or 3·2 per cent of the total births; 58 of these illegitimate births were registered in the first quarter, 51 in the second, 49 in the third, and 53 in the fourth.

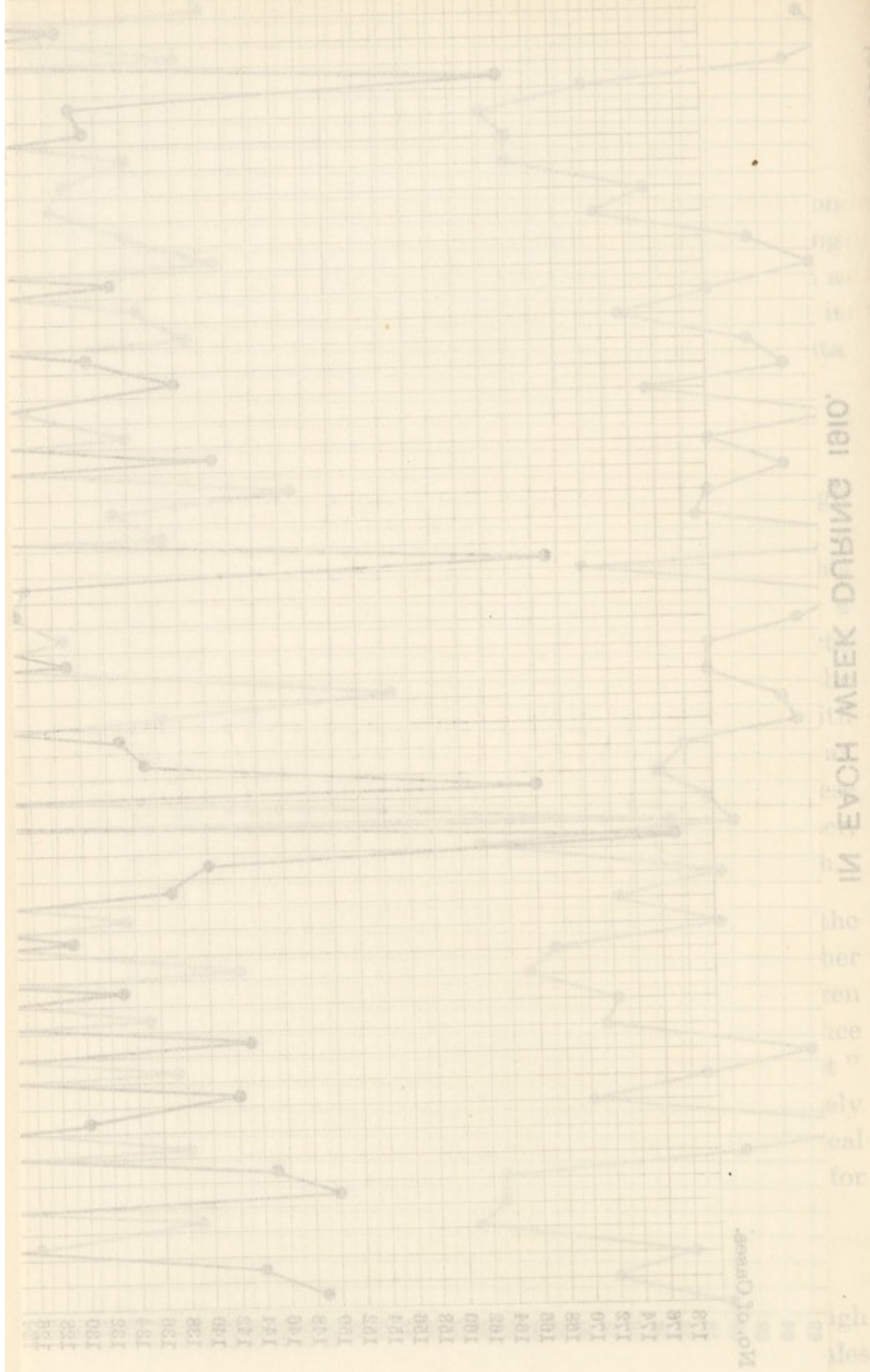
STILL BIRTHS.—I have ascertained from the Registrars of the Cemeteries, and the Sextons of other burial grounds, that the bodies of 256 still-born children have been buried. The Midwives notified the occurrence of 127 still births. The "Notification of Births Act" has not yet been adopted by the Borough Council, largely owing to the feeling of opposition shown by the Medical Practitioners, who object to being made responsible for notification, and yet receive no payment.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during 1910 was 3,738, of which number 2,108 were males

BIRTHS, DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES,
IN EACH WEEK DURING 1910.





NO. OF CASES IN EACH WEEK FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1910

and 1,630 females, giving a death rate of 15·3 per thousand of the population. There were 965 deaths in the first quarter of the year, 950 in the second, 866 in the third, and 957 in the fourth. The accompanying chart shows the number of births and deaths registered weekly from all causes, and from zymotic diseases, respectively.

The death rate for the year is the lowest of which we have any record, and the total number of deaths is the lowest we have had since the year 1872, when the population was 130,301, as compared with 244,636.

It will be noticed from the tables that the deaths from all causes, with the exception of malignant disease, are exceptionally low.

ACUTE LUNG DISEASES.—From bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, 817 deaths were registered, against 1,071 for 1909, 849 for 1908, and 1,014 for 1907. From bronchitis there were 416 deaths, giving a death rate of 1·7 per thousand persons living, while from pneumonia there were 395 deaths, giving a death rate of 1·6. From respiratory diseases generally there were 248 fewer deaths than in 1909.

CANCER.—There were 202 deaths registered as being due to cancer or malignant disease, giving a death rate of 0·8 per thousand, as compared with 0·8 of last year.

NERVOUS DISEASES.—From the various nervous diseases there were 365 deaths, giving a death rate of 1·5 per 1,000, as compared with 1·6 in 1909, 1·6 in 1908, 1·6 in 1907, and 1·8 the average for the five years 1902 to 1906.

HEART DISEASE.—There were 332 deaths from heart disease. This gives a death rate of 1·4 per 1,000, compared with 1·3 for 1909, 1·3 for 1908, 1·6 for 1907, and 1·5 the average for the five years 1902 to 1906.

COMPARISON WITH DECENNIAL AVERAGES.—In Table M 12 there will be found an interesting comparison of the deaths from various specified causes in 1910, with the decennial average number for the Borough, and in no one disease was there an excess ; but the greatest diminution was in diarrhoeal and respiratory diseases.

PHTHISIS, TUBERCULAR DISEASES, AND INFLUENZA.—The mortality from these diseases will be found in Section II. of this report.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES.—These are shown in detail in Tables Nos. M 4, 6, and 10. Comparing the death rates with the previous year, it is found that under five years of age the rate is 47·8 per thousand, against 55·5 ; from 5 to 15 years of age the rate is 2·7, against 4·2 ; from 15 to 25, 3·2, against 3·4 ; from 25 to 65, 12·8, against 14·6 ; and over 65, 94·3, against 118·6 per thousand.

Out of the total number of deaths 3,453 or 92·4 per cent were certified by Registered Medical Practitioners, 271 or 7·2 per cent by the Coroner, and 14 or 0·4 per cent were uncertified.

INFANT MORTALITY.—There were 866 deaths of infants under one year of age registered during the year, giving a death rate of 131 per thousand births. This is a decrease on the previous year, when the death rate was 141 per

thousand births, and is considerably under the average of the preceding five years, which was 149 per thousand births. The chief causes of death among infants, compared with the average of the preceding five years, were—

Zymotic diseases	232	compared with	309
Atrophy, marasmus, debility..	106	„ „	141
Premature birth	113	„ „	141
Convulsions.	37	„ „	57
Bronchitis and pneumonia . . .	183	„ „	184
Disease of digestive system . . .	73	„ „	73

The 232 deaths from Zymotic disease were principally due to diarrhœa, 80 ; tuberculosis, 62 ; whooping cough, 35 ; and measles, 25.

In Table No. M 13 the infant mortality rate for the 33 Great Towns is given, and Salford is 24th on the list. Compared with the eight Lancashire Towns, as regards Infantile Mortality, Salford stands the third, the rates being Bolton 117, Oldham 128, Salford 131, Manchester 132, Blackburn 137, Liverpool 140, Preston 158, and Burnley 170.

The work of the Health Visitors for the purpose of checking infant mortality is dealt with in Section V. of this report.

SENILE MORTALITY.—671 or 18 per cent of the total deaths were those of persons of 65 years of age or over ; this is 1 per cent less than last year. Of these 91 were certified to have died from old age, 98 from heart disease, 159 from bronchitis, 102 from brain disease, and 62 from cancer.

COMPARISON OF THE DEATH RATE IN SALFORD WITH THAT IN THE 33 GREAT TOWNS.—This is shown in Table No. M 13, where the details will be found. The death rate for the year in the whole of England and Wales was 13·4 per thousand; in the 77 large towns it averaged identically the same rate, and in Salford it was 15·3 per thousand.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.—This is set out in full detail in Table No. M 10 appended to this report. From this it is seen that of this total, 3,738 deaths from all causes, there were from—

Zymotic Diseases, including Tuberculosis, etc.	984	deaths, or 26·3 per cent of the total			
					deaths
Constitutional Diseases.	257	„	6·9	„	„
Developmental	277	„	7·4	„	„
Local	1,878	„	50·2	„	„
Other	342	„	9·2	„	„

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The death rate from the seven zymotic diseases for the year was 1·7 per thousand of the population, as compared with 2·4 in the previous year, 3·0 in 1908, and 2·1 in 1907. The deaths from the various diseases are given in the following table:—

	1910	1909		1910	1909
Measles.....	83	.. 192	Whooping Cough.	100	.. 47
Scarlet Fever.....	28	.. 82	Diphtheria.....	53	.. 107
Fever {	Typhus ..	— .. —	Diarrhoea	128	.. 116
	Enteric ..	23 .. 39	Small Pox	—	.. —
	Continued	— .. 1			

Detailed information as to zymotic sickness will be found in Section II. of this report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1910.

Population —Estimated to the middle of the year	{	Males 118,242	}	Total 244,636
		Females 126,394		
Births	{	Males 3,310	}	Total 6,594
		Females 3,284		
Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 of the Population				26.9
Deaths under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births				131
Deaths	{	Males 2,108	}	Total 3,738
		Females 1,630		
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000	{	Males 17.8	}	Total 15.3
		Females 12.9		
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases.				1.7
Excess of Registered Births over Deaths				2,856
Estimated Annual Increase of Population				2,686
Density. —The mean density of the Borough is equal to 47.0 persons per acre.				
Area. —The Municipal Borough of Salford has a total area of 5,202 acres.				
Elevation. —The mean elevation of the Borough is 140 feet above sea-level, and varies between 85 feet and 250 feet.				

TABLE M. 1.
FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population. estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		[DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		Deaths in Public Institu- tions.	Deaths of Non- Residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number	*Rate.	Number	*Rate.	Number	*Rate.				Number	*Rate.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1900.....	218,965	7,299	33.3	1,520	208	5,588	25.5	1,104	104	58	5,542	25.3
1901.....	221,587	6,457	29.1	1,324	205	4,872	22.0	1,022	126	56	4,802	21.7
1902.....	224,007	7,699	33.7	1,211	157	4,449	19.5	935	136	62	4,375	19.2
1903.....	226,480	7,284	32.2	1,226	168	4,329	19.1	861	90	86	4,325	19.1
1904.....	228,983	7,261	31.7	1,399	193	4,843	21.2	1,013	86	52	4,809	21.0
1905.....	231,514	7,165	30.9	1,062	148	3,970	17.1	968	84	94	3,980	17.2
1906.....	234,077	7,059	30.2	1,141	162	4,294	18.3	966	57	85	4,322	18.5
1907.....	236,670	6,956	29.4	975	140	4,207	17.8	977	92	92	4,207	17.8
1908.....	239,294	7,264	29.8	1,110	153	4,351	17.8	1,031	84	89	4,356	17.9
1909.....	241,950	6,778	28.0	959	141	4,402	18.2	1,088	119	86	4,369	18.0
Averages for Years 1900-1909	230,353	7,122	30.8	1,193	167	4,530	19.6	996	98	76	4,509	19.6
1910.....	244,636	6,594	26.9	866	131	3,769	15.4	957	132	101	3,738	15.3

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-Residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) .. 5,202
 Total Population at All Ages 220,957 } At Census
 Number of Inhabited Houses 44,001 } of
 Average Number of Persons per house 5.02 } 1901.

TABLE M. 2.

Ward.	Population estimated to the middle of the Year.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Kersal	18,350	16·1	9·8	81
Albert Park	16,868	23·2	11·8	118
Grosvenor	15,000	23·5	12·3	105
St. Matthias'	13,948	33·6	18·8	145
Trinity	11,711	29·6	20·8	173
Crescent	13,113	30·3	21·6	161
Islington	11,031	34·8	23·7	169
Regent	13,220	28·2	17·8	153
Ordsall	15,767	33·1	18·1	132
Trafford	12,284	31·9	15·7	128
Charlestown	15,868	33·3	17·3	151
St. Thomas'	12,018	29·5	17·7	118
St. Paul's	12,811	32·2	15·6	136
Seedley	24,466	25·3	12·1	98
Weaste	15,204	18·5	11·2	121
Hope	22,977	20·5	11·3	112
Totals	244,636	26·9	5·3	131

TABLE M. 3.
DEATHS IN WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AT ALL AGES.																	
	Borough.	Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordsall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Waste.	Hope.	
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	83	1	..	3	3	15	6	5	5	..	2	9	7	9	9	3	6	..
Scarlet fever	28	1	2	..	1	3	4	..	2	..	4	1	1	2	..	2	5	..
Whooping cough	100	3	4	2	13	14	5	4	2	2	6	13	5	5	11	4	7	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	53	2	3	..	5	2	4	1	3	4	6	4	2	4	7	1	5	..
Croup	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
{ Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric	23	..	2	1	2	1	2	4	..	3	1	2	..	1	3	1	..	..
{ Other continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	18	1	1	1	4	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	3	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	128	2	3	5	7	6	17	15	12	15	13	14	6	6	3	1	3	..
Enteritis	56	3	5	1	6	2	..	6	1	6	2	5	6	3	3	4	3	..
Gastritis	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..

TABLE M. 4.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT							Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	83	25	56	2	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	28	1	20	7	..	..	..	39
Whooping Cough	100	35	62	3	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous croup)	53	4	36	13	..	..	..	58
Croup	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric	23	..	..	3	3	17	..	45
{ Other continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza.....	18	3	..	2	2	5	6	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	128	80	36	2	..	5	5	7
Enteritis	56	39	14	1	1	1	..	12
Gastritis	10	4	3	..	..	2	1	..
Puerperal Fever	8	..	..	..	1	7	..	4
Erysipelas.....	4	..	1	..	..	3	..	3
Phthisis.....	315	3	6	8	58	227	13	127
Other Tuberculous Diseases.	182	59	50	28	15	29	1	30
Cancer, Malignant Disease .	202	..	1	..	1	138	62	63
Bronchitis.....	416	95	32	2	1	127	159	68
Pneumonia	395	88	115	14	16	134	28	43
Pleurisy	6	..	..	..	2	3	1	..
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs	30	4	7	3	3	6	7	..
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver)	28	..	..	..	..	25	3	6
Veneral Diseases	20	19	1	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth	113	113	..	..	..	..	..	4
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	21	..	..	..	4	17	..	1
Heart Diseases	332	2	3	10	19	200	98	86
Brain and Nervous Diseases	365	53	36	12	7	155	102	80
Urinary Diseases	95	..	4	2	3	66	20	35
Atrophy and Marasmus ...	111	106	4	..	..	1	..	16
Accidents	110	15	15	8	5	39	28	50
Suicides.....	16	..	..	..	1	13	2	2
All other causes	468	118	37	20	19	139	135	175
All causes.....	3,738	866	541	140	161	1,359	671	957

TABLE M. 6.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, AND ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY AT ALL AGES, AND AT FIVE GROUPS OF AGES, IN THE FIFTY-TWO WEEKS OF THE YEAR, 1910.

	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Estimated Population, 1910.	Deaths, 1910.	Rate per 1,000, 1910.	Estimated Population, 1910.	Deaths, 1910.	Rate per 1,000, 1910.	Estimated Population, 1910.	Deaths, 1910.	Rate per 1,000, 1910.
All Ages	244,636	3,738	15.3	118,242	2,108	17.8	126,394	1,630	12.9
Under 5 Years	29,443	1,407	47.8	14,598	814	55.8	14,845	593	40.0
5 to 15	51,754	140	2.7	25,746	71	2.8	26,008	69	2.6
15 to 25	50,171	161	3.2	23,927	88	3.7	26,244	73	2.8
25 to 65	106,149	1,359	12.8	51,115	799	15.6	55,034	560	10.2
65 and upwards ..	7,119	671	94.3	2,856	336	117.6	4,263	335	78.6

TABLE M. 7.

POPULATION AND DEATH RATES, FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF
SALFORD, FOR THE YEARS 1844 TO 1877, AND BIRTH AND
MARRIAGE RATES FOR THE YEARS 1861 TO 1877.

Year.	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Marriage-rate.
1844	75,414	..	24·6	..
1845	77,144	..	23·8	..
1846	78,874	..	32·7	..
1847	80,604	..	28·0	..
1848	82,334	..	29·9	..
1849	84,064	..	30·6	..
1850	85,794	..	25·8	..
1851	87,523	..	25·1	..
1852	88,953	..	28·0	..
1853	90,406	..	27·2	..
1854	91,883	..	28·9	..
1855	93,384	..	27·1	..
1856	94,910	..	24·1	..
1857	96,460	..	26·1	..
1858	98,036	..	30·4	..
1859	99,640	..	24·9	..
1860	101,277	..	24·4	..
1861	102,920	39·7	24·6	11·9
1862	104,975	39·0	25·3	10·2
1863	107,075	38·0	26·0	11·7
1864	109,262	38·6	26·5	12·7
1865	111,393	37·8	29·1	12·9
1866	113,614	37·9	28·8	13·4
1867	115,885	39·0	28·2	14·3
1868	118,198	39·3	30·5	13·3
1869	120,526	38·9	26·4	14·1
1870	122,965	39·6	25·8	14·1
1871	125,890	40·7	30·3	14·6
1872	130,301	41·4	25·3	15·1
1873	134,883	41·5	28·3	14·3
1874	139,618	42·1	28·2	16·2
1875	144,518	44·4	29·5	17·5
1876	149,591	45·5	29·5	20·5
1877	151,842	44·4	26·3	19·6

TABLE M. 8.

BIRTHS IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD AND IN ITS WARDS,
DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE
INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Ward.	Births.		Percentage of Illegit. Births to total Births.	Deaths under One Year.		Proportion of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.		
	Total.	Illegit.		Total.	Illegit.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.
Kersal	295	11	3.7	24	1	81	81	91
Albert Park	391	15	3.8	46	5	118	109	333
Grosvenor	352	7	2.0	37	3	105	98	428
St. Matthias'	469	18	3.8	68	5	145	140	268
Trinity	347	17	4.9	66	6	173	164	353
Crescent	398	16	4.0	64	4	161	157	250
Islington	384	17	4.4	65	4	169	166	235
Regent	373	11	2.9	57	3	153	149	263
Ordsall	523	16	3.1	69	2	132	132	125
Trafford	392	18	4.6	50	4	128	123	222
Charlestown	529	15	2.8	80	2	151	152	133
St. Thomas'	355	12	3.4	42	3	118	114	250
St. Paul's	413	9	2.2	56	1	136	136	111
Seedley	620	10	1.6	61	2	98	97	200
Weaste	281	6	2.1	34	1	121	120	167
Hope	472	13	2.7	53	1	112	113	77
Totals	6,594	211	3.2	866	47	131	128	223

CORRESPONDING DATA FOR THE BOROUGH FOR THE TEN YEARS 1900-1909.

Borough	71,609	2,299	3.2	12,556	742	175	170	323
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TABLE M. 9.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING AT CERTAIN AGE-GROUPS IN THE YEAR 1910, AND AT ALL AGES IN THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS 1898 TO 1902 AND 1903 TO 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	At all Ages.			Annual Death-Rates in the Year 1910, at the following Age-Groups, and from certain diseases.					
	Quinquennial Means.		Year	Under 5 years	5—15	15—25	25—65	65—	
	1898 to 1902.	1903 to 1907.	1910.						
All Causes	22.6	18.7	15.3	47.8	2.7	3.2	12.8	94.3	
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.8	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.3	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.3	0.1	..	..	..
Continued Fevers. {	Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.2	
	Continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Dysentery ..	1.7	1.1	0.5	3.9	..	..	..	0.7
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..
Phthisis	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.1	1.8	
Other Tubercular Diseases..	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	
Diseases of {	Brain	2.2	1.7	1.5	3.0	0.2	0.1	1.5	14.3
	Heart	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.9	13.8
	Lungs	4.9	4.0	3.5	11.7	0.4	0.4	2.5	27.4
	Digestive System	1.5	1.0	0.8	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.8
Other Diseases	6.1	5.0	4.4	13.5	0.5	0.6	3.6	34.3	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
VII.—Deaths from Violence.																													
ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.																													
In Mines and Quarries						1							1																
In Vehicular Traffic							1					2																	
On Railways												3																	
On Ships, Boats, &c., not Drown'g ..												1																	
In Building Operations																													
By Machinery																													
By Weapons and Implements																													
Burns and Scalds	1	3	2	5	3	1	1	2	1		1																		
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours																		2											
Surgical Narcosis																													
Effects of Electric Shock																													
Corrosions by Chemicals																													
Drowning							2																						
Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed	11																												
" Otherwise	2																												
Falls not Specified			1				2					1																	
Weather Agencies																													
Otherwise not Stated			1																										
Homicide	1									1	1	2																	
SUICIDES.																													
Suicides by Poison																													
By Asphyxia												1																	
By Hanging and Strangulation																													
By Drowning												2																	
By Shooting										2																			
By Cut or Stab																													
By Precip. from Elevated Places																													
By Crushing																													
By other & Unspec: methods																													
VIII.—Ill-defined.																													
Abscess	1		1																										
Tumour										1																			
Hemorrhage																													
Dropsy	1																												
Sudden Death, cause not asc't'd ..																													
Ill-defined & Unspecified causes ..	9	7	1	2		1	2		3			6	4	5	8	5	9	6	7						10	3	3	37	13

TABLE M. 11.

CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED IN EACH OF THE TEN YEARS 1900-1909,
IN 1910, AND THE AVERAGE DECENNIAL NUMBER.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Average.	1910
All Causes	5542	4802	4375	4325	4809	3980	4322	4207	4356	4369	4507	3738
Small-pox	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	125	114	156	131	254	73	185	103	168	192	150	83
Scarlet Fever.....	99	106	50	57	56	66	44	62	65	82	69	28
Whooping Cough	186	91	118	96	139	46	52	143	103	47	102	100
Diphtheria & Memb. Croup	90	140	75	86	116	81	90	74	125	107	98	53
Croup	8	6	7	9	2	4	4	2	1	12	5	2
Typhus Fever.....	1	1	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Enteric Fever	66	75	48	48	47	44	41	20	42	39	47	23
Other Continued Fever....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	137	34	38	36	31	27	33	57	70	67	53	18
Simple Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	318	412	144	224	372	275	341	101	231	116	253	128
Enteritis	101	114	82	84	86	60	79	2	64	51	72	56
Puerperal Fever	12	20	6	7	10	15	6	10	8	7	10	8
Erysipelas.....	8	12	9	5	8	13	6	6	5	9	8	4
Other Septic Diseases	11	11	7	8	11	5	11	9	11	9	9	8
Phthisis.....	405	396	380	407	452	331	393	386	383	355	389	315
Other Tubercular Diseases	157	154	159	159	194	206	141	149	161	157	164	182
Cancer	136	155	166	148	137	143	177	168	169	189	159	202
Bronchitis.....	706	517	490	460	485	403	458	481	436	530	497	416
Pneumonia	612	423	477	418	418	413	413	516	397	533	462	395
Pleurisy	10	12	6	4	7	9	9	17	16	8	10	6
Other D : Respiratory Org.	23	16	19	19	26	19	26	36	29	24	24	30
Alcoholism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	90	70	45	48	59	45	43	59	53	43	55	28
Venereal Diseases	30	22	16	20	23	28	23	19	26	31	24	20
Premature Birth	133	143	166	168	161	149	142	136	128	150	148	113
Brain & Nervous Diseases .	521	428	459	432	393	373	376	377	383	382	412	365
Urinary Diseases	146	102	103	90	100	92	98	109	102	107	105	95
Atrophy and Marasmus ...	234	204	188	201	162	132	145	147	189	117	172	111
Dis: & Accid: of Parturition	14	18	20	15	12	19	20	12	11	10	15	21
Heart Diseases	380	339	331	317	376	360	336	369	326	317	345	332
Accidents	118	128	123	119	125	115	117	125	134	129	123	110
Suicides.....	17	16	14	17	17	25	13	14	26	24	18	16
All other causes	647	523	460	490	523	409	499	498	494	524	507	470

TABLE M. 12.

Mortality from Special Diseases.—Diminution and Excess.—The following table shows the greater or less fatality of disease in 1910, as compared with their simple decennial average numbers in the Borough—

Cause of Death.	Diminution in 1910.	Excess in 1910.
Small-pox .....	..	..
Measles.....	67	..
Scarlet Fever	41	..
Fevers	26	..
Whooping Cough	2	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	45	..
Diarrhœal Diseases	125	..
Tuberculosis	56	..
Premature Births	35	..
Brain and Nervous Diseases.....	47	..
Heart Diseases	13	..
Respiratory Diseases.....	146	..
Urinary Diseases	10	..
Atrophy and Marasmus	61	..
All other causes.....	95	..
	—	—
	769	
Balance of Diminution.....	769	

TABLE M. 13.

RECORDED DEATH-RATES PER 1,000, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 BIRTHS, IN THE 33 GREAT TOWNS, IN 1910.

Towns in the order of their Death Rates.	Recorded Death-Rate.	Proportion of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births in the 33 great towns of England and Wales.
England and Wales	13·4	106
England and Wales, less the 213 Towns...	13·6	96
77 large Towns	13·4	115
136 small Towns	12·4	104
Croydon	11·0	88
Derby	11·1	85
Leicester	11·3	127
Bristol	11·5	91
West Ham	11·7	102
Cardiff	11·9	112
Norwich	12·5	103
Wolverhampton	12·5	107
London	12·7	102
Halifax	12·8	91
Gateshead	13·0	152
Bolton	13·4	117
Sheffield	13·4	127
Plymouth	13·5	114
Birmingham	13·7	130
Leeds	13·7	132
Portsmouth	13·8	104
Newcastle	13·9	121
Bradford	14·0	127
Blackburn	14·2	137
Brighton	14·2	111
Nottingham	14·2	129
Hull	15·2	135
Salford	15·3	131
Sunderland	15·9	129
Manchester	16·0	132
Birkenhead	16·2	135
Preston	16·2	158
Burnley	16·3	170
Huddersfield	16·6	99
Oldham	17·3	128
Swansea	17·6	124
Liverpool	17·7	140

TABLE M. 14.

SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATES, ALSO RATES OF MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND FROM PHTHISIS, CANCER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEART DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA. AND THE MARRIAGE RATE, DURING THE YEARS 1878 TO 1910.

Years.	Population.	Rates per 1,000 Population from									Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.	Marriage Rate.
		Births.	Deaths, All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phtthisis.	Cancer.	Nervous Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.		
1878..	160,277	44.7	27.1	5.4	2.7	0.5	3.5	1.1	3.6	1.8	185	17.9
1879*	165,899	43.0	26.7	4.2	2.9	0.4	3.7	1.2	4.3	1.8	170	15.2
1880..	171,727	41.4	27.9	7.4	2.7	0.4	3.2	0.9	3.4	1.9	197	16.6
1881..	177,760	38.8	22.5	3.0	2.5	0.5	3.1	1.1	3.6	1.6	163	16.4
1882..	179,855	39.7	23.7	4.0	2.4	0.4	3.6	1.1	2.8	1.7	177	16.9
Average 5 years.		41.5	25.6	4.8	2.6	0.4	3.4	1.1	3.5	1.8	178	16.6
1883..	181,951	37.3	23.6	3.4	2.7	0.4	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.7	171	16.1
1884*	184,047	38.8	24.4	4.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.1	2.8	1.7	184	16.1
1885..	186,142	37.6	23.0	3.6	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.9	174	16.1
1886..	188,238	38.5	24.8	4.1	2.6	0.5	2.8	1.3	3.3	1.8	197	15.3
1887..	190,334	36.6	25.5	4.9	2.3	0.5	3.2	1.3	2.9	2.2	195	15.4
Average 5 years.		37.8	24.3	4.1	2.6	0.5	3.0	1.2	3.0	1.9	184	15.8
1888..	192,429	37.1	24.8	3.9	2.3	0.5	3.0	1.1	3.0	2.1	184	15.2
1889..	194,525	35.9	25.1	5.3	1.9	0.6	2.5	1.3	2.6	1.9	181	16.7
1890*	196,621	36.1	27.7	4.4	2.2	0.5	2.0	1.3	3.4	3.8	198	17.5
1891..	198,775	36.3	26.0	3.4	2.2	0.5	2.2	1.1	3.7	3.0	194	18.1
1892..	200,833	35.8	24.6	4.6	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.2	2.6	2.9	186	16.7
Average 5 years.		36.2	25.6	4.3	2.1	0.5	2.3	1.2	3.1	2.7	189	16.8
1893..	203,015	34.7	24.1	4.2	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.3	211	16.2
1894..	205,220	34.3	21.1	3.3	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.9	2.3	174	17.1
1895..	207,449	35.9	25.6	5.0	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.7	229	17.4
1896*	209,703	35.6	23.1	4.2	1.5	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.7	200	18.1
1897..	211,981	35.2	23.9	5.6	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.1	219	18.6
Average 5 years.		35.1	23.6	4.5	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.4	207	17.5
1898..	214,284	34.9	22.8	4.2	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	213	18.6
1899..	216,612	34.1	23.9	4.4	1.8	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.7	211	18.7
1900..	218,965	33.3	25.3	4.1	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.7	3.2	2.8	208	17.3
1901..	221,526	29.1	21.7	4.2	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	205	17.8
1902*	224,007	33.7	19.2	2.6	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.4	2.1	2.1	157	18.6
Average 5 years.		33.0	22.6	3.9	1.8	0.7	2.2	1.4	2.5	2.3	199	18.2
1903..	226,480	32.2	19.1	2.8	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	168	17.8
1904..	228,983	31.7	21.0	4.3	2.0	0.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	193	17.6
1905..	231,514	30.9	17.2	2.5	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	148	17.3
1906..	234,077	30.2	18.5	3.2	1.7	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.8	162	18.0
1907..	236,670	29.4	17.8	2.1	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.2	140	17.2
Average 5 years.		30.9	18.7	3.0	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.9	162	17.6
1908*	239,294	29.8	17.9	3.0	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6	153	15.0
1909..	241,950	28.0	18.0	2.4	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.2	141	14.8
1910..	244,636	26.9	15.3	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	131	..

* In the years 1879, 1884, 1890, 1896, 1902, and 1908, the facts are those registered in 53 instead of 52 weeks; corrections have therefore been made in calculating the rates.

TABLE M. 15.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD
DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	513	353
1 to 2 yeats	181	138
2 to 3 ,,	61	47
3 to 4 ,,	27	34
4 to 5 ,,	32	21
5 to 10 ,,	48	39
10 to 15 ,,	23	30
15 to 20 ,,	39	38
20 to 25 ,,	49	35
25 to 35 ,,	109	86
35 to 45 ,,	189	125
45 to 55 ,,	249	154
55 to 65 ,,	252	195
65 to 75 ,,	223	209
75 to 85 ,,	100	104
85 to 95 ,,	13	18
Over 95 .....	..	4
	2,108	1,630

TABLE M. 16.

MORTALITY.—RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

SCARLET FEVER.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Mean, 1910.	
England and Wales	0·11	0·10	0·09	0·08	0·09	0·10	0·06
77 Great English Towns . . .	0·13	0·12	0·12	0·10	0·11	0·12	0·08
London	0·12	0·11	0·13	0·11	0·08	0·11	0·04
Salford	0·28	0·19	0·26	0·27	0·34	0·27	0·11

DIPHTHERIA.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Mean, 1910.	
England and Wales	0·16	0·17	0·16	0·15	0·14	0·16	0·12
77 Great English Towns . . .	0·16	0·19	0·17	0·16	0·15	0·17	0·12
London	0·12	0·15	0·16	0·15	0·12	0·14	0·09
Salford	0·35	0·38	0·31	0·51	0·44	0·40	0·22

WHOOPIING COUGH.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Mean, 1910.	
England and Wales	0·25	0·23	0·29	0·27	0·20	0·25	0·24
77 Great English Towns . . .	0·29	0·28	0·35	0·29	0·24	0·29	0·29
London	0·32	0·27	0·38	0·20	0·26	0·29	0·28
Salford	0·19	0·22	0·60	0·42	0·19	0·32	0·41

MEASLES.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Mean, 1910.	
England and Wales	0·32	0·27	0·36	0·22	0·35	0·30	0·23
77 Great English Towns . . .	0·39	0·40	0·43	0·31	0·48	0·40	0·31
London	0·36	0·41	0·38	0·31	0·48	0·39	0·41
Salford	0·31	0·79	0·43	0·69	0·79	0·60	0·34

DIARRHŒA.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Mean, 1910.	
England and Wales	0·59	0·87	0·29	0·50	0·28	0·51	0·29
77 Great English Towns . . .	0·83	1·16	0·40	0·65	0·38	0·68	0·38
London	0·23	0·96	0·32	0·53	0·32	0·47	0·28
Salford	1·18	1·46	0·43	0·95	0·48	0·90	0·52

TABLE I

Summary of the results of the investigation

The following table shows the results of the investigation...

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SECTION II.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified to the Health Department, under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, was the smallest of which we have any record. The number was 1,508, which is 471 fewer than in the previous year, and also 471 below the average for the preceding five years. There were 909 cases of scarlet fever, 333 of diphtheria, and 113 of enteric fever. Full details, for comparison of these figures with preceding years, will be found in Table No. I 3. The death rate from the seven zymotics for the year was 2.4 per thousand, compared with 2.4 in 1909, 3.0 in 1908, 3.1 in 1907, and 3.2 in 1906. These figures include the deaths from diarrhoea, measles, and whooping cough, in addition to the notifiable diseases.

Particulars as to sickness from the non-notifiable infectious diseases cannot be given, but the particulars of mortality are as follows:—

Phthisis	315 deaths.
Other Tubercular Diseases	182 „
Measles	83 „
Whooping Cough	100 „
Diarrhoea	128 „
Influenza	18 „

This shows an increase in the deaths from whooping cough and diarrhoea, when compared with the figures for 1909, and also a large decrease in measles and influenza. The highest number of cases notified in any one week was 43, which occurred in the 42nd week of

the year (October), and the lowest number was 18 in the 24th and 26th weeks (June and July). In 1909 the highest number was 80 in the 26th week, and the lowest 20 in the 50th week.

COMPARISON WITH ENGLAND AND WALES, ETC.—The mortality rates from scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, and diarrhœa are given in Table No. M 16, where they are compared with the similar rates for England and Wales, the 77 Great Towns, and London.

Small Pox.

No cases of small pox were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 909 cases of scarlet fever notified during 1910. This number is 668 less than that for the preceding year, and 256 below the average for the preceding five years. The attack rate is therefore 37·2 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 65·2 for the preceding year.

Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 1 year ..	8	1	12·5
1 to 5 „ ..	307	20	6·5
5 to 15 „ ..	521	7	1·3
15 to 25 „ ..	56	..	..
25 to 65 „ ..	17	..	..
Over 65 „ ..	..	..	..
TOTAL	909	28	3·1

There were 28 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 3·1 per cent of the cases or 1·1 per 10,000 of the population. The cases were spread over the whole year, being most numerous in the month of July, when there were 90 notifications, and fewest in June, when there were 56 notifications. In respect of age, scarlet fever showed itself to be mainly a disease of youth, 57 per cent of the cases occurring between the ages of five and fifteen, 8 per cent were over fifteen years of age, and 35 per cent were children under five years of age. The mortality, as might be expected, is much the heaviest among the latter, being 6·7 per cent of the cases, whereas between the ages of five and fifteen and over fifteen the mortality was 1·2 per cent. 706 cases, or 78 per cent of the total were removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium.

Diphtheria.

There were 333 cases of diphtheria notified during 1910, compared with 562 in 1909, and 474 the average for the preceding five years. The attack rate is therefore 13·6 per 10,000, as compared with 23·2 for the preceding year. There were 53 deaths registered from diphtheria, giving a death rate of 16 per cent of those attacked, compared with a death rate of 19 per cent in 1909, an average for the preceding five years of 20 per cent, and also a death rate of 2·2 per 10,000 of the population.

Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 1 year ..	10	4	40·0
1 to 5 years ..	125	36	28·8
5 to 15 „ ..	139	13	9·4
15 to 25 „ ..	41	..	..
25 to 65 „ ..	18	..	..
Over 65 „ ..	..	..	..
TOTAL	333	53	15·9

The cases were spread over the whole year, the numbers ranging from 12 in May to 40 in February. With regard to age, 274 cases, or 82 per cent, were children under 15 years of age, and 135 cases, or 40 per cent, were children under five years of age, the mortality amongst the latter class being very heavy, the deaths reaching the large proportion of 30 per cent of the cases. During the year 425 specimens were forwarded to Professor Delepine for bacteriological examination, 99 from medical practitioners, and 326 from Ladywell Sanatorium.

	Cases.	Mortality.	Percentage.
Notification of Diphtheria	333	53	15.9
Specimens submitted by Medical Practitioners to Bacteriological examination with Positive results	26	1	3.8
Specimens submitted by Medical Practitioners to Bacteriological examination with Negative results.....	73	..	..
Specimens from Ladywell Hospital	326	..	..

Comparing Salford with England and Wales, the 77 Great Towns, and London, the mortality rates per 10,000 living were as follows:—

England and Wales	1
77 Great Towns.....	1
London	1
Salford	2

Enteric or Typhoid Fever.

There were 113 cases of enteric fever notified during 1910, which is a decrease of 25 when compared with 1909, and also a decrease of 43 on the average of the preceding five years. This gives an attack rate for the Borough of 4.6 per 10,000 persons living, as compared with 5.1 for the preceding year. There were 23 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 20.4 per cent of the cases, or 0.9 per 10,000 of the population.

The cases were most numerous in the month of November, when there were 19 notifications, and fewest

in February and July, when there were 3 notifications. With regard to age, the cases were most numerous in the age period 25 to 65 years, the number (58) being 51 per cent of the total cases.

Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 1 year ..	..	..	..
1 to 5 ,, ..	6	..	..
5 to 15 ,, ..	29	3	10·3
15 to 25 ,, ..	20	3	15·0
25 to 65 ,, ..	58	17	29·3
Over 65 ,, ..	..	..	..
TOTAL	113	23	20·4

There were 89 cases removed to the Sanatorium, or 79 per cent of the total cases, as compared with 68 per cent in 1909, 72 in 1908, 74 in 1907, and 70 in 1906.

Puerperal Fever.

There were 24 cases of this disease notified during the year. There were 6,594 births during the year, so that the attack rate was 0·4 per cent. Of these cases eight died, giving a mortality rate of 33·3 per cent of the cases.

Erysipelas.

There were 129 cases of erysipelas during the year 1910, as against 182 in 1909, 127 in 1908, 136 in 1907, 142 in 1906, 176 in 1905, 168 in 1904, and 161 in 1903.

Measles.

There were 83 deaths from measles during the year, giving a death rate of 3 per 10,000 living. This rate is considerably lower than that for last year, which was 8; the numbers for the preceding five years being 1904, 11; 1905, 3; 1906, 8; 1907, 4; and 1908, 7.

An arrangement is in existence with the officials of the Education Committee, who advise the department of every case of this disease coming to their notice. The cases are then visited, and the parents advised as to the precautions to be taken.

Leaflets are issued and distributed by the Health Visitors, pointing out the dangerous character of the disease, and advising as to the precautions to be taken to prevent its spread.

Whooping Cough.

There were 100 deaths from whooping cough during the year, 97 of which occurred among children under five years of age. The death rate for the Borough was 4 per 10,000 persons living, as compared with 2 for 1909, and 3 the average for the past five years. The death rate for England and Wales was 2 per 10,000, and the average for the 77 great towns was 3.

Diarrhœa.

The death rate from diarrhœa was 5 per 10,000 living, as compared with 5 last year, 9 in 1908, 4 in 1907, 15 in 1906, and 12 in 1905.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

One case of this disease occurred during the year, and it proved fatal. The patient was a girl four years

of age. A sample of spinal fluid was obtained and forwarded to Professor Delepine for examination; the case was shown conclusively to be one of true cerebrospinal meningitis. The patient belonged to a family who appeared to be in extremely poor circumstances. I was unable to find that the deceased or any other member of the family had been outside the town, or been ill or in contact with any suspicious case of illness. No further cases occurred.

Epidemic Influenza

Eighteen deaths were returned as directly due to this cause.

Phthisis.

There were during the year 315 deaths from phthisis, and 182 deaths from other tubercular diseases, giving a mortality rate of 13 and 7 respectively per 10,000 of the population.

The system of voluntary notification, described in a previous report, has been continued.

Eight hundred and eleven cases were notified during the year, as compared with 735 during last year. Of the 811 notifications, 160 were re-notifications of cases already on the books. Most of these are due to re-notification on admission to the Union Hospital at Hope. Of the 651* new cases, 450 were notified to be visited by the Officers of the Department, and 201 were notified on the blue cards, not for visitation.

It is interesting to note that notwithstanding the reduction in the phthisis death rate, presumably accompanied by a reduction in the total number of cases, the

notifications under the present voluntary system are steadily increasing ; thus, in 1908, 635 cases were notified, in 1909, 735, and in 1910, 811 cases were notified.

The mean age at death of patients dying during the year from pulmonary phthisis was—males, 40 years ; females, 31 years. From tuberculosis, other than pulmonary phthisis—males, 12 years ; females, 9 years.

From Table A the age and sex distribution of cases and deaths, among those notified, is readily seen. The most noticeable facts are the much greater incidence among males than females, and the advanced age at which many cases commence.

Table B gives the occupation of the cases notified, so far as could be ascertained.

TABLE A.
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF PHTHISIS NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1910.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	No.	Deaths	No.	Deaths	No.	Deaths
Under 10 years ..	59	2	66	1	125	3
10 to 20 „ ..	54	6	65	13	119	19
20 to 30 „ ..	68	15	37	7	105	22
30 to 40 „ ..	93	22	51	9	144	31
40 to 50 „ ..	52	10	25	6	77	16
50 to 60 „ ..	38	9	9	3	47	12
Over 60 „ ..	27	8	7	..	34	8
TOTALS	391	72	260	39	651	111

TABLE B.
OCCUPATIONS OF THE 651 CASES NOTIFIED.

MALES.

OUTDOOR WORKERS.

1. Building Trades.....	6	5. Seamen	3
2. Railway Employees.....	5	6. Travellers	5
3. Carters, Coachmen, Hawkers, & Car Drivers	23	7. Other Outdoor Workers.	16
4. Labourers and Navvies..	89	Total	147

INDOOR WORKERS.

1. Employees in Cotton Mills	6	10. Joiners and Woodworkers	6
2. Colliers	2	11. Beer Retailers and Brewers' Men	1
3. Metal Workers.....	21	12. Dyers	7
4. Clerks and Warehouse- men	20	13. Leather Workers	5
5. Painters and Plasterers..	4	14. Wheelwrights	3
6. Plumbers.....	1	15. Other Indoor Workers..	36
7. Shopkeepers	7	16. No occupation stated, including children....	111
8. Rubber Workers	6	Total.....	244
9. Printers	8		

FEMALES.

1. Housewives.....	76	12. Pattern Card Maker.....	1	
2. Charwomen.....	5	13. Rubber Worker.....	1	
3. Laundresses	3	14. Waitress	1	
4. Weavers	} Workers in Textile Factories .	15. Nurse	1	
5. Winders.....		6	16. Saleswoman	1
6. Mill Hands ..		9	17. Confectioner	1
7. Servants	4	18. Other Occupations.....	3	
8. Printers	3	19. No Occupation stated, including children....	126	
9. Makers of Wearing Apparel	2	Total.....	260	
10. Machinists.....	13			
11. Electric Works Hands...	3			

TABLE C.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE IN CASES VISITED AT THE
TIME OF NOTIFICATION.

	When Notified.
Under six months	219
Over 6 months to 1 year.....	64
„ 1 year to 18 months.....	32
„ 18 months to 2 years	7
„ 2 years to 3 years	28
„ 3 years	41
No Time Stated	59
	450

The following particulars were obtained from the various medical practitioners, who had notified cases that were not to be visited by the officials of this Department, on the expiry of 12 months from the date of notification :—

No longer under the Doctor's care.....	14
Improving	9
Disease progressing	12
Dead.....	6
	41

A. Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, 254 cases have been notified by the Poor Law Medical Officers, and 45 of these were re-notifications from Hope Hospital.

B. The Health Committee have arranged for the retention of five beds for Salford patients at Delamere Hospital, for which they pay an annual subsidy of £273. Selected cases are submitted to the Hospital Staff for approval, and only those that appear likely to receive special benefit are sent to this Institution.

CASES SUBMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL STAFF DURING
1910, FOR REMOVAL TO DELAMERE.

No. of Cases submitted for examination.....	34
„ approved	22
„ sent to Delamere	14

Six of the approved cases were found unsuitable upon re-examination, and two of the approved cases are waiting for vacant beds.

The following are the particulars of the cases sent to Delamere, with a statement as to their present condition :—

SALFORD CASES TREATED IN DELAMERE.

Initials. Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Present Condition.	Remarks.
B.H. 17	31st March, 1908	Aug. 4th 1908	Excellent	
A.B. 7	March 31st 1908	Sept. 15th, 1908	Unsatisfactory.	
R.M. 29	March 31st, 1908	May 12th, 1908	Good	
C.O. 16	June 9th, 1908	Aug. 4th, 1908	Good. Working.	
S.C. 10	July 7th, 1908	Dec. 1st, 1908	Unsatisfactory.	
B.H. 14	Aug. 11th, 1908	Dec. 1st, 1908	Good. Working	

SALFORD CASES TREATED IN DELAMERE—*Continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Present Condition.	Remarks.
M.N.	32	July 28th, 1908	Dec. 1st, 1908	Fair	
W.D.	31	Aug. 4th, 1908	Dec. 22nd, 1908	Unsatisfactory.	
W.P.	18	Aug. 25th, 1908	March 7th, 1909	Unsatisfactory ..	
J.A.F.	41	Dec. 22nd, 1908	Jan. 19th, 1909	Unsatisfactory ...	
J.F.	9	Feb. 2nd, 1909	March 2nd, 1909	Good	
E.C.	26	Feb. 9th, 1909	July 6th, 1909	Removed to Ireland ..	
R.C.	31	Feb. 9th, 1909	May 18th, 1909	Unsatisfactory ...	
L.R.	9	Feb. 23rd, 1909	Aug. 17th, 1909	Unsatisfactory ...	
L.S.	20	June 13th, 1909	Sept. 14th, 1909	Moderate ..	
M.H.	16	July 13th, 1909	Sept. 21st, 1909	Satisfactory. Working.	
J.E.O'D.	21	July 20th, 1909	15th Jan., 1910	Satisfactory. Working.	
J.L.	34	Aug. 31st, 1909	Jan. 29th, 1910	Satisfactory.	
E.S.	13	Nov. 2nd, 1909	March 8th, 1910	Excellent ..	
I.B.	10	Nov. 2nd, 1909	Aug. 2nd, 1910	Excellent ..	
L.G.	23	Jan. 11th, 1910	Nov. 1st, 1910	Unsatisfactory.	Was in 42 weeks, and gained 19 lbs. Looks well. Has a cough and expectoration. Has lost 10 lbs. since she came out.
D.W.	45	Feb. 1st, 1910	March 29th, 1910	Unsatisfactory.	Was in 8 weeks, and gained 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Two months after return home became worse and is now very ill.
J.L.	32	Feb. 15th, 1910	May 24th, 1910	Satisfactory.	Was in 14 weeks, and gained 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

SALFORD CASES TREATED IN DELAMERE—*Continued.*

Initials. Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Present Condition.	Remarks.
F.W. 10	March 29th, 1910	July 12th, 1910	Good	Was in 15 weeks, and gained 14 lbs. Looks very well, has no cough, but not thought quite fit for school.
C.H.R. 22	March 29th, 1910	Sept. 19th, 1910	Unsatisfactory.	Was in 25 weeks, and gained 18½ lbs. Four weeks after discharge he lost about 4 lbs., and has also been troubled with hæmorrhage, which occasionally prevents him from working.
F.F. 11	May 17th, 1910	Sept. 19th 1910	Satisfactory.	Was in 18 weeks, and gained 7¼ lbs. After 3 weeks he lost 2 lbs. Has improved a little since. Does not cough much, but as yet is not thought fit for school.
L.W. 28	July 12th, 1910	Sept. 27th, 1910	Excellent . .	Was in 9 weeks, and during first 5 weeks she gained 10 lbs., and was feeling very well, indeed. Did not return to Salford, and from information from her friends she had removed towards Marple, and was greatly improved.
M.A.R. 27	Aug. 2nd, 1910	Oct. 11th, 1910	Unsatisfactory.	Was in 10 weeks, and gained 9½ lbs. In fairly good health, when discharged, but is now gradually declining.
F.M. 12	Aug. 9th, 1910	Nov. 6th, 1910	Good	Was in 14 weeks and gained 8 lbs. Cough has left her, and she is feeling well.
B.M. 17	Oct. 11th, 1910	.....	.....	In Delamere at present.
A.F. 37	Sept., 27th, 1910	.....	.....	In Delamere at present.
L.F. 28	Nov. 1st, 1910	.....	.....	In Delamere at present.
A.B. 16	Nov. 15th, 1910	.....	.....	In Delamere at present.
H.S. 26	Nov. 1st, 1910	.....	.....	In Delamere at present.

Three cases discharged prior to 1910 died prior to December 31st, 1910, and 3 cases had removed out of Salford at that date.

Of 16 cases sent to Delamere by the Corporation in 1908, 2 died in 1908, 1 died in 1909, and 1 died in 1910; 2 have removed out of the district; 5 are in an unsatisfactory condition at the end of 1910, and 5 remain in good condition.

Of 13 cases sent in 1909, 2 died in 1910; 2 have removed out of the district; 2 are in an unsatisfactory condition at the end of 1910, and 7 remain in good condition.

Of 14 cases sent in 1910, 4 are in an unsatisfactory condition at the end of the year; 5 remain in good condition; and 5 were in Delamere at the end of 1910.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM
PHTHISIS IN 1910.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years..	7	5	12
10 to 20 „ ..	8	23	31
20 to 30 „ ..	38	24	62
30 to 40 „ ..	58	30	88
40 to 50 „ ..	31	25	56
50 to 60 „ ..	32	8	40
Over 60 „ ..	24	2	26
Totals	198	117	315

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM
TUBERCULOSIS OTHER THAN PHTHISIS IN 1910.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years. . .	60	69	129
10 to 20 „ ..	8	11	19
20 to 30 „ ..	6	3	9
30 to 40 „ ..	5	3	8
40 to 50 „ ..	4	2	6
50 to 60 „ ..	7	3	10
Over 60 „ ..	..	1	1
Totals	90	92	182

Tuberculosis in Milk.

This is dealt with in the Veterinary Surgeon's section of this Report (Section IV.).

Measures taken to Prevent the Spread of Infectious Disease.

ISOLATION.—Out of the total 1,508 cases of infectious disease notified during the year, 1,074, or 71 per cent, were removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium, and there isolated. A new vehicle has been obtained, and this has been used exclusively for the discharge of convalescent patients from the Ladywell Sanatorium.

DISINFECTION.—All infected bedding has been stoved in the steam disinfectors.

During the year 2 public and 1 private schools were disinfected, in consequence of the prevalence of scarlet fever and measles.

BACTERIOLOGY.—316 specimens in suspected cases of enteric fever, diphtheria, and phthisis have been sent to Professor Delepine, of the Owens College, for examination, and the following is the result of the work done during the year 1910:—

ENTERIC FEVER.—99 examinations made, positive reactions obtained 34, or 34·3 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.—99 examinations made, and the specific baccilli were found in 26 cases, or 26·3 per cent.

LADYWELL HOSPITAL.—326 examinations for diphtheria were made, 53 positive and 273 negative.

PHTHISIS.—118 tests were made, and tubercle baccilli were found in 44 cases, or 37·3 per cent.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE has been regulated in the manner described in Section III. of this report.

LIBRARY BOOKS from infected homes are either disinfected or retained for the use of the patients in the hospital.

Epidemic of Infectious Sore Throat in Broughton.

On the 3rd of January, 1911, an intimation was received from Dr. Fletcher, of Higher Broughton, that there appeared to be an epidemic of Sore Throat with enlarged glands of the neck in his neighbourhood. Dr. Fletcher was communicated with, and arrangements were made for a swab to be taken from one of his cases, with a view to ascertaining the nature of the disease, and this swab was submitted to the Bacteriological Laboratory on the 4th of January. On the evening of the 6th,

Professor Delépine reported that no Diphtheria Bacilli, Influenza Bacilli, nor Spirillæ, were found in the swab, but Streptococci were found on cultivation.

On the 7th of January, several of the leading medical men in Broughton were seen, and it was soon ascertained that there was in existence a severe epidemic, which had apparently been running for some time. Several of the cases were examined, and some further swabs from the throat were obtained.

The possibility of milk infection was at once considered, and steps were taken to ascertain the milk dealer who might be supplying most of the houses affected. It was found that one milk dealer had a very large number of customers in whose houses the cases had occurred. It was also found that there had been no illness in the milk dealer's household, or among his employees. The herd, consisting of 20 cows, was examined by our Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. J. D. Whitehead, and special attention was paid with a view to the finding of any signs of cow pox or other skin eruption on the udders and teats, and also for the detection of any changes in the glandular tissue of the udder. These cows were found to be quite free from disease, with the exception of one cow which was suffering from mastitis (inflammation of the udder) affecting one quarter of the organ. The milk from this cow was submitted to Professor Delepine, but it was reported to be singularly free from organisms. It was also found that this dealer sold milk obtained from a farm in the country, and from another farm in the district. These farmers' cows were all examined (128 in all), and were found to be free from both udder and

general disease. Inquiries were made in respect of the cowkeepers, their families and employees, and they were also found to be free from disease of any kind.

A list of the milkman's customers was obtained, and house to house visitation was then made. It was found that while about two-thirds of his customers had had the disease in their houses, the intervening houses in the same streets seemed to have suffered quite as severely, although his milk was not taken.

A notice was then sent out to the medical practitioners practising in the affected area, asking them for information respecting the outbreak.

Very limited replies were received, but these showed that the epidemic, news of which reached us early in January, had been running from the beginning of October. Some particulars as to the earlier cases were obtained, and inquiries made. It was found impossible to connect these earlier cases together; the milk supply was different, and, as far as could be ascertained, there did not appear to be any common source of infection, the most striking feature of the epidemic being the way in which the infection, when once it gained admittance to a house, spread from member to member of the household. In quite a number of instances the source of infection from household to household by contact with individuals could be traced.

This epidemic, which commenced in the middle of October, has not quite ceased at the end of February.

Further investigations were made in order to confirm the Bacteriological position, which will be set out in full later in this report.

CLINICAL DESCRIPTION.—The patient was taken suddenly ill, complaining of severe headache and backache, and pains in the limbs and prostration, accompanied by a feeling of stiffness, and soreness of the throat. Occasionally this was accompanied by a rigor. The tongue was very furred and dirty looking, and the throat showed signs of various throat affections. The temperature was raised, and in the course of time, varying from a few hours to a few days, the glands of the neck, even down to the clavicle, were found to be enlarged and tender. In cases free from complications, the temperature dropped in the course of a few days, and the enlarged glands slowly disappeared, the patient, although suffering from weakness and depression, making on the whole a fairly rapid recovery.

There appears to have been *no rash*, and very little sweating so far as I can tell.

The temperature varied considerably, from a slight rise above normal to 102 deg., and in the great majority of the cases it never went higher than this. In a few cases, especially among old people and where complications occurred, the temperature subsequently rose higher, in one or two instances even touching 105 deg. Where, however, complications did not occur, the temperature dropped to normal in the course of 4 to 10 days.

The affection of the throat varied greatly. In the great majority of the cases Follicular Tonsillitis was present. In other cases there were no patches, but general redness of the whole of the back of the throat, varying greatly in intensity. In others, some Tonsillitis with patches on the fauces, but no false membrane.

In some cases, again, the affection of the throat appeared to be very slight.

The glands affected were the Lymphatic Glands in the front of the neck. In some cases, the affection was limited to one side, and in others both sides were affected. In two cases, only one gland was enlarged, but that to such an extent as to be strongly suggestive of Mumps. In others, the whole chain of glands, right down to the clavicular region, was enlarged and tender. In some cases, the affection of the glands was very acute, accompanied by brawny swelling and followed by suppuration. The period at which the glands became affected seems to have varied. In some cases it occurred very early, but in the majority of cases, the glands became enlarged two or three days from the onset of the illness. Where no complications occurred, they appeared to subside in the course of about 10 to 14 days.

Convalescence has been rapid in the majority of the uncomplicated cases, but in a considerable number a depressed condition similar to that following influenza has been experienced, and where complications have occurred convalescence has been very protracted.

COMPLICATIONS.—Suppuration has occurred in the tonsils themselves, or in the glands. Erysipelas has occurred in several cases. Acute rheumatism has supervened in a considerable number of cases. Erythema nodosum has been noticed, and there have been several cases of cardiac affection, and in one case at least the kidney was affected.

The severity of the attack has varied greatly, and in quite a large number of cases no medical man was called

in. The greater number of the cases occurred in the better class district of Kersal.

All ages, from infants to persons of 80 years of age, have been attacked, and there appears to have been very little difference in the sexes, although, in the absence of correct details, it is impossible to speak with certainty.

There have been no fatal cases in Salford, but I understand there were two in Prestwich.

BACTERIOLOGY.—The epidemic appears to have been caused definitely by streptococci.

In the various swabs that have been taken from the throat, Streptococci have been invariably present, sometimes alone, sometimes accompanied by staphylococci, pneumococci, micrococcus catarrhalis, bacillus septus, and saccharomycetes; in one case diphtheria bacilli.

In two cases, as suggested by Professor Delépine, three successive swabs have been taken immediately after each other, from the same place in the throat; and have given, in the first, streptococci and mixed organisms; in the second, streptococci alone or with one of the organisms; and in the third *streptococci alone*.

Pus drawn with aseptic precautions from an abscess, gave pure culture of streptococci, and urine from a patient affected with nephritis also gave streptococci. In this case convalescence was very retarded; but one injection of a vaccine prepared by Dr. Sidebotham in Professor Delépine's Laboratory from the streptococci obtained from this patient resulted in practically immediate recovery.

HISTORY AND EXTENT OF THE OUTBREAK.—The outbreak, the existence of which came to our knowledge for the first time in January, appears to have commenced fairly early in October, the cases going on through November, and increasing steadily in number until the height of the epidemic was reached in the first week in January, from which point it has steadily decreased, although cases are still occurring at the end of February.

Not being notifiable, accurate information has been unobtainable. The cases have been so numerous, and spread over so long a period, that when asked to furnish information, the practitioners have felt it impossible to give detailed particulars, or even an approximate number of their cases.

In the course of our inquiries, which followed the first knowledge of the existence of the epidemic, when the possibility of some milk infection was considered, we found that at almost every house at which we called there had been some cases, many of which had not been attended by medical men, thus indicating a very extensive epidemic.

The epidemic in Salford appears to have been limited to the Broughton area, but not, as was at first suggested, limited to the Higher Broughton and Kersal area, which is mainly composed of houses inhabited by the wealthier class of the population. There have been a large number of cases in the Lower Broughton district, which consists mainly of smaller houses.

I have received unofficial intimation that there have been a large number of cases in the Prestwich district,

adjoining the Kersal district of Salford, in Rainsough, a neighbouring hamlet, and also in Swinton, the high lying district separated from the Prestwich district by the valley of the Irwell. In the same way I have also heard of quite a number of cases in other suburban districts around Manchester.

Five cases were sent into the Ladywell Sanatorium from Stretford, another suburb of Manchester; supposed to be suffering from diphtheria. These cases were clinically diagnosed as follicular tonsillitis, with the same symptoms as the mass of the cases in Broughton, and swabs showed the presence of streptococci and no diphtheria bacilli.

At one house where we were making inquiries, we were informed that two persons in the house had had the disease, one a child, and the other a young adult, but the adult had had it somewhere in Wales (particulars were not obtainable as to where), and that there were a lot of similar cases in that locality. This was the more interesting, as the adult case suffered first in Wales, having been absent from Salford for a long period; and the Salford case commenced, and was almost recovered, when the Welsh case, already convalescent, arrived at the house.

I was also informed by one medical man that at one house, where he was attending some patients suffering from the illness, a lady, recently returned from Central France, remarked that a similar epidemic of sore throats was running there.

The whole of this hearsay evidence is, of course, of little value, but it does indicate that the condition is by no means so limited locally as at first appeared.

We have received definite information of 693 cases, but apparently these are only a small proportion of the whole.

In one gentleman's practise alone, between 200 and 300 cases have occurred.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.—Naturally, many theories as to the cause of the epidemic have been suggested, against each of which a certain amount of evidence exists.

Many of the practitioners attending the cases have considered them to be cases of influenza with throat symptoms, such as have occurred more or less in previous epidemics. In favour of this supposition, it may be stated that a mild epidemic of influenza, not accompanied by these symptoms, has been prevalent during the winter throughout this portion of Lancashire. Against the theory is the fact that influenza bacillus has not been found in any of the bacteriological specimens examined, and several of the practitioners are of opinion that the cases differ from any cases of influenza they have previously seen, and have a very different and special character of their own. Again, the complications and sequelæ suggest most strongly streptococcic as against influenza infection.

The theory put forward by these practitioners is that the epidemic is in some way connected with smells from the sewers and smells from Kersal Brook, along which many of the cases have been situate. There is much evidence to show that this theory is incorrect, as it is extremely unlikely that the smells from the brook and the smells from the sewers should possess the same infec-

tivity at the same time. Then again, in the district in which these gentlemen practise, the cases have occurred quite equally on three distinct routes of sewers. If there had been specific infection of the main sewerage system, capable of being conveyed by sewer air, the epidemic could not have been limited to this special area.

On first hearing of the epidemic, before I had obtained knowledge of its long continuance, suspicion was at once directed to the possibility of a milk throat epidemic, similar to that investigated by Dr. Darra Mair at Lincoln.

This suspicion was very speedily dispelled on finding the extensive distribution of the disease, and the clearing up of the possibility of infection from the milk supply, details of which are given at the commencement of this Report.

In several cases we have been able to obtain some fairly definite evidence leading to the belief that the infection spread by contact from patient to patient. Thus :—

(1) In the case of an institution occupied by adult females ; the first case commenced to be ill on the 31st of December, two others followed on the 2nd of January, and by the 4th of January 23 out of the 47 occupants were affected.

(2) A woman commenced to be ill on the 1st of November, and her husband commenced on the 4th. On the 6th of November the mother-in-law, who had come in to nurse the patient, commenced to be ill, and was subsequently removed to her own

home, but at what date we do not exactly know, and between the 1st and 13th of December there were three more cases in the first house, and two more cases in the second house.

(3) One case commenced in a house on the 25th of December, and two others followed on the 29th of December.

(4) One case commenced in a house on the 26th of December, and three other cases followed on the 28th of December.

(5) The first case in a house commenced on the 26th of December, and was followed by four other cases on the 29th of December,

and this experience can be multiplied to almost any extent. The meteorological conditions have varied considerably during the course of the epidemic. The commencement followed a wet summer with moderate temperature. The height of the epidemic was reached after a considerable spell of dry weather, accompanied by moderate temperature.

The cause of the infection appears to have been very definitely proved to have been a streptococcus.

The whole clinical history and the bacteriological investigation confirm each other as to the streptococcus being the cause of the disease in a most marked manner. The various complications being also those which might reasonably be expected from streptococcic poisoning. Sporadic cases of this kind are more or less always

present, and at times have shown an inclination to become epidemic, although to nothing like such an extent as this present outbreak.

In the old Salford District of this Borough, some two years ago, a small epidemic of follicular tonsillitis, which did not last long, was noticed. Three years ago, as I am now informed, a similar outbreak to the present, but much smaller in dimensions, occurred in almost the same area that is now affected. I am also informed by Prof. Delépine that there have been in Manchester outbreaks of streptococcic throat infection, limited in area to certain streets.

The analysis of the swabs sent by the practitioners in the Borough, where they suspected diphtheria, and sent swabs for confirmation of their diagnosis, shows that in 102 out of 259 cases (or 39.4 per cent), where diphtheria was suspected, streptococci alone were discovered.

Summarising then the evidence obtained bacteriologically and clinically, and the further evidence that the disease has been spread from person to person, and not due to any specific local cause, one is driven to the conclusion that this infection is simply an exceptionally virulent outbreak of a condition that is always present with us to a greater or lesser extent. The reason why such an infection should take up such a specially virulent form, although, by the way, its non-fatality shows its virulence to be relative only, is as inexplicable as the occurrence of sudden outbreaks of widespread epidemics of such diseases as scarlet fever and diphtheria.

With regard to the prevention of the spread of the infection, except the localised disinfection of the throat (which appears to have been invariably practiced where cases came under medical supervision), it was impossible to do much, as any general interference with the movements of the people, which was the only other course which suggested itself, was impracticable.

The difficulty of carrying out an inquiry where information was so meagre, so tardy in reaching the Department, is obvious, and the whole occurrence is one more evidence of the great value to the Department, and probably to the public, of some much more complete method of notifying disease than that at present in existence.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS ON MATERIAL SENT TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.
The examinations were carried out by the current cultivation methods.

Date.	Specimen.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Lanceolate Cocci (Pneumococci).	Diphtheria Bacilli.
1911.					
Jan. 5, LB. 4347	Swab.	Found on cultivation.	..	+	..
Jan. 9, LB. 4360.	Swab.	Moderate numbers.	Moderate numbers.	Moderate numbers.	..
Jan. 9, LB. 4361	Swab.	Moderate numbers.	Moderate numbers.	..	Large numbers.
Jan. 11, LB. 4364	Swab.	Moderate numbers.	..	..	..
Jan. 11, LB. 4365	Swab.	Moderate numbers.	Large numbers.	..	..
Jan. 12, LB. 4372	Swab (1). Swab (2). Swab (3).	Large numbers. Large numbers. Large numbers.	Moderate numbers. Moderate numbers. Moderate numbers. ?	Moderate numbers. ? ?	.. .. ..
Jan. 12, LB. 4371	Swab (1). Swab (2). Swab (3).	Large numbers. Large numbers. Large numbers.	.. .. ..	Moderate numbers. Moderate numbers. ..	.. .. ..
Jan. 13, LB. 4382	Swab.	Moderate numbers.	..	Small numbers.	..
Jan. 24, LB. 4401	Swab.	Large numbers.	..	Large numbers.	..
Jan. 23, LB. 4398	Pus from Cervical Gland.	Found in nearly pure culture	..	..	..
Jan. 27, LB. 4408	Urine.	Small numbers.	..	..	..
Feb. 6, LB. 4436	Swab.	Small numbers.	..	..	..
Jan. 13, LB. 4370	Blood.	No growth.	..	..	..

TABLE I. 2.
 CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FROM EACH WARD REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Borough.	Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Waste.	Hope.
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ..	247	4	8	3	14	17	25	8	14	15	29	22	15	20	19	19	15
Erysipelas	23	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	4	3
Scarlet fever	706	55	62	42	43	42	31	17	35	46	48	81	33	57	40	29	45
Typhus fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	89	1	8	3	4	5	6	8	1	10	4	6	4	5	6	3	15
Relapsing fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1074	60	81	49	63	66	63	36	51	74	82	111	54	83	67	56	78

TABLE I. 3.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1883 TO 1910.

YEAR.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	FEVER.				Ery- sipelas.	Total.
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Con- tinued.	Puer- peral.		
83.....	6	805	81	293	14	..	21	..	1220
84.....	5	1154	99	422	35	..	14	..	1729
85.....	11	632	54	205	32	..	15	..	949
86.....	..	1536	41	288	5	..	12	..	1882
87.....	4	1427	83	368	7	..	11	..	1900
Average 5 years	5	1111	72	315	19	..	15	..	1537
88.....	52	1128	175	572	31	..	26	..	1984
89.....	..	1283	691	485	3	..	14	..	2476
90.....	..	985	704	383	6	4	22	76	2180
91.....	..	483	231	377	1	6	13	53	1164
92.....	7	865	231	347	5	5	26	86	1572
Average 5 years	12	948	406	433	9	3	20	43	1874
93.....	168	865	261	563	5	12	30	147	2051
94.....	35	1043	242	316	1	14	21	130	1802
95.....	4	1167	194	382	..	11	19	111	1888
96.....	2	1579	158	291	7	12	24	114	2187
97.....	..	714	103	291	..	14	13	121	1256
Average 5 years	42	1074	192	369	3	13	21	125	1836
98.....	..	659	97	367	16	14	31	146	1330
99.....	..	723	184	273	3	20	26	153	1382
100.....	6	1317	309	335	2	8	21	179	2177
101.....	..	1320	420	317	1	8	33	230	2329
102.....	23	780	292	207	43	6	16	164	1531
Average 5 years	6	960	260	300	13	11	25	174	1750
103.....	175	737	335	178	..	1	13	161	1600
104.....	57	1043	422	202	10	7	21	168	1930
105.....	3	960	363	142	..	7	26	176	1677
106.....	..	904	432	225	..	1	21	142	1725
107.....	8	1044	384	92	..	5	23	136	1692
Average 5 years	49	938	387	168	2	4	21	157	1725
108.....	..	1341	629	181	..	7	27	127	2312
109.....	..	1577	562	138	..	2	26	182	2487
110.....	..	909	333	113	..	..	24	129	1508

TABLE I. 4.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SICKNESS, AND THE DEATHS
REGISTERED IN SALFORD, DURING THE SEVERAL
MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1910.

Months.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.		Typhoid Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Typhus Fever.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	67	2	38	8	4	..	2	1	..	..
February	60	3	40	13	3	1	2	..	..	..
March	76	3	28	2	4	4	2	..	..	..
April	79	1	24	4	10	1	..	..	..	..
May	86	2	12	6	14	5	3	1	..	..
June	56	1	18	5	9	2	1	..	..	..
July	90	1	31	1	3	..	2	1	..	..
August	83	2	29	5	5	..	2	1	..	..
September	77	..	29	4	11	2	5	2	..	..
October	72	6	28	2	13	4	1	..	..	..
November.	74	..	34	2	19	2	2	2	..	..
December	89	7	22	1	18	2	2	..	..	..
Totals	909	28	333	53	113	23	24	8	..	..

SALFORD CASES TREATED IN THE CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

	1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910	
	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.
Small Pox . . . . .	..	..	22	..	165	6	54	2	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	979	85	588	45	592	41	797	45	767	55	695	39	818	50	1040	62	1195	70	706	20
Diphtheria	239	73	151	30	207	43	277	67	236	58	279	59	269	44	378	88	450	86	249	31
Typhus Fever	1	1	39	12	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever	166	46	119	29	107	33	129	37	99	32	147	29	61	20	119	34	97	27	95	20
Continued Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	11	3	5	1	5	2	6	3	11	3	13	4	13	4	15	8	14	3	9	3
Erysipelas	29	2	34	4	30	2	34	4	48	6	40	4	30	4	24	1	31	6	26	2
*Ill-defined or all other Diseases	77	8	203	9	51	1	87	3	77	..	82	8	81	10	176	9	30	..	24	..
Total	1502	218	1161	130	1157	128	1391	165	1241	154	1256	143	1280	132	1752	202	1817	192	1109	76

* The Ill-defined cases include the Nursing Staff who may have been ill.

TABLE I. 6.
 CASES FROM OUT-DISTRICTS TREATED IN THE CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

	1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910	
	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.
Small Pox . . . . .	..	..	8	..	28	5	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	377	26	462	29	204	9	198	9	175	10	5	180	10	196	9	298	16	269	18	18
Diphtheria	166	33	180	32	133	26	83	13	42	8	44	8	44	7	45	6	70	11	82	19
Typhus Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever	70	22	52	9	21	7	32	6	21	8	26	1	38	4	33	10	44	11	150	24
Continued Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	3	1	2	1
Erysipelas	2	1	4	1	1	..	5	1	2	1	1	1	6	..	4	..	5	..	4	1
Ill-defined	18	2	19	1	14	1	14	..	10	..	10	1	11	2	5	..	11	..	8	1
Total	634	85	726	73	402	48	340	30	253	27	245	16	281	24	285	25	431	39	515	64

TABLE I. 7.
NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA
FOR YEARS 1883 TO 1910.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1883	81	24	29.6
1884	99	22	22.2
1885	54	17	31.5
1886	41	12	29.3
1887	83	21	25.3
1888	175	61	34.9
1889	691	206	29.8
1890	704	206	29.3
1891	231	78	33.8
1892	231	55	23.8
1893	261	56	21.4
1894	242	64	26.4
1895	194	73	37.6
1896	158	52	32.9
1897	103	32	31.1
1898	97	33	34.0
1899	184	75	40.8
1900	309	90	29.1
1901	420	140	33.3
1902	292	75	25.7
1903	335	86	25.7
1904	422	116	27.5
1905	363	81	22.3
1906	432	90	20.8
1907	384	74	19.3
1908	629	125	19.9
1909	562	107	19.0
1910	333	53	15.9

SECTION III.
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOLS.

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MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

This Report deals with the work of the Medical Staff of the Education Committee during the year 1910.

Details of the routine and methods employed were given in last year's Report. It will only be necessary, therefore, to deal in the present place with any departures from, or additions to, the previous routine practice.

Additional Routine.

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.—As the Board of Education are desirous that the condition of clothes and footgear shall be recorded in all routine examination of school children, this item has now been included in the Schedule of Medical Inspection.

PRESENCE OF PARENTS AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.—Parents are now invited to be present at the medical examination of their children in the schools. So far, the attendance of parents at inspection has been greatest in the case of five-year-old scholars, and least in the case of boys of 12 years.

The presence of parents is certainly helpful in some respects, for instance,

- (a) The Medical Inspector can more easily ascertain the child's physical condition by the aid of the history supplied.
- (b) Any defects discovered can be directly notified to the parent, and advice thereupon given.
- (c) The sympathy and co-operation of parents is more readily enlisted.

Disadvantages :

- (a) Routine examination must necessarily occupy considerably more time when parents are present.
- (b) The provision for accommodation of parents in school premises is very inconvenient in some schools.
- (c) The Medical Inspector sees children who have been specially prepared ; thus, for instance, clothing and footgear statistics are rather vitiated.

EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS UNDER FIVE YEARS.—
Children under the age of five years are now included in the routine Medical Examination. In this case, however, schedules are not filled in.

Summary of Examinations.

During the year 1910, 9,821 examinations were conducted by the Medical Officers of the Education Committee.

Notwithstanding this large number of examinations, it was found impossible to deal with more than 4,709 children in compliance with the requirements of the Education Code, whereas something like 9,000 children should have been examined.

Of the total of 9,821 examinations, 4,709 were routine cases in the schools; 767 were of special cases in the schools; 3,376 were of special cases at the Central Office; 816 were eye examinations (practically all retinoscopic) at the Central Office, and 153 were examinations of Teachers, Pupil Teachers, and Bursars, also at the Central Office.

It will be noticed that the number of examinations of children at the Central Office is greatly in excess of the number for the preceding year. Moreover, the increase appears bound to continue, and the limit is not yet in sight. A great amount of work is entailed by the supervision and treatment of Ringworm cases, and very useful work in this direction has been done during the past year. Even so, there is a great congestion of work, so that the medical staff find an ever-increasing difficulty in coping with cases of physically defective children and absentees referred for medical examination by the Attendance Officers, to say nothing of cases referred during the routine medical examination in the schools.

As the pressure of work at the Central Office increases, the time available for routine examination in the schools naturally becomes less and less, and, as previously mentioned, it is found impossible to carry out the requirements of the Code with regard to routine inspection in the schools.

Observations on some Defects and Diseases in School Children.

Skin Diseases.

RINGWORM.—Cases of Ringworm are notified by Teachers and Attendance Officers, as well as by the Medical Inspection Staff. All cases are invited to attend periodically at the Central Office for inspection, and no child who has been known to have had Ringworm is allowed to return to school without a Certificate from the Medical Officer

During the past year, as will be seen from Table S XI., 500 cases of head Ringworm and 180 of body Ringworm have been under supervision at the Central Office, and the total number of examinations in these cases amounted to 2,466. Certain subsidiary advantages accrue from supervision of Ringworm cases ; for instance, one can generally ascertain whether medical treatment is being obtained, and parents can be warned that a speedy cure is the exception, and so encouraged to persevere and not give up in despair after a short trial.

It becomes more and more evident that the hope of the eradication lies in treatment by X-Rays.

It is only too often found that there are some cases of the disease in which the ordinary drug treatment is absolutely futile ; such cases run on for years with no improvement.

Treatment.—As was mentioned in last year's Report, proposals for the treatment of Ringworm by X-Rays were submitted to the Board of Education, and their sanction was obtained, subject to certain conditions which were

there set forth. During the year, 58 cases of head Ringworm have been treated at the Central Office, and of these, 36 children have returned to school cured, the average duration of treatment in these cured cases being 4·64 months. The number of visits to the Office made by the Ringworm cases under treatment total 534.

The apparently excessive duration of treatment (average 4·64 months) may be accounted for by the following facts :—

- (a) The cases treated were generally very extensive and obstinate ones which had resisted ordinary treatment.
- (b) No child was allowed to return to school until the hair had grown after epilation.
- (c) The staff were labouring under somewhat of a disadvantage, inasmuch as the X-Rays were administered by means of a portable plant worked from storage batteries.

It is hoped that arrangements will shortly be made whereby greater efficiency in treatment will be obtained, and the average duration considerably curtailed, and whereby it will be possible to extend the treatment to a much larger number of children than during the past year.

SCABIES.—Only two cases were seen amongst scholars submitted for routine examination in the schools. Teachers as a rule now readily recognise the condition, and at once exclude such cases. Twelve children, who were absent from school owing to Scabies, were examined at the Central Office.

IMPETIGO, ECZEMA, AND SORES.—Amongst children aged five years, 0·68 per cent had Impetigo, 0·73 per cent had Eczema, and 0·86 per cent had “Sores” present. In the older children, aged 12 years, these conditions were less prevalent, namely, Impetigo 0·18 per cent, Eczema 0·18 per cent, and “Sores” 0·48 per cent.

Pediculosis.

Much time and labour have been spent in battling with this condition during the year under consideration.

The campaign has been pursued even more strenuously, and advantage has been taken of the compulsory cleansing powers afforded by Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908.

However, compulsion has only been resorted to when milder persuasive methods have been tried in vain.

It is not always necessary to issue wholesale cleansing orders. The judicious exercise of compulsory powers, as, for instance, making an example of an especially obstinate case, often clears the way in a particular neighbourhood.

In one instance, a mother, whose children were filthy and verminous, used very foul language in the presence of the Nurse and Head Teacher, and bit the latter on the hand. The woman was prosecuted, and committed to jail, her neighbours paying the fine for her next day. She expressed her contrition with evident sincerity, and her children afterwards attended school models of cleanliness. There was an immediate and remarkable improvement in cleanliness throughout that school, inasmuch as the Head Teacher remarked that

a number of her scholars were really clean for the first time in their school life.

Another episode necessitating Court proceedings was when a woman threatened to "do six months" for the School Nurse who had cut her child's hair after the serving of a cleansing order. The woman was bound over.

Altogether, cleansing notices were served in the case of 103 children, mostly during the latter part of the year.

The prevalence of pediculosis amongst school children is set forth in Tables S. VI. (*a* and *b*). In classifying these cases, we have adhered to the standard adopted last year, namely, Heads A, B, and C. The "A" group comprises all heads which are entirely free from vermin or nits. The "B" group includes "nitty heads," *i.e.*, those in which no live pediculi are to be found, but in which a comparatively small number of nits, or eggs of the parasite, are visible. Group "C" comprises the dirty heads, in which either the adult parasites are present or else the head is packed with nits. In the last-named class, cutting the hair close is insisted on; when parents refuse to do this, verminous notices are issued, and compulsory removal of the hair effected.

On comparing Tables S. VI. with corresponding tables in last year's report, it is evident that steady improvement still continues. The improvement has been most marked in respect of body vermin, the number affected amongst all children examined being just under 2 per cent. Amongst the girls, the number of "B" or nitty heads, still continues large, but at the same time, the percentage of girls with "C" heads shows a considerable diminution.

It is a striking fact that the loathsome condition of verminous heads covered with sores, so commonly observed in the earlier days of medical inspection, is now very rare.

With regard to body vermin, it is very evident that the prevalence of the condition depends to a great extent on the custom amongst the poor of buying second-hand clothing for their children. If it became compulsory that all second-hand clothing should be disinfected before being offered for sale, the distribution of body pediculi would be greatly checked.

Mental Condition.

Amongst twelve-year-old children examined in school epilepsy was met with in 1·3 per 1,000, and mental defect in 6·1 per 1,000 children examined. In Salford, the Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, is in operation, and suitable cases of mental deficiency are adopted by the Committee, and maintained in special schools at the part cost of the Council.

Teeth.

The state of the teeth is set forth in Table S. VIII.

We see that amongst 12-year-old children 7·9 per cent of the boys and 8·8 per cent of the girls possess sound teeth, whilst 28 per cent of the boys and 25 per cent of girls have over four decayed. Amongst 5-year-old children, 14·9 per cent of boys and 15·8 per cent of girls have sound teeth, whilst 44 per cent of boys and 39 per cent of girls have over four decayed.

Had a careful examination of the mouth been made, with dental probe and mirror in each case, no doubt the proportion with decayed teeth would have been found to be still larger.

In each case the condition of the teeth appears to be considerably better amongst the girls than amongst the boys.

It is greatly to be desired that children suffering from dental caries should be able to obtain treatment. Besides the actual pain a good many of these children have to endure, the effects of dental caries are far-reaching, mastication is inefficiently performed, dyspepsia readily supervening, and nutrition is interfered with.

The magnitude of the task is one great obstacle to providing conservative dental treatment for all school children affected. But there is no doubt that the institution of a scheme for the extraction of badly carious teeth by skilled dentists, free of charge or at nominal cost to the child, would have a marked influence in raising the standard of general health, and would at the same time obviate much needless suffering.

Although there have been considerable discussions on this matter in the Borough during the year, no scheme has yet been definitely put forward.

Enlarged Lymphatic Glands, and their relation with Carious Teeth, Enlarged Tonsils, and Adenoids.

The investigation of the above subject, of which the preliminary results were set forth in last year's Report, has been continued as part of the routine inspection in schools.

It was thought that the inquiry being of a statistical nature, it would be desirable to postpone publication of conclusions until still further data have been acquired.

It may be said that so far the results bear out what was indicated in last year's figures, but the inquiry is being pursued on more detailed lines.

(The Tables showing this year's results are included in this report.)

Speech.

Stammering was much more frequently noticed amongst boys than amongst girls. Of 12-year-old boys 1.42 per cent of stammerers were observed. Teachers have been encouraged to pay increased attention to breathing and elocution in these cases; swimming has also been frequently recommended.

External Eye Diseases.

Inflammatory conditions, of which Blepharitis was most common, occurred in about 3 per cent of 5-year-old children, and in 2 per cent of 12-year-old children.

Vision.

Systematic vision testing was carried out at the routine Medical Inspection in all 12-year-old children, amongst whom about 10 per cent were found to have defective vision.

The term "defective vision" includes all cases designated as $\frac{6}{18}$ or worse, and also some cases better than $\frac{6}{18}$ (cases of hypermetropia or hypermetropic astigmatism) which exhibit symptoms of eye strain.

All such cases discovered during the course of routine medical inspection were referred to the Central Office for special examinations, and suitable spectacles were prescribed for the majority.

About 1·4 per cent of the children in the infants' departments, and 3·4 per cent in upper departments, were found to be wearing spectacles. Thus, last year's figures are nearly doubled, showing that much progress is being made in the treatment of defective vision.

A Table is appended (Table S XII) showing an analysis of the refractive error found in children who were examined at the Central Office by the eye specialist, who prescribed 618 pairs of spectacles during the year.

A further Table (Table S. VII., A and B) shows the state of vision amongst all children aged 12 years examined in the schools, the figures in case of those wearing spectacles being kept distinct from those not wearing glasses.

Ear Disease.

OTORRHŒA, commonly known as "running ear," was found in 1·68 per cent of 12-year-old children, and 1·00 per cent of 5-year-old children. The parents in each case were advised to obtain medical treatment, and many complied.

Heart and Circulation.

In 5-year-old children 0·95 per cent and in 12-year-old children 1·68 per cent were found to have heart murmurs, indicative of valvular disease. The great majority were mitral systolic murmurs. Systolic bruits heard best over the pulmonary area, which were in all

probability merely functional in character, were noted in 0·73 per cent of 5-year children, and in 0·75 per cent of 12-year children. In all well-marked cases the parents were interviewed and warned of the defect, and the children were referred for further examination in three months' time. Some of these children with well-marked murmurs conducted to the back presented no outward signs of disease, and the parents were quite unaware of its presence.

Lungs.

BRONCHITIS was found in 7 per cent of 5-year-old children, and in 0·8 per cent of 12-year-olds. As one would naturally expect, this disease was found more frequently in the winter months, and after epidemics of measles and whooping cough.

PHTHISIS is discussed under tuberculosis.

Rickets.

RICKETS AND RICKETY DEFORMITIES were observed in 5·04 per cent of 5-year-old children and in 0·6 per cent of 12-year-old children. Thus the evidences of rickets and even some of the rickety deformities apparently tend to disappear in later school life.

Nervous Diseases.

CHOREA was found in 0·13 per cent of the older children. These were all mild cases. As a rule, teachers generally recognise and exclude these cases.

BURN AND SCALD SCARS were noticed in 0·36 per cent of the younger children, and in 1·15 per cent of the older

children. Now that fire guards are compulsory, we may hope to find this proportion considerably diminished in the future.

Tuberculosis.

DEFINITE TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS, OR PHTHISIS, does not appear to be very prevalent amongst entrants. However, the prevalence of tuberculosis amongst school children cannot be gauged by the number exhibiting definite signs of phthisis. A considerably larger number of "doubtful" cases, in which definite lung signs are not readily obtainable, yet exhibit symptoms and appearances which leave one in little doubt as to their tubercular tendency. These cases have been classified as "delicate" in the Tables. The number noted of children who were phthisical or "delicate" was nearly 2 per cent. The number exhibiting further presumptive evidence of tuberculosis in the form of scars of cervical abscesses was 0·9 per cent amongst children aged 5 years, and 2·3 per cent in children aged 12 years.

A large proportion of children suffering from phthisis are not attending school. Such cases, whether in the incipient or more advanced stage, are generally forbidden school attendance by their medical advisers.

Amongst the special cases (absentees and those referred for defects) seen at the Central Office during the year 1910, 155 were found to be suffering from phthisis or delicacy, 8 from tubercular disease of bone and joint, and 4 from tubercular abdomen, besides which there were 10 showing presumptive evidence of glandular tuberculosis in the form of scars in the neck, and 4 with other tubercular lesions.

With regard to the question as to whether children affected with tuberculosis should be allowed to attend school or not, the practice followed has been to exclude all cases of phthisis with cough or expectoration or distinct physical signs. We do not think it necessary that all cases of incipient and doubtful phthisis should be rigidly kept out of school, especially in the winter months. Some of these children will be living under more hygienic conditions in the schools than in their own homes; particularly will this be the case in poorer and overcrowded localities, and where there are other patients in the house suffering from advanced phthisis.

During the summer months parents are encouraged to send the affected children to friends, either in the country or at the seaside. It is highly desirable that an open-air school should be provided for these children.

With regard to other forms of tuberculosis, children with active disease or discharge are excluded from school.

Infectious Disease.

The routine arrangements for dealing with infectious disease are detailed in the Annual Report for 1908, and have been continued.

A system of notification is in force, whereby head teachers are asked to forward to the Medical Officer the name, age, and address of any child suffering from any of the following :—

Ordinarily notifiable infectious disease, and in addition measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, mumps, ringworm, ophthalmia.

A large amount of valuable information is thus obtained.

It is intended to extend this system during the coming year to cover all cases of absence from illness, and to make a return classifying these notifications in next year's Report.

Treatment of Defects in School Children.

Where medical inspection reveals defects calling for treatment, the parents are interviewed and advised to consult their medical man. It is found that the very poor, who cannot afford to pay for private medical attendance, readily avail themselves of the facilities for treatment which the numerous Voluntary Institutions afford. Thus, in nearly all cases, treatment of defects in school children is carried out either by private practitioners or at the Voluntary Hospitals.

Parents are never advised to take their children to the Hospital, unless they state definitely they cannot afford private medical treatment.

The two conditions for which treatment is undertaken by the Local Authority are :—

- (1) Visual defects.
- (2) Ringworm.

These are described under their respective headings.

Baths and Swimming Instruction.

There are at present five Public Swimming Baths within the Borough.

During the past season, ten Swimming Instructors were appointed for boys, and five for girls, and the number of attendances of children during school hours at the several baths has been 27,179 in the case of boys, and 24,574 in the case of girls. The Instructors report that

of the children attending the baths, 997 boys and 661 girls are now able to swim.

From the hygienic point of view it is very desirable that school children should acquire the art of swimming. As a physical exercise it is amongst the best; it inculcates habits of cleanliness, besides which it is a most useful accomplishment.

In order to encourage the children to learn swimming, the Baths Committee have continued the arrangement under which a free season ticket for the ensuing year is given to each scholar who at the commencement of the season is unable to swim more than ten yards, and who at the end of the season has proved himself able to swim one length of the bath. Certificates of proficiency are also awarded by the Education Committee, after an examination conducted by a Committee of Head Teachers. The number of such certificates gained during the past season was 964.

Meals to School Children.

The serving of meals was commenced on November 26th, 1909, and continued until March 25th, 1910, no meals, of course, being served during the Christmas Holidays.

The total number of meals served was 148,828, and the number of individual children fed varied from 1,983 to 2,463.

Structural Condition of School Buildings.

The following important work has been undertaken in regard to school buildings during the year.

Wellington Street Council School.—A new department for boys was completed and opened in August, 1910.

This new school, which is on the Staffordshire plan, has proved exceedingly satisfactory in working, and there can be no doubt that schools erected on this plan can be kept well ventilated and healthy without the necessity of incurring expense for the provision of artificial means.

St. Joseph's R.C. School.—Extensive alterations and enlargements now being carried out.

St. James's R.C. School.—New boys' school at present being erected. The building will be completed in the course of the next two or three months. (Plans passed for altering existing premises, but work not yet begun.)

St. John's R.C. School.—Plans passed for reconstruction of the boys' department, but work not yet begun. The schools have been regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who have paid altogether 1,204 visits. Improvement in the sanitary condition of outside offices, yards, &c., has been maintained.

Routine disinfection of schools is not carried out in Salford, as from our experience of infectious disease and micro-organisms, we can only conclude that such a practice would mean futile expenditure of time and money.

Thorough and frequent school cleaning is greatly to be desired. Dry sweeping should not be practised—damp sawdust should be strewn on the floors before sweeping, otherwise the dust which is raised afterwards settles on desks, walls, and ledges, and is a great factor in the production of a stale, musty atmosphere within the school.

TABLE S I.

CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE EDUCATION OFFICE BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases.....	652 ..	584 ..	1236
Re-examinations	1299 ..	841 ..	2140
Total Examinations	1951 ..	1425 ..	3376

CHILDREN EXAMINED BY THE EYE SPECIALIST.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number	363 ..	453 ..	816
Spectacles prescribed for	276 ..	342 ..	618

Teachers Medically Examined 41

Pupil Teachers Medically Examined..... 57

Bursars Medically Examined 55

Sanitary Inspectors' Visits to Schools 1204

Defects Found

Yard surfaces defective 4

W.C.'s defective or choked 4

W.C.'s dirty 4

Urinals—Gullies defective 2

Urinals dirty 1

Downspouts defective or choked 3

Roof defective 1

Drains choked 3

Ash receptacle full 1

Water tap defective 1

Water pipe burst 1

Flush tank defective 1

—
26
=

Schools disinfected 2

TABLE S II.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

A.—FIVE-YEAR-OLD SCHOLARS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number Examined	1167 ..	1034 ..	2201
Number with *defects	782 ..	625 ..	1407
Number referred	51 ..	27 ..	78
Percentage with *defects	67.0 ..	60.4 ..	63.9
Percentage referred	4.4 ..	2.6 ..	3.5

B.—TWELVE-YEAR-OLD SCHOLARS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number examined	1124 ..	1140 ..	2264
Number with *defects	696 ..	695 ..	1391
Number referred	121 ..	143 ..	264
Percentage with *defects	61.9 ..	61.0 ..	61.4
Percentage referred	10.8 ..	12.5 ..	11.7

* The term "defect" includes conditions set forth in Tables S III. and S IV.

C.—ENTRANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

Routine examination of children under five years of age was only begun towards the end of the year.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number examined	144 ..	100 ..	244

D.—SCHOLARS NOT INCLUDED IN AGE-GROUPS A., B., AND C.

767 Special cases were examined in the schools visited by the Medical Officer, and generally at the request of the teacher.

The principal defects exhibited were defective vision, tonsils and adenoids, incipient phthisis, and delicacy.

These cases were dealt with in the usual way.

TABLE S III.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN EXAMINED IN THE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1910.

A.—FIVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN.

Boys	1167
Girls	1034
Total	<u>2201</u>

	Boys.	Rate per 1000 Exam.	Girls.	Rate per 1000 Exam.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Exam.
Undersized	108	92.5	46	44.5	154	70.0
Skin Diseases—						
Ringworm, head	22	18.9	9	8.7	31	14.1
„ body	3	2.6	..	..	3	1.4
Impetigo	12	10.3	3	2.9	15	6.8
Eczema	13	11.1	3	2.9	16	7.3
Sores	13	11.1	6	5.8	19	8.6
Xeroderma	8	6.9	2	1.9	10	4.5
Herpes .....	..	..	1	1.0	1	0.5
Seborrhœa	1	0.9	..	..	1	0.5
Mental Condition—						
Epileptic .....	..	..	1	1.0	1	0.5
Feeble Minded	1	0.9	..	..	1	0.5
Teeth—Over 4 decayed	509	436.2	402	388.8	911	413.8
Nose and Throat—						
Chronic Rhinitis	1	0.9	..	..	1	0.5
Ozœna .....	..	..	1	1.0	1	0.5
Adenoids.....	90	77.1	50	48.3	140	63.6
Tonsils	64	54.9	78	75.4	142	64.5
Speech—						
Stammering	8	6.9	1	1.0	9	4.1
Defective Articulation	37	31.7	15	14.5	52	23.6
External Eye Diseases—						
Strabismus	27	23.1	16	15.5	43	19.5
Blepharitis	20	17.1	21	20.3	41	18.6
Conjunctivitis	8	6.9	6	5.8	14	6.4
Corneal Ulcer and Nebula	2	1.7	6	5.8	8	3.6
Cataract	1	0.9	..	..	1	0.5
Meibomian Cyst	1	0.9	..	..	1	0.5

TABLE S III.—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS.—FIVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN.—*Continued.*

	Boys.	Rate per 1000 Exam.	Girls.	Rate per 1000 Exam.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Exam.
Vision—very defective	1	0·9	3	2·9	4	1·8
Ear Disease—Otorrhœa	8	6·9	15	14·5	23	10·4
Hearing—much impaired	12	10·3	10	9·7	22	10·0
Heart and Circulation—						
Valvular Disease	16	13·7	5	4·8	21	9·5
Congenital „	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·5
Functional Murmur	8	6·9	8	7·7	16	7·3
Irregular Action	3	2·6	..	..	3	1·4
Lungs—						
Bronchitis.....	91	78·0	61	59·0	152	69·1
Phthisis.....	10	8·6	7	6·8	17	7·7
Other Lung Diseases .....	..	..	1	1·0	1	0·5
Rickets	74	63·4	38	36·7	112	50·9
Tuberculosis—						
Abdomen	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·5
Gland Scar Neck	16	13·7	4	3·9	20	9·1
Nervous System—						
Infantile Paralysis	1	0·9	1	1·0	2	0·9
Incontinence of Urine	4	3·4	..	..	4	1·8
Nervous	2	1·7	1	1·0	3	1·4
Night Terrors .....	..	..	2	1·9	2	0·9
Delicate	18	15·4	7	6·8	25	11·4
Anæmia	41	35·1	22	21·3	63	28·6
Scoliosis (well marked)	8	6·9	8	7·7	16	7·3
Malformation—						
Malformed Cranium	2	1·7	..	..	2	0·9
Malformed Chest	19	16·3	4	3·9	23	10·4
Malformed Foot	2	1·7	..	..	2	0·9
Malformed Hand	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·5
Talipes	2	1·7	..	..	2	0·9
Burn and Scald Scars	5	4·3	3	2·9	8	3·6
Other Diseases and Defects	37	31·7	17	16·4	54	24·5

TABLE S IV.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN EXAMINED IN THE
SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1910.

B.—TWELVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN.

Boys	1124
Girls	1140
Total	<u>2264</u>

	Boys.	Rate per 1000 Exam.	Girls.	Rate per 1000 Exam.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Exam.
Undersized	87	77.4	25	21.9	112	49.5
Skin Diseases—						
Ringworm, head	7	6.2	2	1.8	9	4.0
„ body	2	1.8	..	..	2	0.9
Scabies	2	1.8	..	..	2	0.9
Impetigo	2	1.8	2	1.8	4	1.8
Eczema .....	..	..	4	3.5	4	1.8
Sores	7	6.2	4	3.5	11	4.8
Xeroderma	6	5.3	2	1.8	8	3.5
Alopecia	3	2.7	3	2.6	6	2.6
Lupus	1	0.9	..	..	1	0.4
Psoriasis	3	2.7	2	1.8	5	2.2
Herpes	1	0.9	1	0.9	2	0.9
Seborrhœa .....	..	..	2	1.8	2	0.9
Whitlow Thumb	1	0.9	..	..	1	0.4
Chilblains	1	0.9	..	..	1	0.4
Mental Condition—						
Epilepsy .....	..	..	3	2.6	3	1.3
Feeble Minded	8	7.1	6	5.3	14	6.2
Teeth—over 4 decayed	298	265.1	284	249.1	582	257.0
Nose and Throat—						
Chronic Rhinitis	1	0.9	1	0.9	2	0.9
Laryngitis	2	1.8	1	0.9	3	1.3
Tonsillitis	1	0.9	8	7.0	9	4.0
Ozoena .....	..	..	1	0.9	1	0.4
Adenoids	25	22.2	41	36.0	66	29.1
Tonsils	100	89.0	134	117.5	234	103.4
Speech—						
Stammering	16	14.2	6	5.3	22	9.7
Defective Articulation	8	7.1	4	3.5	12	5.3

TABLE S IV.—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS.—TWELVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN.—
Continued.

	Boys.	Rate per 1000 Exam.	Girls.	Rate per 1000 Exam.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Exam.
External Eye Diseases—						
Strabismus	26	23·1	14	12·3	40	17·7
Blepharitis	11	9·8	12	10·5	23	10·1
Conjunctivitis	8	7·1	5	4·4	13	5·7
Corneal Ulcer and Nebula	7	6·2	3	2·6	10	4·4
Cataract	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·4
Nystagmus .....	..	..	2	1·8	2	0·9
Old Iritis	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·4
Loss of One Eye	2	1·8	..	..	2	0·9
Unequal Pupils.....	..	..	1	0·9	1	0·4
Vision—very defective	101	89·8	122	107·0	223	98·5
Ear Disease—						
Otorrhœa	20	17·8	18	15·8	38	16·8
Had Mastoid Operation	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·4
Cerumen .....	..	..	4	3·5	4	1·8
Hearing—Much impaired	39	34·7	36	31·6	75	33·1
Heart and Circulation—						
Valvular Disease	22	19·6	16	14·0	38	16·8
Functional Murmur	11	9·8	6	5·3	17	7·5
Irregular Action	3	2·7	1	0·9	4	1·8
Lungs—						
Bronchitis.....	10	8·9	9	7·9	19	8·4
Phthisis.....	11	9·8	10	8·8	21	9·3
Other Lung Diseases	6	5·3	2	1·8	8	3·5
Wickets	11	9·8	3	2·6	14	6·2
Tuberculosis—						
Bone and Joint	4	3·6	2	1·8	6	2·6
Gland Scar Neck	33	29·4	19	16·7	52	22·9
Nervous System—						
Infantile Paralysis	2	1·8	..	..	2	0·9
Hemiplegia .....	..	..	2	1·8	2	0·9
Chorea.....	3	2·7	..	..	3	1·3
Nervous .....	..	..	5	4·4	5	2·2
Incontinence of Urine	2	1·8	3	2·6	5	2·2
Neurosis .....	..	..	2	1·8	2	0·9
Habit Spasm .....	..	..	1	0·9	1	0·4
Delicate	7	6·2	8	7·0	15	6·6
anæmia	22	19·6	28	24·6	50	22·1
coliosis (well marked)	13	11·6	37	32·4	50	22·1

TABLE S IV.—*Continued.*CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS.—TWELVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN.
Continued.

	Boys.	Rate per 1000 Exam.	Girls.	Rate per 1000 Exam.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Exam.
Malformations—						
Scaphoid Cranium	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·4
Malformed Chest	9	8·0	2	1·8	11	4·9
Cleft Palate	2	1·8	..	..	2	0·9
Hare Lip	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·4
Malformed Hand	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·4
Malformed Foot	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·4
Absence of Phalanges.....	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·4
Burn and Scald Scars	13	11·6	13	11·4	26	11·5
Tumours	1	0·9	..	..	1	0·4
Goitre	3	2·7	4	3·5	7	3·1
Other Diseases or Defects	8	7·1	9	7·9	17	7·5

TABLE S V.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND IN INFANT SCHOLARS THREE TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Undersized.....	1	..	1
Skin Diseases —			
Tinea Tonsurans	1	1	2
Other Skin Affections	11	6	7
Feeble-minded .....	..	..	..
Teeth—very bad	8	8	16
Glands Enlarged	41	31	72
Adenoids	4	5	9
Tonsils Enlarged	3	1	4
Speech :—			
Stammering .....	..	1	1
Defective Articulation	5	2	7
External Eye Diseases	1	3	4
Pediculosis —			
Head A.	114	41	155
B.	25	44	69
C.	5	15	20
Body.....	..	1	1
Ear Disease—Otorrhœa .....	..	1	1
Lungs—Phthisis .....	..	1	1
Rickets	6	4	10
Other Diseases and Defects	9	3	12

TABLE S VI. A.

PEDICULOSIS AMONGST ALL CHILDREN EXAMINED IN THE SCHOOLS
BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER DURING THE YEAR 1910.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- min bod
		A.	B.	C.			A.	B.	C.	
Children aged 5 years : Aggregates. . .	1167	1006	121	40	24	1034	284	541	200	2
Percentages	100	86.2	10.4	3.4	2.1	100	27.5	52.3	19.3	2
Children aged 12 years : Aggregates. . .	1124	972	114	38	27	1140	301	685	154	1
Percentages	100	86.4	10.1	3.4	2.4	100	26.4	60.1	13.5	1

TABLE S VI B.

TABLES SHOWING PREVALENCE OF PEDICULOSIS IN DEPARTMENTS WHERE
ALL THE SCHOLARS PRESENT WERE EXAMINED BY THE SCHOOL NURSES.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			V min bod
		A.	B.	C.			A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers . . .	2684	2270	319	95	26	2406	809	1224	373	1
(B) Percentages . .	100	84.6	11.9	3.5	1.0	100	33.6	50.9	15.5	

UPPER DEPARTMENTS.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			V min bod
		A.	B.	C.			A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers . . .	3933	3536	314	83	97	4357	1262	2442	653	
(B) Percentages . .	100	89.9	8.0	2.1	2.5	100	29.0	56.0	15.0	

TABLE S VII. A.
 VISION AMONGST TWELVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1910.
 A.—WITHOUT GLASSES.

Vision.	Boys.						Girls.					
	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24
Right Eye—												
Aggregate	605	243	83	66	49	28	522	271	99	80	65	28
Percentages	56.4	22.6	7.7	6.1	4.6	2.6	49.0	25.4	9.3	7.5	6.1	2.6
Left Eye—												
Aggregate	569	277	70	84	38	36	486	304	103	72	64	36
Percentages	53.0	25.8	6.5	7.8	3.5	3.4	45.6	28.5	9.7	6.8	6.0	3.4
Both Eyes together—												
Aggregate	710	228	56	47	19	14	579	296	80	65	36	9
Percentages	66.1	21.2	5.2	4.4	1.8	1.3	54.4	27.8	7.5	6.1	3.4	0.8

TABLE S VII. B.

B.—WEARING GLASSES.

Vision.	Boys.						Girls.						
	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24	
Right Eye—													
Aggregate	7	11	9	4	4	5	7	4	12	4	5	5	5
Percentages	17.5	27.5	22.5	10.0	10.0	12.5	18.9	10.8	32.4	10.8	13.5	13.5	13.5
Left Eye—													
Aggregate	6	8	8	8	4	6	2	6	11	10	2	6	6
Percentages	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	15.0	5.4	16.2	29.7	27.0	5.4	16.2	16.2
Both Eyes together—													
Aggregate	11	12	8	8	..	1	8	8	13	4	3	1	1
Percentages	27.5	30.0	20.0	20.0	..	2.5	21.6	21.6	35.1	10.8	8.1	2.7	2.7

TABLE S VIII.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DECAYED TEETH AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN EXAMINED BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Number of Decayed Teeth.		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys aged 5 years.	Aggregate number of children.....	165	103	108	111	121	92	89	68	73	57	43	23	20	18	6	5	3	..	..	..	2
	Percentages	15.0	9.3	9.8	10.0	10.9	8.3	8.0	6.1	6.6	5.2	3.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	..	..	..	0.2
Girls aged 5 years.	Aggregate number of children	155	106	120	91	116	89	80	55	41	33	29	19	19	7	7	3	6	3	..	2	1
	Percentages	15.8	10.8	12.2	9.3	11.8	9.1	8.2	5.6	4.2	3.4	3.0	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	..	0.2	0.1
Boys aged 12 years.	Aggregate number of children	85	164	208	194	135	110	78	40	23	8	10	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Percentages	7.9	15.3	19.4	18.1	12.6	10.3	7.3	3.7	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls aged 12 years.	Aggregate number of children	91	131	205	179	165	106	76	38	21	10	6	6	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Percentages	8.8	12.6	19.7	17.2	15.9	10.2	7.3	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE S IX. A.

TABLE SHOWING CORRELATION OF DENTAL CARIES AND GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENT IN 951 BOYS, AGED 5 YEARS.

Number of Teeth decayed.	Submaxillary Glands.			Anterior Cervical Glands.			Posterior Cervical Glands.			Totals
	A Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).	A. Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).	A. Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).	
0	95	35	2	76	45	11	122	10	..	1
1	63	27	4	40	39	15	92	1	1	
2	56	21	12	42	34	13	77	12	..	
3	53	35	8	38	51	7	86	10	..	
4	37	49	12	37	48	13	92	6	..	
5	28	38	7	35	28	10	69	4	..	
6	30	32	16	27	31	20	72	6	..	
7	27	26	10	26	28	9	57	4	2	
8	19	35	13	21	31	15	63	3	1	
9	18	26	7	19	24	8	48	3	..	
10	13	13	11	12	15	10	35	2	..	
11	8	11	2	5	14	2	19	2	..	
12	7	13	1	9	9	3	20	1	..	
13	6	6	3	8	5	2	13	2	..	
14	2	2	3	2	4	1	7	..	..
15	2	2	..	..	3	1	4	..	..
16	1	2	..	..	1	2	3	..	..
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..
Totals	465	374	112	398	411	142	881	66	4	

TABLE S IX. B.

SHOWING CORRELATION OF DENTAL CARIES AND GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENT
IN 821 GIRLS, AGED 5 YEARS.

Submaxillary Glands.			Anterior Cervical Glands.			Posterior Cervical Glands.			Totals.
A Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).	A. Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).	A. Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).	
106	19	2	80	37	10	119	7	1	127
65	17	1	52	28	3	80	3	..	83
70	28	13	56	45	10	103	8	..	111
50	21	..	33	27	11	64	6	1	71
50	36	10	54	36	6	88	8	..	96
36	29	8	34	32	7	67	5	1	73
35	27	6	38	25	5	62	6	..	68
14	28	5	21	19	7	44	3	..	47
17	14	2	19	11	3	33	..	..	33
11	12	4	12	12	3	22	5	..	27
12	10	3	13	8	4	22	3	..	25
11	6	2	9	8	2	19	..	..	19
9	5	1	5	9	1	14	1	..	15
4	1	1	3	3	..	6	..	..	6
1	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	..	5
..	1	2	..	2	1	3	..	..	3
1	4	1	2	2	2	6	..	..	6
2	..	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	3
..
1	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
496	260	65	436	307	78	761	57	3	821

TABLE S IX. C.

TABLE SHOWING CORRELATION OF DENTAL CARIES AND GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENT
IN 979 BOYS, AGED 12 YEARS.

Number of de- cayed Teeth.	Submaxillary Glands.			Anterior Cervical Glands.			Posterior Cervical Glands.			Totals
	A Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlarge- ment).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlarge- ment).	A. Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlarge- ment).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlarge- ment).	A. Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlarge- ment).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlarge- ment).	
0	49	17	..	38	24	4	65	1	..	
1	102	49	8	90	53	16	151	8	..	1
2	97	67	17	90	78	13	176	5	..	1
3	101	74	11	98	68	20	170	5	2	1
4	52	62	9	62	50	11	121	1	1	1
5	40	53	13	49	41	16	101	4	1	1
6	35	29	8	29	36	7	67	5	..	
7	13	19	6	13	21	4	36	2	..	
8	9	11	2	7	11	4	21	1	..	
9	2	2	1	2	3	..	5	..	..
10	4	2	3	5	4	..	9	..	..
11	1	2	2	2	2	1	5	..	..
12	..	4	1	1	3	1	3	2	..	
13	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	506	392	81	487	395	97	941	34	4	

TABLE S X. A.

TABLE SHOWING CORRELATION OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS WITH GLANDS IN 1,772 CHILDREN, AGED 5 YEARS.

	Submaxillary Glands.			Anterior Cervical Glands.			Posterior Cervical Glands.			Totals.	
	A Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).	A. Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).	A. Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).		
Tonsils A. (No enlargement).	Boys	360	104	391	396	120	843	61	3	907	
	Girls	466	240	56	422	278	62	709	3	762	
	Total	909	600	160	813	674	182	1,552	111	6	1,669
Tonsils B. (Moderate enlargement).	Boys	16	11	6	6	14	13	5	1	33	
	Girls	23	15	8	12	22	12	39	7	46	
	Total	39	26	14	18	36	25	66	12	1	79
Tonsils C. (Marked enlargement).	Boys	6	3	2	1	1	9	..	..	11	
	Girls	7	5	1	2	7	4	13	..	13	
	Total	13	8	3	3	8	13	24	..	..	24
Adenoids A. (No obstruction).	Boys	434	348	97	394	383	102	817	58	4	879
	Girls	478	245	62	429	290	66	729	53	3	785
	Total	912	593	159	823	673	168	1,546	111	7	1,664
Adenoids B. (Moderate obstruction).	Boys	31	25	14	4	27	39	62	8	..	70
	Girls	16	14	3	7	16	10	29	4	..	33
	Total	47	39	17	11	43	49	91	12	..	103
Adenoids C. (Marked obstruction)	Boys	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	2
	Girls	2	1	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	3
	Total	2	2	1	..	2	3	5	..	..	5

	Submaxillary Glands.			Anterior Cervical Glands.			Posterior Cervical Glands.			Totals.
	A Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).	A. Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).	A. Size not exceeding a pea (normal).	B. Size between a pea and a haricot bean (moderate enlargement).	C. Size exceeding that of a haricot bean (marked enlargement).	
Tonsils A. (No enlargement).	Boys	460	72	454	358	79	857	30	4	891
	Girls	433	287	445	269	48	727	34	1	762
	Total	893	646	114	899	627	127	1,584	64	5	1,653
Tonsils B. (Moderate enlargement).	Boys	36	28	9	33	14	69	4	..	73
	Girls	42	44	5	49	12	84	5	2	91
	Total	78	72	14	82	26	153	9	2	164
Tonsils C. (Marked enlargement).	Boys	10	5	..	4	4	15	..	..	15
	Girls	12	6	1	6	4	18	1	..	19
	Total	22	11	1	10	8	33	1	..	34
Adenoids A. (No obstruction).	Boys	500	379	76	387	83	919	32	4	955
	Girls	467	321	46	306	52	797	34	3	834
	Total	967	700	122	693	135	1,716	66	7	1,789
Adenoids B. (Moderate obstruction).	Boys	6	13	3	7	13	20	2	..	22
	Girls	18	15	1	17	10	31	3	..	34
	Total	24	28	4	24	23	51	5	..	56
Adenoids C. (Marked obstruction).	Boys	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	2
	Girls	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	..	4
	Total	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	..	6

TABLE S XI.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES EXAMINED BY THE
MEDICAL INSPECTOR, AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE, DURING THE YEAR 1910.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Number examined	652	1299	584	841	3376
Skin Diseases—					
Ringworm, head	314	1059	186	617	2176
„ body	104	55	76	55	290
Scabies	7	9	5	4	25
Eczema	10	4	16	8	38
Impetigo	15	16	8	5	44
Alopecia	10	7	20	13	50
Psoriasis	1	3	2	..	6
Sores	1	..	1	2	4
Lupus .....	..	..	1	1	2
Erythæma .....	..	..	1	..	1
Pityriasis .....	..	..	2	..	2
Staphylococcia.....	1	2	2	2	7
Lichen	2	..	..	..	2
Pediculosis—					
Head	1	..	21	9	31
Body	3	..	8	2	13
Mental Condition—					
Epilepsy	10	2	9	1	22
Mentally Defective	10	..	6	1	17
Imbecile	3	..	..	..	3
Cretinism .....	..	..	1	1	2
Teeth—					
Very bad state .....	..	..	1	..	1
Nose and Throat—					
Tonsillitis	1	..	1	..	2
Nasal Polypus.....	..	..	1	..	1
„ Discharge .....	..	..	1	..	1
„ Obstruction	1	..	..	..	1
Defective Septum Nasi	1	..	..	..	1
Ozæna	1	..	..	..	1

TABLE S XI.—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—*Continued.*

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examinations.
	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	
Tonsils and Adenoids	3	1	8	1	13
External Eye Diseases—					
Strabismus	5	2	2	2	11
Blepharitis	1	1	2	..	4
Conjunctivitis	4	1	4	..	9
Corneal Ulcer and Nebula ...	5	1	16	4	26
Keratitis	2	..	..	2	4
Nystagmus	1	..	1	..	2
Leucoma .....	..	..	1	..	1
Choroiditis	1	..	1	..	2
Foreign Body in Eye	1	..	..	..	1
Vision—					
Very defective.....	3	..	7	..	10
Blind	1	..	1	..	2
Ear Disease—					
Otitis	5	1	12	1	19
Cerumen .....	..	..	2	..	2
Hearing—					
Impaired.....	1	..	3	1	5
Deaf and Dumb	1	..	2	..	3
Heart Disease—					
Congenital Heart Disease.....	..	..	3	..	3
Mitral Regurgitation	8	2	8	4	22
Mitral Stenosis	1	2	1	1	5
Aortic Disease	2	..	..	..	2
Lungs—					
Phthisis.....	25	18	17	15	75
Bronchitis.....	8	..	16	7	31
Asthma	1	..	..	..	1
Emphysema	2	1	1	..	4

TABLE S XI.—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—Continued.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Rickets	4	..	1	..	5
Tuberculosis—					
Bone and Joint	1	..	4	3	8
Abdominal	3	1	..	..	4
Glands.....	4	3	3	..	10
Tubercular Laryngitis.....	..	2	..	..	2
,, Ear Disease .....	..	..	..	2	2
Nervous System—					
Hysteria .....	..	1	..	..	1
Nervousness	1	..	3	1	5
Neurasthenia .....	..	..	2	..	2
Infantile Paralysis .....	..	..	2	..	2
Muscular Atrophy	1	..	..	..	1
Night Terrors	1	..	..	..	1
Chorea.....	5	3	12	3	23
Neurosis .....	..	..	1	..	1
Convulsions .....	..	..	1	1	2
Hemiparesis	1	..	..	..	1
Delicate	27	4	28	11	70
Anaemia and Debility.....	12	..	17	4	33
Scoliosis .....	..	..	2	..	2
Malformations—					
Undescended Testes	1	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus	1	..	1	..	2
Spina Bifida	1	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases—					
Rheumatism	3	..	..	1	4
Gastric Catarrh .....	..	..	5	..	5
,, Ulcer .....	..	..	1	..	1
Malnutrition.....	1	2	2	2	7

TABLE S XI.—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—Continued.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examinations.
	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	
Other Diseases—					
Hernia.....	2	..	1	..	3
Puberty .....	..	..	3	..	3
Nephritis	1	..	2	1	4
Abscess	1	..	2	1	4
Injuries	1	..	1	..	2
Undersized	1	..	..	..	1
Headache .....	..	..	1	..	1
Fainting .....	..	..	2	..	2
Whooping Cough	3	2	..	..	5
Pelvic Pain .....	..	..	1	..	1
Vaginitis .....	..	..	1	..	1
Hodgkin's Disease	1	..	..	..	1
Talipes	1	..	..	..	1
Nocturnal Incontinence.....	..	..	2	..	2
Ankylosis .....	..	..	1	..	1
Hæmophilia	1	1	..	..	2

TABLE S XII.

SUMMARY OF CASES SEEN BY THE OPHTHALMIC OFFICER AT THE
EDUCATION OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1910.

A.—REFRACTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hypermetropia	89	103	192
Hypermetropic Astigmatism—Simple	37	39	76
Hypermetropic Astigmatism—Compound ...	96	107	203
Myopia	27	27	54
Myopic Astigmatism—Simple	13	24	37
Myopic Astigmatism—Compound.....	36	56	92
Mixed Astigmatism	57	65	122
Emmetropia and very slight error	30	52	82
TOTALS	385	473	858

B.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Keratitis	2	7	9
Blepharitis	1	1	2
Conjunctivitis	3	3	6
Corneal Ulcer	2	..	2
Corneal Nebula	4	3	7
Ptosis .....	..	1	1
Choroid Disease	2	7	9
Nystagmus	2	1	3
Fit for Blind School	3	2	5
Amblyopia	1	..	1
Strabismus.....	9	6	15
Posterior Staphylonia.....	1	2	3
Coloboma.....	1	..	1
Cataract	1	..	1
Iritis	1	..	1
Optic Atrophy .....	..	1	1
TOTALS	33	34	67

TABLE S XIII.

BLIND, DEAF, AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

NEW CASES SENT TO SPECIAL SCHOOLS DURING 1910.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Residential Blind School	1	1	2
„ Deaf and Dumb Institution	1	1	2
„ Defective	3	1	4
„ Epileptic .....	..	..	..
„ Day Blind School	2	5	7
TOTALS	7	8	15

TABLE S XIV.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN MAINTAINED IN INSTITUTIONS AT THE
PART COST OF THE COUNCIL.

Name of Institution.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Manchester	7	6	13
Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	3	3	6
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston	1	4	5
Blind Children's Home, Prince's Park, Liverpool ..	..	2	2
Manchester Day Classes for the Blind	10	7	17
Manchester Schools for the Deaf and Dumb	15	9	24
St. John's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa	1	3	4
Sandlebridge School for Feeble Minded Children, Cheshire	7	5	12
David Lewis Epileptic Colony School	1	1	2
Manchester Swinton House School for Cripples....	..	1	1
Greengate Dispensary, Grimké Ward for Cripples ..	2	2	4
TOTALS	47.	43	90

TABLE S XV. A.

EXAMINATION OF BURSARS, 1910.

A.—GIRLS.

Number examined 50

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Had Measles	44
„ Whooping Cough	24
„ Chicken Pox	20
„ Influenza	11
„ Scarlet Fever.....	15
„ Enteric „	1
„ Diphtheria	3
„ Croup	1
„ Mumps	6
„ Nephritis	1
„ Rheumatism	3
„ Pneumonia	3
„ Rheumatic Fever	1
„ Bronchitis.....	6
„ Appendicitis	1
„ Gastric Catarrh	1
„ Ulcerative Stomatis	1
„ Jaundice	4
„ Tonsillitis	1
„ Otorrhœa	1
Vaccinated at Infancy and took	41
„ „ but did not take and since successfully re- vaccinated	1
„ 1902	1
Unvaccinated	4
Revaccinated in 1900	1
„ 1901	1
„ 1902	3
„ 1903	1
„ 1904	1

TABLE S XV. A.—Continued.

EXAMINATION OF BURSARS.—GIRLS.—Continued.

DEFECTS FOUND.

Undersized.....	1
Impaired Hearing, but no Otitis Media	1
Enlarged Tonsils	2
Bad Teeth	16
Anæmia	1
Nits in hair	3
Vision—	
Wearing Glasses	7
Requiring testing for glasses	4
,, Retesting	1

A.—BURSARS NOT WEARING GLASSES.—(43).

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision = 6/36
Right Eye	20	10	7	2	2	2
Left Eye	21	13	4	3	2	..
Both Eyes together	31	8	1	2	1	..

B.—BURSARS WEARING GLASSES.—(7).

Vision at 6 metres. (With glasses).	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision = 6/36
Right Eye	2	4	..	1	..
Left Eye	4	2	1	..
Both Eyes together	5	2	..	..	..

REFRACTIVE ERRORS IN GIRLS WEARING GLASSES.

Hypermetropic Astigmatism	4
Myopic Astigmatism	1
Myopia	1
Mixed Astigmatism	1

4 Girls were referred until properly vaccinated.

4 Girls were strongly recommended to obtain dental treatment immediately.

TABLE S XV. B.

EXAMINATION OF BURSARS, 1910.—*Continued.*

B.—BOYS.

Number examined 5

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Had Mumps 1
 „ Measles 2
 „ German Measles 1
 „ Pneumonia 1
 „ Scarlet Fever..... 2
 „ Enteric Fever 1
 „ Rheumatism 2
 „ Chicken Pox 2
 Vaccinated at Infancy 5

DEFECTS FOUND.

Tonsils enlarged slightly 1
 Bronchial Catarrh 1
 Impaired Hearing 1
 Bad Teeth (above 4 decayed) 2

VISION—(NOT WEARING GLASSES).

Right.	Left.	Both.	
9	9	6	1
9	18	9	1

VISION.—(WEARING GLASSES).

	Right.	Left.	Both.	
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	18	24	18	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	24	9	6	1
Myopia	24	24	24	1

None of these boys were referred, but two who were wearing glasses were recommended to have their eyesight re-tested.

TABLE S XVI.

EXAMINATION OF PUPIL TEACHERS, 1910.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number Examined	9	48	57
Unvaccinated .....	..	1	1
Re-vaccinated	1	12	13
Wearing Spectacles	1	6	7
" " (but require re-testing)	1	4	5
Requiring Spectacles	1	6	7
Had Tonsils and Adenoids Removed	1	4	5

Two boys and one girl were referred on account of defective vision until suitable glasses were obtained.

One girl was referred until vaccinated.

Four of the boys were strongly recommended to obtain dental treatment at once.

DEFECTS FOUND.

	Boys.	Girls.
Teeth—Over 4 decayed	4	20
External Eye Disease—		
Blepharitis .....	..	2
Strabismus.....	1	1
Tuberculous—Gland Cicatrices .....	..	2
Enlarged Tonsils	2	..
Hearing Impaired .....	..	3
Gastric Catarrh .....	..	1
Goitre .....	..	2

VISION.

(A).—PUPIL TEACHERS.—GIRLS.—NOT WEARING GLASSES.

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision = 6/36
Right Eye	23	9	6	1	1	2
Left Eye	26	8	2	2	1	3
Both Eyes together	34	3	3	1	1	..

(B).—PUPIL TEACHERS.—BOYS.—NOT WEARING GLASSES.

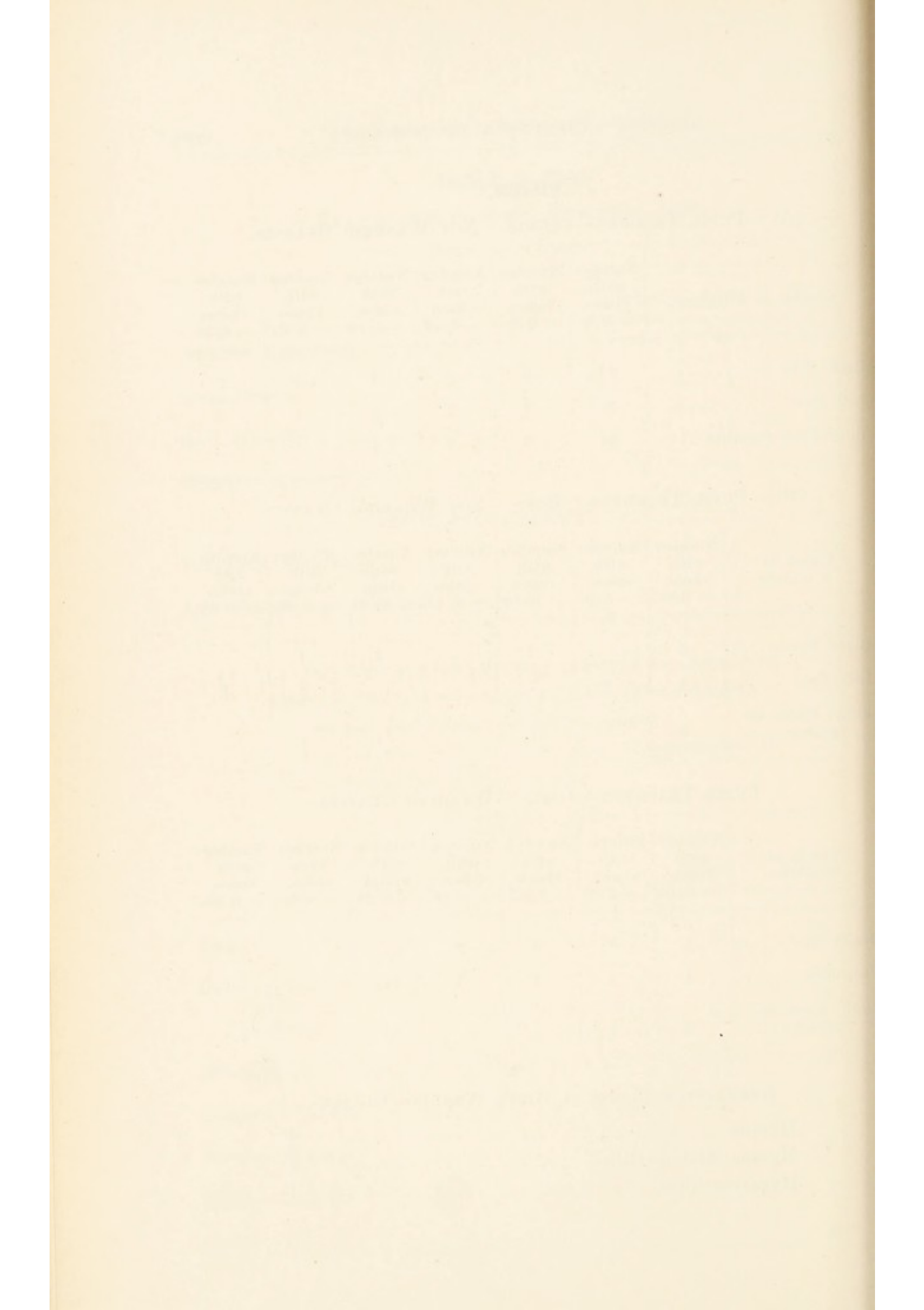
Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision = 6/36	Number with vision = 6/60
Right Eye	6	..	1	..	1	1	..
Left Eye	4	3	..	..	..	1	1
Both Eyes together	6	1	..	..	1	1	..

PUPIL TEACHERS.—GIRLS.—WEARING GLASSES.

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision = 6/36	Number with vision = 6/60
Right Eye	1	1	1	2	..	..	1
Left Eye	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
Both Eyes together	3	1	..	..	1	1	..

REFRACTIVE ERROR IN GIRLS WEARING GLASSES.

Myopia	4
Myopic Astigmatism	1
Hypermetropia	1



SECTION IV.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

SECTION IV
VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

SECTION IV.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1909.

Swine Fever.

An outbreak of this disease occurred in a piggery containing forty pigs. The owner reported the sudden death of a young pig and the illness of several others. On post-mortem examination, swine fever of an acute type was found to be the cause of death, and this diagnosis was confirmed by the Veterinary Officer of the Board of Agriculture.

The outbreak was reported to the Board of Agriculture, but prior to their taking the matter in hand other two pigs died; the remaining 37 animals were killed, and the owner was allowed full market value for all animals compulsorily slaughtered.

The carcasses of the 27 pigs in the infected styes were sent to the refuse destructor. The remaining ten pigs, which were free from disease, were slaughtered, and their carcasses disposed of.

The movement of swine on an adjoining piggery was restricted for some time, but the disease was confined to the original centre. The source of infection was not discovered in this outbreak, although careful inquiries were made. Disinfection was carried out as required by the Swine Fever Order of 1908.

**SWINE FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER,
1908.**

The following summary shows the number of movement licenses dealt with under the above Order, and the number of pigs affected:—

	Number of Licenses.	Number of Pigs.
Store Pigs licensed into the Borough	26	381
Fat Pigs licensed into Cattle Market	44	369
Fat Pigs licensed to slaughter-houses in the Borough	298	10,590
Fat Pigs licensed to slaughter-houses outside the Borough	40	248

The number of irregularities in the movement of pigs under the above Order have been few, and trivial in character.

They were chiefly due to ignorance of the regulations governing the movement of swine under license.

Parasitic Mange.

Twelve outbreaks of this disease were dealt with, under the Lancashire Parasitic Mange Order of 1908, during the year 1910.

Twenty-two horses were affected, and forty other horses were stabled with the diseased animals. Six of the diseased horses were destroyed by the owners, owing to the advanced stage of the disease or the small value of the animal; the remaining animals recovered under treatment.

Four of the above outbreaks were reported by the owners; the remaining outbreaks were not reported, but were discovered while the animals were at work.

Proceedings were taken in three cases for failing to notify the existence of the disease, and fines amounting to £5 and costs imposed.

On the 2nd March, 1910, the Council made the following regulations dealing with the disinfection of stables, &c., where this disease had existed.

LANCASHIRE (PARASITIC MANGE) ORDER OF 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the County Borough of Salford, acting by the Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Lancashire (Parasitic Mange) Order of 1908, have made the following :—

REGULATIONS AS TO CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

1.—Any place in the district of the County Borough of Salford, in which a horse, ass, or mule affected with, or suspected of, parasitic mange has been kept, and all utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, harness, clothing, or other things used for or about such horse, ass, or mule, shall as soon as practicable be cleansed and disinfected by and at the expense of the owner, lessee, or occupier of such place as follows :—

- (a) The place shall be swept out, and the sweepings shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with horses, asses, or mules : and
- (b) The floor of the place and all other parts thereof with which such horse, ass, or mule has come into contact shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water ; then

- (c) The same parts of the place shall, as far as practicable, be disinfected, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.
- (d) In the case of a field or other place which is not capable of being so cleansed or disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such field or place be cleansed and disinfected, as far as may be practicable, and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.
- (e) Every utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, harness, clothing, or other thing used for or about such horse, ass, or mule, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used and before being used for any other horse, ass, or mule, be cleansed by being thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured, and subsequently disinfected, in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

2.—Every place, or thing, or part thereof, required by these regulations to be disinfected shall be thoroughly coated or washed with :—

- (a) A one per cent (minimum) solution of chloride of lime containing not less than thirty per cent of available chlorine :
or
- (b) A five per cent (minimum) solution of carbolic acid (containing not less than ninety-five per cent of actual carbolic acid) followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash ; or
- (c) A disinfectant equal in disinfective efficiency to the above-mentioned solution of carbolic acid, followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash.

3.—These regulations shall come into operation on the First day of April, 1910.

Dated this Second day of March, 1910.

L. C. EVANS,
Town Clerk.

NOTE.—If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of the above regulations the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

A person guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and on a further conviction within a period of twelve months for a second or subsequent offence is liable in the discretion of the Court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the fine to which such person is liable under the said Act.

Anthrax.

One case of anthrax occurred in the Borough during the year 1910. The undressed carcase of a cow which had been found dead in a shippon, and was brought to the public slaughter-house for the purpose of being dressed and inspected. A microscopic examination of the blood was made, and anthrax bacilli were found to be present in large numbers. The cow having died in an adjoining Borough, the Board of Agriculture and the Lancashire County Constabulary were at once notified. The carcase was removed to the destructor, and the slaughter-house thoroughly disinfected.

Sheep Dipping (England) Order, 1908.

During the period July 12th to August 31st, 1910, all sheep being removed from the Salford Cattle Market into the area affected by the above order required to be accompanied by a movement license.

During this period 380 licenses were issued affecting the removal of 10,692 sheep, and every endeavour was made to grant the licenses expeditiously to assist the traders who were affected by this Order.

Cattle Market.

The Market has been visited and inspected each market day throughout the year, but no cases of scheduled disease have been discovered or reported.

The number of animals exhibited for sale in the Salford Cattle Market during 1910 is as follows:—

102,766 Cattle.
611,534 Sheep.
7,358 Calves.
369 Pigs.

Lairs and Railway Cattle Docks.

Frequent visits have been made each week to the Lairs and Railway Cattle Docks in the Borough, as required by the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895.

The number of animals which arrived in the Borough during the past year is as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Horses.
By Rail	91,072	621,870	2,298	8,475	613
By Canal Steamer . . .	23,173	33,328	1,109	..	520
TOTAL	114,245	655,198	3,407	8,475	1,133

1875 and 1890, during the year ending December 31st, 1910, is summarised in the following tables:—

Unwholesome Food.

MONTH.	Total Number of Seizur's.	Miscellaneous.										TOTALS.			
		Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Rabbits	Potted Meat.	Hams.	Fowl.	Fish.	Sheeps' Trotters		Cockles	Ban-anas.	
		Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.		Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.
January	83	8,079	1,521	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,800
February	81	7,124	1,489	212	35	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,910
March	107	9,584	1,511	153	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,308
April	66	7,790	1,342	230	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	..	..	10,194
May	69	7,674	1,088	532	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	448	..	10,070
June	51	11,657	410	140	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	12,391
July	33	3,464	534	115	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,183
August	44	4,691	868	360	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,449
September	33	3,990	868	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,914
October	75	7,198	744	824	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,878
November	48	3,337	1,445	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,912
December	51	3,882	910	696	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	5,600
Total	741	78,470	12,730	3,518	835	50	112	130	112	448	84	672	448	..	97,609

Where Seized.	Seizur's.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Rabbits	Potted Meat.	Hams.	Fowl.	Fish.	Sheeps' Trotters	Cockles.	Ban-anas.	Total.
Public Slaughter-houses	638	75,178	12,730	412	835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,155
Private "	88	3,292	..	3,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,398
Shops	13	..	..	..	..	50	112	130	112	448	..	..	448	1,300
Triperies	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	84
Railway Station	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	..	672

In these tables the term seizure includes all cases where diseased or unsound food was discovered in the course of routine inspection and was surrendered by the owners thereof, and also cases where inspection was requested by the owners of diseased carcasses, &c.

The total number of seizures was therefore 741, weighing 97,609 lbs., and this amount was condemned for the following causes:—

No. of Seizures.	Cause of Seizure.	Weight in lbs.
297	Tuberculosis	69,609
149	Asphyxiation	8,635
66	Decomposition	5,286
37	Congestion	1,027
35	Dropsy	2,662
30	Swine Fever	600
26	Fluke Disease	663
21	Injured	2,451
8	Hydatids	189
8	Abscess	311
8	Tumour (Non-malignant)	123
8	Pneumonia	901
7	Septicæmia	991
6	Actinomycosis	190
6	Septic Pericarditis	217
6	Pleurisy	149
5	Peritonitis	330
4	Nephritis	1,161
3	Mastitis	80
2	Immature	60
2	Emaciation	40
2	Fevered	650
1	Osteo Sarcoma	30
1	Anthrax	1,008
1	Enteritis	200
1	Hepatitis	26
1	Emphysema	20

The large number of seizures for asphyxiation is accounted for by the fact that a considerable number of animals are suffocated in transit, and these carcasses are taken by the owners to the public slaughter-house at the Cattle Market.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

As will be seen from the foregoing tables tuberculosis has been the disease most frequently dealt with, and seeing that the public slaughter-house has the most "seizures" against it, a word of explanation is required.

The public slaughter-house is the only slaughter-house where cows are killed, bullocks and heifers being slaughtered in the private slaughter-houses.

Many of these cows are poor ones, often being those which are sent to the public slaughter-house from the Cattle Market, where they have been detected as either clinically tuberculous or very emaciated, and not fit to be exposed for sale in a live market.

Aged, emaciated cows are also sent direct to this slaughter-house by dealers and local farmers, when they suspect the animals to be diseased.

The post-mortem examinations of the carcasses of these animals have given one much useful information.

Tubercular ulceration of the intestines has been found to be quite common in these aged animals; also advanced tuberculosis of the lungs.

There is little doubt that the great majority of "open" cases of tuberculosis in bovines are in aged animals, and as legislation in regard to this disease does not appear to be very close at hand, it would undoubtedly, in my opinion, tend to materially check the spread of tuberculosis if an age limit could be put on

bovines; all cattle being fattened and slaughtered at, say, not later than their sixth year unless they were proved to be free from tuberculosis by means of the tuberculin test applied twice yearly.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 19 private slaughter-houses in the Borough, 17 being licensed and two registered. Four of the above are used solely for slaughtering pigs.

The following table gives particulars of the visits and number of carcasses inspected:—

MONTH.	No. of Visits.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Total.
January ..	65	106	98	109	1	314
February ..	68	68	53	109	..	230
March	63	119	95	123	2	339
April	70	85	68	123	3	279
May	75	81	109	199	7	396
June	66	75	54	99	1	229
July	59	50	42	130	2	224
August	66	79	78	191	3	351
September .	57	78	31	103	..	212
October ...	53	92	67	175	..	334
November..	67	140	78	146	..	364
December .	73	96	62	380	1	539
Total ...	782	1,069	835	1,887	20	3,811

In addition to the private slaughter-houses there are three public slaughtering booths situated at the Cattle Market.

The following summary shows the number of animals slaughtered at these slaughter-houses during 1910 :—

718 Cattle.
2,493 Sheep.
34 Calves.
51 Pigs.

The slaughter-houses as a whole are well conducted, but the position and construction of several are very unsatisfactory.

Cowsheds.

There are seven shippens in use in the Borough, accommodating 195 cows, being two shippens less than in 1909. In one instance the occupier of the shippen gave up cow-keeping, and the shippen has since been pulled down. In the other instance the owner took premises with a larger and better shippen, and has discontinued the use of the old one. These two shippens were far from ideal places, and would have been dealt with last year except for the fact that these changes were then under consideration. Sixty-one visits have been made, and the cows carefully examined, especial attention being paid to the condition of the cows' udders. The condition of the cows throughout the year has been good, and no case of tuberculosis of the udder has been discovered, but one cow, which had only been recently purchased by the cowkeeper, was found to be affected with tuberculosis, and her removal from the shippen was insisted upon. This cow was ultimately slaughtered at the Manchester Abattoir, and found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis.

Tuberculous Milk.

During the past year 175 samples of milk and cream were submitted to Professor Delepine for examination as to the presence of tuberculosis. 164 of this number were mixed farm milks obtained at the railway stations or from milk carts, 9 were special samples taken from suspected cows during the inspection of farms, and two were samples of cream. In five of the mixed milk samples no report could be given, owing to the death of the experimental animals at too early a date for a diagnosis to be made. Out of the remaining 159 samples, 15 were reported as having been found to cause tuberculosis, being a percentage of 9·4. This is a slight decrease compared with last year, when the percentage was 10·1.

An effort was made last year not to repeat the sampling of milk from farms which had been sampled in previous years with negative results; 130 of the farm samples submitted in 1910 had not been previously examined for tuberculosis by this Authority. The fact that many of these mixed milks came from farmers whose milk had not been previously examined is probably the reason why the percentage of tuberculous milk has remained practically stationary. The two samples of cream were non-tuberculous; this is very satisfactory, and points to the fact that the work done in connection with tuberculous cream last year was effective. The 15 tuberculous samples were obtained as follows: Ten were mixed farm milks supplied to dairymen. Two were milks being supplied to a public institution, but the farms supplying it could not be traced, as it was "accommodation milk," which had been bought from a middleman. Two were milks supplied by two creameries,

each of which was supplied by a large number of farms, and the remaining sample was obtained from a milk cart which had come into the Borough from an outside district.

The ten farms which were known to be supplying tuberculous milk were all inspected, and 226 cows examined, with the result that on six of these farms a cow was discovered affected with tuberculosis of the udder, and in each case the cow was slaughtered in my presence. On three of the farms definite evidence was obtained that a tuberculous animal had gone to the horse slaughterers during the period which elapsed between the taking of the milk sample and the date of inspection. In the remaining case, the farmer was a milch cow dealer, who was changing his stock very frequently, and no trace could be obtained of the source of infection.

The necessity of being on the look-out for tuberculous udders, especially in aged animals, and the chief differences between tuberculosis of the udder and other udder diseases were pointed out in every case to the farmers.

Owing to the presence of tubercle bacilli in the milk supplied to a public institution, the farms whence they had usually received their supply were visited. Six farms were inspected, and 176 cows examined; three of these farms were very unsatisfactory, being in a dirty, insanitary condition, and the cows of a poor class.

The other three farms could be classed as fairly good ones, but they were only small. Owing to this unsatisfactory state, arrangements were then made for changing the supply of milk. Two new farms were visited, and 110 cows inspected, and found satisfactory in every respect. The two tuberculous milks obtained from creameries were dealt with; in one case two farms were

found to be supplying the tuberculous milk, and in each case the offending cow was discovered and slaughtered. In the other case an arrangement was made with the local dairyman to cease purchasing this milk; the Medical Officer of Health for the District was informed, and he took up the investigation.

The tuberculous sample obtained from a milk cart was traced to its source, and here a cow with a tuberculous udder in an advanced stage of the disease was discovered and slaughtered immediately. The removal of these tuberculous animals from herds of dairy cattle is of great value to the farmers, because observations made at the post mortem examinations have shown that these animals are often in an advanced stage of the disease, and are disseminating tubercle bacilli throughout the cow shed from open lesions in the lungs and bowels.

One of our leading milk dealers has submitted to me a report made by a Veterinary Surgeon upon the farms from which he obtains his milk supply.

On 34 farms examined, the number of cows was 825, or an average of 24 per farm.

In every instance the health of the cows is stated to be "good," and in no case tubercle of the udder was discovered. The shippons are described as being "excellent" in 9 cases, "good" in 18 cases, "not very good" in 3 cases, "not good" in 3 cases, and "bad" in 1 case. The air space is described as being satisfactory in all but 9 cases. The water supply and general surroundings are described as being satisfactory in all cases. The light and ventilation of the shippons on the whole is not even so satisfactory as the air space.

It is to be regretted that all our large milk dealers do not follow a similar practice, as this would undoubtedly lead to a very great improvement in the milk supply.

SECTION V.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, AND
SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

VOLUME OF THE HEALTH VISITORS AND
SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES

SECTION V.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, AND SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Work of the Lady Health Visitors.

The work of the Health Visitors previously described has been continued, and the figures below give the result of their inquiries. The death rates are not comparable with the rates given elsewhere for the Borough for the year 1910, as the Health Visitors' figures are confined to infants born during 1909, and watched until they are 12 months old.

FEEDING OF INFANTS BORN IN 1909, VISITED AND
WATCHED BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
Breast and other food from Birth	220	26	118.2
Breast 1 month	72	20	277.8
Other Food 5 months			
Breast 2 months	57	11	193.0
Other Food 4 months			
Breast 3 months	46	9	195.6
Other Food 3 months			
Breast 4 months	29	4	138.0
Other Food 2 months			
Breast 5 months	28	9	321.4
Other Food 1 month			
Breast alone	2,883	273	94.7
Other Food entirely	293	99	337.9
Child died under 1 day	42	42	1000.0
Totals	3,670	493	134.3

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR, BORN DURING THE YEAR 1909, AMONG THOSE VISITED
AND WATCHED BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under one month.	Over one and under two months.	Over two and under three months.	Over three and under four months.	Over four and under five months.	Over five and under six months.	Over six and under seven months.	Over seven and under eight months.	Over eight and under nine months.	Over nine and under ten months.	Over ten and under eleven months.	Over eleven and under twelve months.	TOTAL.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
Premature Birth ..	60	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	18.5
Congenitl. Malform.	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	3.0
Debility & Atrophy.	22	13	13	10	4	2	4	2	1	..	3	..	74	20.2
Lung Disease.....	11	8	7	10	15	6	9	6	11	12	12	6	113	30.8
Tubercular Disease ..	..	..	1	1	3	2	6	5	3	1	3	4	29	7.9
Enteritis	4	3	1	8	2	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	24	6.5
Diarrhoea	3	5	8	5	1	6	4	2	1	2	1	5	43	11.7
Convulsions	10	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	25	6.8
Measles .....	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	4	3	14	3.8
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2	..	1	10	2.7
Overlaid	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1.9
Other Causes	26	9	7	5	3	1	3	6	2	6	1	6	75	20.4
Totals	148	49	42	42	31	26	30	27	22	24	27	25	493	134.3

Total Number of Infants, 3,670.

Among the 3,670 children observed, there were 136 illegitimate children; of these 29 died, 25 removed out of the district, and were lost sight of, and 82 lived to the age of 12 months. The Health Visitors, who are partly paid by the Ladies' Public Health Society and partly by the Corporation, have continued the work (which was set out in detail in a previous report) of educating mothers in the proper care of their infants, and making general sanitary inspections. This work has been supervised by the Lady Superintendents, who so kindly give their services for this purpose, and by Miss Birch, the Lady Inspector, who has special charge of this work. The work done in connection with ordinary Sanitary Inspection is detailed in the following table:—

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS FOR YEAR 1910.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Cottages in District.	Total Number of Visits.	Houses Dirty.	Houses Dilapidated.	Houses Overcrowded.	Houses Lime-washed.	Sanitary Nuisances.	Number of Complaints forwarded to Health Department.
St. Simon's	1,389	3,991	233	2	9	141	59	70
Silk Street	1,390	4,678	336	104	10	145	332	248
Greengate	1,449	3,076	154	..	3	31	44	271
Adelphi	1,065	3,651	108	12	11	80	204	338
Ellor Street	3,188	3,998	9	5	10	436	55	73
Ordsall	2,396	4,429	279	..	10	267	108	111
Cross Lane	2,183	4,742	1	..	3	79	169	169
Docks	1,473	4,132	384	64	2	354	96	39
Regent Road	2,170	3,794	25	3	3	226	15	43
Whit Lane	3,250	4,649	197	22	8	51	186	82
Higher Broughton ..	1,877	3,315	231	18	..	56	134	17
Lower Broughton ..	2,074	5,017	117	27	2	177	236	164
Totals	23,904	49,472	2,074	257	71	2,043	1,638	1,625

Midwives Act.

There are 56 midwives on the register in Salford ; three are in public institutions, and one is not practising.

The qualification of these midwives is as follows :—

St. Mary's Hospital	21
Central Midwives Board	8
London Obstetrical Society	8
In bona-fide Practice prior to 31st July, 1901	19
Total	56

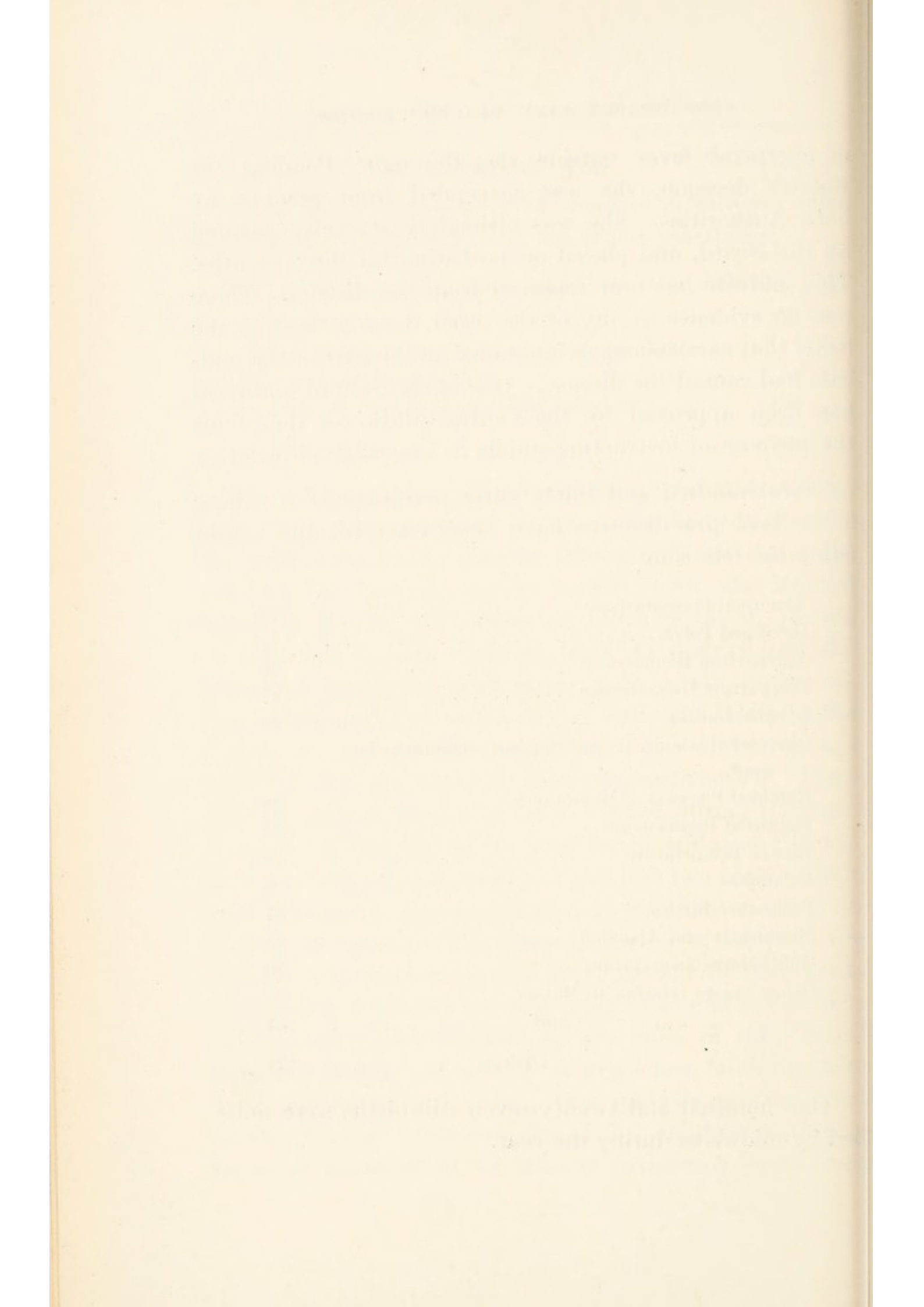
The midwives are regularly visited, and their books, instruments, etc., inspected by the Lady Inspector, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and the midwives are encouraged to consult with the Medical Officer of Health when cases of difficulty arise. During the year one midwife removed from the district, one discontinued practising, and seven were newly registered. The total number of births during 1910 was 6,594 ; 4,984 of these, or 75·6 per cent, were attended by midwives, and 1,610, or 24·4 per cent, by medical practitioners. There were 24 cases of puerperal fever notified during the year, of which 15 occurred in the practice of midwives ; eleven midwives had one case each, and two had two cases. These were thoroughly inquired into, and every care taken to prevent the spread of the disease. In one of the cases the midwife was suspended and reprimanded by the Local Supervising Authority for neglecting to attend her patient for the full period required by the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and also, in consequence, failing to take the temperature and pulse. One midwife was reported to the Central Midwives Board by another Authority for an infringement of the rules in connection with a case

of puerperal fever outside the Borough. Pending the Board's decision, she was suspended from practice by both Authorities. She was ultimately severely censured by the Board, and placed on probation for three months. This midwife has now removed from the district. There was no evidence in any of the other cases to lead to the belief that carelessness or ignorance on the part of the midwife had caused the disease. One of the Salford midwives has been approved by the Central Midwives Board for the purpose of instructing pupils in practical midwifery.

Five hundred and thirty three notifications of calling in medical practitioners have been received, the causes being the following :--

Abnormal Presentations	53
Deformed Pelvis.....	11
Antepartum Hæmorrhage.....	26
Postpartum Hæmorrhage	17
Uterine Inertia.....	20
Obstructed labour, or requiring instrumental assistance	70
Retained Placenta or Membranes.....	38
Ruptured Perinæum	53
Rise of Temperature	18
Eclampsia	1
Premature Birth.....	47
Miscarriage and Abortion.....	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	36
Other causes relating to Mother	65
" " " Child	63
Totals.....	533

One hundred and twenty-seven still-births were notified by midwives during the year.



SECTION VI.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 11
GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

SECTION VI.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The staff of the Department consists of an Assistant Medical Officer, a Veterinary Surgeon, and 16 Inspectors, including two Lady Inspectors. There are also 12 Health Visitors working jointly with this Department and the Ladies' Public Health Society.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—The systematic inspection of the Borough was conducted during the year 1910 on the same lines as in previous years. The result of the inspections may be gathered from a perusal of the "Register of Work Done," which is to be found at the end of this section of the report. It shows that the number of complaints received at the office of the Department was 3,137, as compared with 3,376 received in 1909, also that 14,575 dwelling-houses were inspected during the year. The details of each section of the work will be found under the special heading.

Housing of the Working Classes.

The demolition, or remodelling, of back to back houses has been steadily carried on during the year. Closing Orders were issued by the Borough Council in respect of 117 houses, and 99 houses were closed voluntarily by the owners. 124 houses were remodelled and made satisfactory, 563 new houses have been erected in the Borough during the year, and 125 have been demolished. In 1901

there were 2,858 back to back houses : of these, 2,733 have been remodelled or demolished, leaving 125 still to be dealt with.

Alteration of Privy Middens and Pail Closets to Water Closets.

This alteration, under the 1899 Salford Corporation Act, has been steadily progressing. During the year 456 pail closets have been altered to water closets, and the Corporation has contributed £2 per closet towards the cost of these alterations. 1,296 privy middens have also been converted to water closets entirely at the expense of the owners of the property. Since this work commenced, 19,964 privy middens and 4,714 pail closets have been converted or demolished, so that, whereas in 1899 there were 8,845 pail closets, 20,750 privy middens, and 15,200 water closets, at the close of 1910 the numbers were :—

786 Privy Middens.

4,131 Pail Closets.

42,414 Water Closets + (563 at new houses).

The loan of £2,500 obtained for the purpose of contributing towards the cost of owners converting pail closets to water closets having almost been expended, the Corporation applied for a further loan of £2,500, and this amount was sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced with owners during the past few years in obtaining the provision of *suitable* receptacles for household refuse ; new Bye-laws have now been adopted for the provision of proper metallic ash receptacles, and they will be enforced as necessity arises.

Common Lodging Houses.

There were 28 Common Lodging Houses on the register at the end of the year, including the Model Lodging House in Bloom Street; six are in the Crescent Ward, ten in Islington, one in Ordsall, one in St. Matthias', one in St. Paul's, three in St. Thomas', and six in Trinity Wards. These houses contain 203 rooms, with 1,211 beds. The average number of beds occupied per night were 932 beds for males and 7 for females. 1,477 inspections were made during the day time and 39 in the night time. Three applications for registration were refused, as the premises were unsuitable for use as Common Lodging Houses.

These Lodging Houses have been kept in good and clean condition during the year, and the Bye-laws have been observed. There are some houses registered which are unsuitable for their purpose, but, unfortunately, so long as the keepers avoid offences against the Bye-laws there is no legal power to revise the register. The Lodging House accommodation is ample for the needs of the Borough, and no overcrowding has taken place. There were three prosecutions for non-compliance with the Bye-laws, and fines to the amount of 22s. and costs were imposed.

Houses Sub-let in Lodgings.

There are 240 houses let in apartments in the Borough; these contain 1,309 rooms. 79 houses were registered during the year and 66 were discontinued. The houses referred to under this heading are houses of a rent of £16 per annum or less, in which not less than two lodgers are accommodated. It also includes houses which are let off in rooms to various tenants, and in that

case some houses of larger rental come under the regulations. The registration of these houses gives us power to inspect them at any time. They have been inspected from time to time, and they have received 724 inspections in the day time and 66 inspections at night. There were 10 prosecutions for allowing Sub-let Houses to be overcrowded, and fines amounting to 17s. 6d. and costs were imposed.

A new code of Bye-laws has been adopted, but they only came into operation towards the end of the year.

Seamen's Lodging Houses,

There are 15 Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough, containing 73 rooms and 179 beds; this is five less than last year. There have been 24 applications for renewals and new licenses; four of these have been refused, and five have been given up during the year. The Bye-laws in force regulating these houses have been carried out, and the houses generally kept in good and clean condition. 900 visits have been made during the day-time, and 38 visits during the night-time. Unfortunately in the neighbourhood of the Docks, where these houses are required, the property existing at the time of the completion of the Ship Canal was generally small, and consequently not well suited to the purpose of Seamen's Lodging Houses. No houses have been erected specially for this purpose.

Workshops.

The inspection of the workshops in the Borough has been carried on by the District Inspectors and the Lady Inspector of Workshops. In matters of cleanliness there is still great room for improvement; many defects

in this respect have been found, and in each case the tenant of the workshop has been cautioned. There have been several cases of overcrowding during the year, and there is still too little attention paid to the more important matter of ventilation.

Re **OUTWORKERS.**—The women outworkers' premises are visited by the Lady Inspector of Workshops, and those of the men by the District Inspectors. This year the number of wrong addresses sent has been excessive, and in consequence much time has, of necessity, been wasted in ascertaining the correct addresses. Where a mistake of this kind has occurred, the outworker has been asked to see that the correct address is noted in the books of his or her employer. Where infectious diseases and phthisis have occurred in outworkers' dwellings, the usual precautions, with respect to the prevention of the infection of the work, have been taken.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

A.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories..... (Including Factory Laundries)...	32	8	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	1,400	40	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	..	..	..
Total	1,432	48	..

B.—Defects Found.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)		
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)			
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act—*</i>						
Want of cleanliness	48	48	..	..
Want of ventilation.....	8	8	..	..
Overcrowding	2	2	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .....	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	3	3	..	..
Sanitary accommo- dation	{	insufficient	14	7
		unsuitable or defective ...	53	44
		not separate for sexes	9	8
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>						
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) .....	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).....	39	39	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relat- ing to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) .....	..	..	..	..
Total	176	159	..	..

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.						
	Lists received from Employers.					Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Authorities.					Number of Inspectors of Outworkers' premises.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made, S. 110.	Prosecutions, S. 109, 110.			
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.			Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Authorities.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to keep lists.	Failing to permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.								(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Lists	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors.						Work- men.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)							(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wearing Apparel--																				
1. Making, &c.	5	..	46	3	2	13	505	51	..	..	..	..	493	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
2. Cleaning and washing	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, lace curtains and nets
Artificial flowers
Nets, other than wire nets....
Tents
Sacks	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and upholstery	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur pulling
Feather sorting
Umbrellas, &c.	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c..
Paper bags and boxes
Basket making
Brush making	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and tennis balls
Stuffed toys
File making
Electro plate
Cables and chains
Cart gear
Locks, latches and keys
Anchors and grapnels
Pea picking
Total	8	..	48	3	2	13	531	51	..	..	..	..	520	2	..	..	..	1	..	..

D.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Tenement Workshops	14
Domestic Workshops	189
Laundries	25
Workshop Bakehouses.....	286
Other Workshops	574
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	1,088

E.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	13
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5). {	71
Notified by H.M. In- spector	52
Reports of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .....	..
Other.....	..
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	..
In use at the end of the year.....	7

F.—ADDITIONAL SANITATION FOR RETAIL BAKEHOUSES,
SECTIONS 97—102.

Number of such premises in the district, 286.

Note to their sanitary condition. Ground floor bakehouses—Good.

Underground— „ —Satisfactory.

Action taken as to retail bakehouses in 1910, 39.

Action taken.	No. of Defects found.	Notices served.	Legal Proceedings.	Defects remedied.	Remarks.
As to Closets, &c., Sec. 97	2	..	..	2	
As to Water Cisterns, Sec. 97 . . . . .	..	..	..	..
As to Drain Openings, Sec. 97	2	..	..	2	
As to Limewashing, &c., Sec. 97 ..	35	4	..	35	
As to Sleeping Places, Sec. 100 ...	..	..	..	..

Any proceedings under Section 98 as to retail bakehouses sanitarily unfit, Nil.

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

Number of such premises in district, 7 certified.

Number certified by District Council under Section 101 (2) in 1910, Nil.

BAKEHOUSES, 1910.

Registered	286
Added to Register	35
Discontinued	53
Number of Underground Bakehouses Certified by Authority	7
Total Number of Ovens	326
Employees—Males	251
Females	277
Notices Served	5

MILKSHOPS.—There were 713 milkshops on the register at the end of 1910. 34 were discontinued during the year, and 89 newly registered. 329 visits were made during the year. One case of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria occurred in milkshops during 1910. These were removed to the Sanatorium, and precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—956 samples have been purchased for analysis during the year, and 21, or 2·2 per cent, of those proved to be adulterated. 523 of these samples were obtained in a semi-official manner, in order to find out fraudulent dealers, especially in the sale of butter and margarine. The greatest amount of adulteration was found in milk, 4·78 per cent of the samples being adulterated. Ten milk dealers were prosecuted, eight were fined 37s. 6d. and costs, one case was withdrawn on payment of costs, and the remaining case was dismissed. The butter sample found adulterated was a test sample, the official sample taken after was found to be pure. One cheese sample was found to be adulterated. This was returned as margarine cheese, and the stock was all sold out. A caution was issued.

At the Ladywell Hospital, the milk contract required that the fat should not be less than 3 per cent during the months of March, April, May, and June, and 3·75 per cent during the rest of the year. The dealer supplying the Hospital had greater difficulty than ever in finding farmers who could maintain this standard, although the same dealer and farms have easily met our requirements in previous years. This resulted in the conditions for the new contract being altered, so that the dealer is now required to supply milk guaranteed to contain at least 3·5 per cent of fat.

Shop Hours Acts.

The Barbers' Shops are subject to a special Closing Order, and this appears to have been generally well observed. One barber and hairdresser was prosecuted for remaining open after hours; he was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

Smoke Nuisance.

Particulars as to smoke nuisances caused by firms during the year 1910, and dealt with by the Health Committee :—

38 notices were issued under the Public Health Act.

14 firms were summoned by the Health Committee for smoke nuisance during the year 1910, and fined in the aggregate £9.

During the year 1910, 4,638 smoke observations have been made, as against 4,304 in the year 1909, and 4,250 in the year 1908. 460 stokers and others were cautioned by the Inspector for negligence in firing the furnaces under their charge; at the same time, 64 firms were reported to, and dealt with by, the Health Committee; also 460 cautionary notices were issued to firms with a table of smoke observations taken from their chimneys.

A locomotive engine on one of the railways has been the cause of a nuisance, and the Company were summoned and fined costs only.

Several chimneys have been raised during the year in connection with small workshops and bakehouses.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HALF-HOURLY OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Minutes of Black Smoke emitted in half-an-hour.	No. of Observations taken.	Percentage to Total.
No Black Smoke	2,146	46·3
One Minute	1,678	36·2
Two Minutes	415	8·9
Three Minutes	335	7·2
Over Three Minutes	64	1·4
Total Observations taken ...	4,638	100·0

Pig Keeping.

Complaints were received in two instances of nuisances arising from the keeping of pigs.

Representations were made to the owners in both cases, and the pigs were removed.

Manure Receptacles, and Removal of Manure and other Offensive Matter.

The Bye-laws with respect to receptacles for manure and the weekly removal of manure, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter, which came into operation towards the end of 1909, have been enforced during the past year, and special attention has been paid to stable yards where manure quickly accumulates and where no receptacle is provided.

The onus of providing manure receptacles was resented at first by the occupiers of stable yards, but they

are beginning to realize their responsibility in the matter, and in most cases they have been able to persuade the owners themselves to erect proper receptacles.

During the year 102 have been provided.

The Bye-laws as regards the regular removal of manure have been well observed.

Claremont Estate.

A petition was received in November from a great number of the tenants on this Estate respecting the unsatisfactory condition of the roads and passages. An inspection was made, and many of them were found to be out of repair and very unsatisfactory; the cleansing of them appeared to be carried out in a very inefficient manner. The Health Committee considered the question, and afterwards referred it to the Highways Committee, who, I understand, have given instructions for the matter to be dealt with under the Private Street Works Act, and the plans, &c., are now in course of preparation.

Offensive Trades.

One soap works and one oil and tallow works have been added to the register since the previous year.

One application was made for the registration of certain premises for the purpose of gut scraping, but the application was refused.

There were a number of complaints received during August of this year of nuisances arising in the vicinity of Eccles New Road, Weaste Road, Weaste Lane, and Tootal Road.

A series of observations were taken during the day and at night.

It was found that the smells were intermittent, and were given off when the wind was blowing in a southerly direction across Eccles New Road. They were traced to several sources, as follows, each of which appeared at times to give rise to a nuisance :—

- (a) A works in the Davyhulme district, where a process is carried on dealing with grease and oil, was one of the most serious offenders, the effluvia given off being very offensive.
- (b) A works in the Weaste district, which also occasionally emitted very pungent fumes.
- (c) The Salford Sewage Works, from which smells arose from the sprays over the filter beds, and to a lesser extent from the settling tanks.

The Ship Canal itself was probably the cause of some nuisance during the warmer weather.

The Davyhulme District Council, and the firm in that district who were the cause of the most serious nuisance, were at once communicated with, and that Council caused a notice to be served upon the firm, and steps were at once taken to find a means of remedying the nuisance. Alterations at these works are at the present time being carried out at a considerable expense, and the nuisance has undoubtedly been abated to a great extent.

With regard to the offending works in our own district, more care is now being taken to prevent any nuisance arising, and as regards the sewage works, I understand that some alteration has been made in treating the sewage, and in both cases the results are satisfactory.

Pendleton Relief Sewer.

Serious complaints have been received from time to time from inhabitants of the Seedley district, in consequence of the inadequacy of the sewers in that district.

A scheme for the provision of a new relief sewer was passed by the Town Council on the 3rd February, 1909, and application to borrow the amount necessary to carry out the scheme was made on the 21st June, 1909. The Local Government Board inquiry was held on the 21st September, 1909, but the Board withheld their sanction. No doubt but for the Board withholding their sanction, the scheme would have been carried through by now.

During heavy rains the cellars of the premises on the North side of Liverpool Street become completely flooded, and there can be no doubt that considerable danger to health is caused thereby.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.--The following is a list of the offensive trades in the Borough.

Nature of Trades.	Borough.	Discontinued.	Newly Registered.
Tripe Dressing	8	1	..
Soap Works	4	..	1
Oil and Tallow	2	..	1
Tanneries	1	..	..
Varnish and Tar	1	..	..
Skin Mat Makers	2	..	..
Rubber Works .....	..	..	..
Gut Scrapers	3	..	..
Total	21	1	2

Canal Boat Acts.—

Number of canal boats inspected	1,151
Number of canal boats conforming to Acts	1,054
Number of canal boats with one or more infringements ..	97
Total number of infringements	125
Registration .....	..
Notification of change of master.....	..
Absence of certificates	2
Marking	12
Overcrowding	12
Separation of sexes	1
Cleanliness	22
Ventilation	1
Ventilators obstructed	17
Painting	7
Provision of water vessel	1
Removal of bilge water .....	..
Boats defective and leaking	25
Stove pipe defective	12
Admittance of Inspector .....	..
Notification of infectious disease .....	..
Dilapidation	13
Certificates not identifying owners .....	..
Loading manure without tight bulkheads .....	..
Number of notices served	14

Other steps taken to secure compliance: 3 letters were written to the owners, and 38 calls were made on owners.

Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection—none.

Legal proceedings were taken in one instance as follows:—

For overcrowding, summons withdrawn on payment of costs, 3s., the overcrowding having been discontinued.

One Captain used abusive and threatening language to the Inspector in the execution of his duty. The Town Clerk wrote a letter of warning, and the Captain sent a written apology.

Number of boats on register. Not a Registration Authority.

Canal boats registered to carry	4705
Men found on the boats	1768
Women found on the boats	669
Children under 12 years found on the boats	680

Surprise visits were made at 6 a.m. to six canal boats for the detection of non-separation of sexes and overcrowding. During the year a child, aged 7 months, died suddenly from catarrh and teething.

DRAINAGE INSPECTION.—The testing and examination of all existing drainage is carried out by this Department. Three Inspectors and four labourers are kept continually at work examining drainage, and the following table gives the detailed results of their labours:—

Number of tests made	909
„ applications from householders	55
„ houses affected by the tests	2,262
„ notices and reports issued	489
„ notices and reports complied with	486
„ drain inlets opened and cleared	1,893

INSANITARY CONDITIONS FOUND.

Defects.

Number of drains wholly and partly choked	461
„ drains defectively constructed.....	763
„ gully traps badly laid	164
„ drains defectively trapped	112
„ waste pipes defectively trapped or connected to drains	39
„ downspouts connected to drains	42
„ soil pipes with leaking joints or defectively ventilated	38
„ defective water closets	134
Total defects	1,753

RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS AND THE CONSTRUCTION
OF NEW DRAINS.

Number of tests applied	3,042
„ houses affected	2,857
„ passage drains (tests)	44

Mode Wheel Ambulance and Disinfecting Station.

STAFF.—The work of this department is supervised by an Inspector, who devotes part of his time only to this work. Under his control there are seven drivers, one of whom is resident at the station, five disinfectors, one of whom attends to the steam disinfecting machines, and two labourers who clean the public conveniences in the Borough. There are eight horses, four ambulances, and four bedding vans. The disinfecting machines are two large Goddard, Massey and Warner's high pressure stoves.

The following are the details of the work carried out during the year :—

SALFORD CASES.—1,106 journeys were made by the ambulances ; 444 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing. 1,619 houses were disinfected, involving the disinfection of 3,942 rooms. 2,949 bundles of clothing were disinfected by steam at the station.

OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—525 journeys were made by the ambulances ; 94 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing ; 446 bundles of clothing have been disinfected by steam at the Station. 6 journeys were also made for the removal of cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority ; disinfection has been carried out on 9 ships stationed at the Manchester Ship Canal, and 50 bundles of clothing and bedding have been disinfected. 368 journeys were made for the removal of convalescent cases from the Ladywell Sanatorium to their homes.

SALFORD CASES AND OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—2,068 journeys were made during the year, delivering disinfected bedding and clothing.

88 bundles of clothing and bedding were destroyed at the owners' request.

NEW DISINFECTOR.—Owing to the breakdown of the steam disinfector at Mode Wheel, and also to pressure of work, it was deemed advisable to obtain an additional disinfector.

A new one, similar to the existing one, was obtained from Messrs. Goddard, Massey and Warner, Nottingham.

Discharge of Convalescent Patients.

In order to obviate the exposure to the weather of discharged patients from the Sanatorium, a new vehicle has been purchased, and convalescents are now returned to their own homes.

9 contacts with infectious disease were bathed and their clothing disinfected. Disinfection has been carried out at 2 schools, and also at 26 public institutions in the Borough during the year. 210 books from public and private libraries have been disinfected.

13 midwives were bathed at the station, and their clothing and various instruments disinfected.

28 children in a verminous state were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—There are 19 conveniences in the Borough, under the control of the Health Committee situated :—

- Trinity Market, Salford.
- Liverpool Street, Salford.
- Broughton Lane, Broughton.
- Trafford Road, Salford.
- Pack Horse, Bolton Road, Pendleton.
- Whit Lane, Pendleton.
- Windsor Bridge, Salford.
- Blucher Street, Salford.
- Crescent, Salford.
- Stevenson Street, Salford.
- The Cliff, Broughton.
- Park Lane, Broughton.
- Broad Street, Pendleton.
- Greengate Arch, Salford.
- Everard Street, Salford.
- Eccles New Road, Weaste.
- Broughton Bridge.
- Frederick Road, Pendleton.
- Cross Lane, Salford.

There is also one other convenience, not under the control of the Health Committee, which is cleansed regularly by the Department.

One of the conveniences under the control of the Health Committee has been re-constructed; additional conveniences are now in course of erection.

TABLE G 1.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, 1910.

Wards.	Crescent.	Islington.	Ordsall.	St. Matthias'	St. Paul's.	St. Thomas's.	Trinity.	Total.
Number on Register	6	10	1	1	1	3	6	28
Number added to Register in 1910. . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" removed from " " .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4
Number of Rooms	42	63	7	7	7	19	58	203
" Beds	200	537	40	34	32	89	279	1,211
Average Number occupied each night—Males	133	442	15	23	21	62	236	932
Females .....	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	7
Notices served on Landlords	1	4	..	..	..	1	4	10
" " Keepers	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	6
Number of Day Inspections	341	486	59	50	49	164	328	1,477
" Night " .....	..	28	11	..	..	..	..	39

TABLE G 2.

SAMPLES COLLECTED BY THE INSPECTOR, UNDER THE "SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT," FROM 1875 TO 1910.

	Total.	Milk.	Butter.	Bread and Flour.	Drugs.	Gro- ceries.	Beer and Porter.	Wines and Spirits.	Sun- dries.
1875..	60	37	1	1	1	..	7	4	9
1876..	119	43	2	18	34	17	..	..	5
1877..	390	114	7	159	22	30	18	37	3
1878..	418	197	10	35	31	25	24	70	26
1879..	518	306	16	130	15	28	10	13	..
1880..	506	269	12	48	5	52	71	18	31
1881..	478	376	11	1	..	61	..	8	21
1882..	465	300	7	47	13	3	58	20	17
1883..	497	436	1	29	1	12	..	2	16
1884..	507	359	10	35	7	..	64	11	21
1885..	478	399	21	14	4	13	21	..	6
1886..	483	361	6	21	..	36	1	22	36
1887..	472	355	2	..	..	25	42	43	5
1888..	883	701	6	..	30	83	..	9	54
1889..	832	652	35	..	21	85	15	17	7
1890..	874	591	41	38	24	64	12	49	55
1891..	901	611	20	20	18	134	23	74	1
1892..	853	613	78	31	13	61	7	44	6
1893..	955	855	15	1	..	51	6	27	..
1894..	765	676	50	1	..	35	..	3	..
1895..	767	633	58	7	1	25	..	12	31
1896..	730	419	247	5	..	21	13	20	5
1897..	791	460	236	32	..	24	..	39	..
1898..	771	365	332	16	7	25	..	14	12
1899..	763	338	389	..	5	11	..	..	20
1900..	752	297	327	14	..	33	48	9	24
1901..	760	312	388	10	..	11	26	..	13
1902..	785	296	440	5	..	31	..	..	13
1903..	825	312	355	12	..	70	13	15	48
1904..	826	284	285	6	2	216	1	22	10
1905..	801	325	245	7	..	193	..	16	15
1906..	894	369	237	9	4	237	..	5	33
1907..	890	435	250	5	..	187	..	..	13
1908..	899	417	234	9	8	205	12	..	14
1909..	898	401	263	7	..	209	..	..	18
1910..	956	397	284	10	..	250	..	..	15

TABLE G 2.—*continued.*

PERCENTAGE OF ARTICLES RETURNED AS ADULTERATED.

	Total.	Milk.	Butter.	Bread and Flour.	Drugs.	Gro- ceries.	Beer and Porter.	Wines and Spirits.	Sun- dries.
1875..	66.6	62.1	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	75.0	66.6
1876..	40.3	55.8	50.0	27.8	35.3	17.6	..	..	60.0
1877..	27.4	40.3	28.6	11.3	13.6	6.7	..	97.3	..
1878..	29.9	29.4	10.0	2.9	51.6	4.0	4.2	67.1	..
1879..	12.0	13.1	25.0	5.4	26.6	10.7	10.0	2.3	..
1880..	20.2	25.2	75.0	6.3	..	17.3	11.3	11.1	9.7
1881..	16.3	18.1	9.1	..	..	1.6	..	37.5	23.8
1882..	15.5	19.0	14.3	2.1	53.8	..	1.7	10.0	17.6
1883..	6.6	6.7	..	3.4	..	8.3	..	50.0	6.3
1884..	7.1	2.8	40.0	5.7	57.1	..	..	27.3	61.9
1885..	5.2	4.8	4.8	7.1	..	15.4	..	..	33.2
1886..	3.9	1.1	50.0	..	..	25.0	..	..	8.3
1887..	8.7	9.9	..	..	..	8.0	2.4	7.0	..
1888..	6.3	2.8	100.0	..	26.6	13.3	..	..	20.4
1889..	10.1	7.3	22.8	..	28.5	24.7	..	..	14.2
1890..	5.1	1.9	50.0	..	..	15.6	..	30.6	12.7
1891..	6.1	1.4	35.0	10.0	..	22.3	..	9.4	..
1892..	7.4	4.2	29.5	..	23.1	18.0	..	..	..
1893..	6.6	4.0	26.7	..	..	17.6	..	59.3	..
1894..	1.2	1.1	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895..	2.3	1.2	15.5	..	..	8.0	..	..	..
1896..	4.1	2.4	6.5	..	..	..	..	20.0	..
1897..	4.3	4.3	4.2	..	..	..	..	7.7	..
1898..	1.9	1.6	1.8	..	2.9	..	..	7.1	..
1899..	3.9	2.4	4.4	..	100.0	..	..	..	..
1900..	3.7	3.4	0.9	..	..	..	25.0	33.3	4.2
1901..	1.7	2.9	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902..	1.1	1.7	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903..	0.6	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
1904..	3.6	3.5	2.1	..	..	0.9	..	54.5	..
1905..	1.9	2.5	1.6	..	..	..	..	12.5	6.6
1906..	1.7	3.5	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..
1907..	0.5	0.7	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908..	0.9	1.7	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909..	0.6	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910..	2.2	4.8	0.3	..	..	0.4	..	..	..

TABLE G 3.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED AND HOUSES DEMOLISHED IN 1910.

Wards.	Houses erected.	Houses demolished.
Kersal	140	—
Albert Park	21	—
Grosvenor	—	—
St. Matthias'	24	36
Trinity	—	4
Crescent	—	44
Islington	1	10
Regent	—	—
Ordsall	—	9
Trafford	—	—
Charlestown	67	16
St. Thomas'	2	4
St. Paul's	—	—
Seedley	147	—
Weaste	5	—
Hope	156	2
	<u>563</u>	<u>125</u>

TABLE G 4.

PRIVY MIDDENS AND PAIL CLOSETS CONVERTED TO
WATER CLOSETS IN 1910.

Wards.	
Kersal	45
Albert Park	8
Grosvenor	33
St. Matthias'	48
Trinity	4
Crescent	22
Islington	43
Regent	347
Ordsall	98
Trafford	383
Charlestown	237
St. Thomas'	68
St. Paul's	138
Seedley	55
Weaste	165
Hope	58
	1,752

TABLE G 5.

HOUSES PROVIDED WITH THE DIFFERENT FORM OF CONVENIENCE,
FOR THE YEAR 1910.

	1910.		1899.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Water Closet ...	42,977	89·7	15,200	34·0
Midden Privy ...	786	1·7	20,750	46·3
Pail Closet	4,131	8·6	8,845	19·7

TABLE G 6.

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1910.

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs		
			£	s.	d.
Selling to complainant milk not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded	10	6 fined with costs	1	17	6
		2 fined costs only			
		1 withdrawn on payment of costs			
		1 dismissed			
Permitting dense smoke to be emitted from chimneys of works	2	Fined with costs	2	0	0
		Do. do. locomotive engines	1		
Neglecting to abate nuisance caused by chimneys sending forth black smoke	11	10 fined with costs	7	0	0
		1 fined costs only			
Master of canal boat making default in complying with regulation as to overcrowding	1	Withdrawn on payment of costs			
Neglecting to carry into effect notices from the Urban Sanitary Authority	10	3 withdrawn on payment of costs	10	5	0
		6 fined with costs			
		1 ordered to abate nuisance			
Keeper of sublet house suffering the same to be overcrowded	10	8 fined with costs	0	17	6
		2 dismissed			
Carried forward	45		£ 22	0	0

TABLE G 6.—*Continued.*

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs.
			£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	45		22 0 0
for keeping unregistered Common Lodging Houses	3	{ 1 fined with costs... } { 2 fined without costs }	1 2 0
for failing to notify cases of parasitic mange and non-separation of affected animals	4	{ 2 fined with costs... } { 2 dismissed..... }	5 0 0
for barbers' and Hairdressers' shop being open after hours, contrary to the Closing Order made under the Shop Hours Act	1	Fined with costs.....	0 2 6
for keeping an unlicensed seamen's lodging house	1	Fined with costs.....	0 2 6
for keeper of seamen's lodging house permitting an unregistered room to be occupied	1	Fined with costs.....	0 5 0
TOTAL.....	55		£ 28 12 0

TABLE G.7.

YEAR 1910.

METEOROLOGY, AND REGISTERED DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM CERTAIN PREVALENT DISEASES, IN EACH FORTNIGHT OF THE YEAR.

Fortnight ending.	Temperature of the Air.			Temperature— 4-feet below ground.	Mean Humidity. Complete Saturation = 100.	Rainfall in Inches.	Deaths Registered from					
	Highest during the Fortnight.	Lowest during the Fortnight.	Mean Temperature.				All Causes.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Diarrhoea.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	
1910	°	°	°	°								
Jan. 15	55.1	33.3	42.5	43.1	95	1.863	145	12	3	31	9	
29	51.2	14.7	33.7	42.2	89	1.806	159	11	2	34	12	
Feb. 12	54.2	21.4	39.8	40.7	96	1.270	172	13	..	45	13	
26	54.9	32.5	42.3	41.3	89	1.044	123	10	2	27	11	
Mar. 12	56.7	33.0	43.6	41.1	86	.605	149	4	1	30	13	
26	57.8	31.8	41.4	41.9	86	.178	140	16	4	35	13	
April 9	60.3	31.2	42.1	42.0	87	.254	161	15	..	44	12	
23	61.6	35.7	46.8	43.5	81	1.282	151	10	1	37	18	
May 7	61.6	37.0	44.8	45.2	80	1.998	146	22	3	34	13	
21	77.4	33.5	52.1	46.4	73	1.443	156	14	3	31	12	
June 4	75.6	43.3	55.0	50.3	73	1.010	144	23	3	23	10	
18	77.4	47.0	60.1	53.3	69	.475	135	17	3	26	14	
July 2	79.1	46.0	57.4	55.3	78	3.595	134	20	2	26	10	
16	77.9	41.5	57.4	54.7	75	1.245	133	15	3	34	15	
30	71.5	46.2	57.6	56.1	75	2.375	139	24	2	26	4	
Aug. 13	76.8	50.5	60.0	56.9	71	.652	124	20	8	15	3	
27	74.3	49.0	59.3	57.6	75	3.470	135	29	20	17	16	
Sept. 10	67.1	45.0	55.3	56.9	77	1.675	129	33	24	17	10	
24	66.1	40.0	52.7	55.7	79	..	139	24	18	26	11	
Oct. 8	71.6	42.3	56.4	55.3	77	1.140	144	21	9	25	8	
22	61.9	38.3	51.0	54.4	80	1.025	132	11	6	30	10	
Nov. 5	56.9	35.0	46.5	52.0	84	2.230	146	9	1	34	15	
19	51.9	31.0	38.8	47.7	86	1.940	161	14	4	44	14	
Dec. 3	43.8	23.5	36.0	45.3	88	.861	174	7	3	64	16	
17	54.4	36.0	47.8	44.3	84	1.452	144	7	2	36	17	
31	51.1	30.0	40.2	44.7	85	.578	123	14	..	22	16	

TABLE G 8.
METEOROLOGY.

TEMPERATURES IN QUARTERS AND YEARS.

TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.

MEAN MAXIMUM.				MEAN MINIMUM.			
	1908.	1909.	1910		1908.	1909.	1910
	°	°	°		°	°	°
1st Quarter..	49·8	49·5	53·2	1st Quarter..	29·3	27·3	30·0
2nd „ ..	66·0	68·3	67·4	2nd „ ..	39·0	38·7	42·0
3rd „ ..	71·2	70·1	70·0	3rd „ ..	46·2	47·1	46·8
4th „ ..	59·5	53·7	53·7	4th „ ..	35·7	32·4	35·3
Year..	61·7	60·4	61·1	Year..	37·5	36·4	38·5

MEAN TEMPERATURE.				MEAN TEMPERATURE— 4 FEET BELOW GROUND.			
	1908.	1909.	1910		1908.	1909.	1910
	°	°	°		°	°	°
1st Quarter..	39·1	37·7	40·7	1st Quarter..	41·8	41·4	41·7
2nd „ ..	50·4	51·0	51·9	2nd „ ..	48·0	48·9	48·5
3rd „ ..	57·8	56·6	57·2	3rd „ ..	57·4	56·1	56·2
4th „ ..	47·1	43·5	44·3	4th „ ..	51·2	48·2	48·6
Year..	48·6	47·2	48·5	Year..	49·6	48·7	48·8

MEAN HUMIDITY.				AMOUNT OF RAINFALL.			
	1908.	1909.	1910		1908.	1909.	1910
1st Quarter..	90	89	90	1st Quarter..	7·33	4·95	6·67
2nd „ ..	74	69	77	2nd „ ..	6·28	5·97	10·05
3rd „ ..	72	76	75	3rd „ ..	9·93	9·91	9·54
4th „ ..	87	89	84	4th „ ..	5·89	11·75	9·11
Year..	81	81	82	Year..	29·43	32·58	35·37

TABLE G 9.

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1910.

No. of Complaints received	3,137
{ Dwelling-houses	14,575
{ Schools	1,277
{ Factories	32
{ Canal Boats	1,151
{ Common Lodging-houses (Day)	1,477
{ " " " (Night)	39
{ Sublet " " (Day)	724
{ " " " (Night)	66
{ Seamen's Lodging-houses (Day)	900
{ " " " (Night)	38
{ Slaughter-houses	357
{ Dairies and Milk-shops	329
{ Shippens	33
{ Piggeries	63
{ Van Dwellings	41
{ Tips	141
{ Workshops (Day)	845
{ " (Night)	..
Inspections of { Domestic Workshops (Day)	63
{ " " (Night)	..
{ Outworkers' Premises	301
{ Premises where food is prepared	52
{ Ice Cream Shops	21
{ Re Offensive Trades	117
{ Re Shop Hours Act (Day)	730
{ " " (Night)	132
{ Re Midwives	135
{ Re Infantile Diarrhœa	..
{ Re Cases of Phthisis	969
{ Small Pox Contacts	16
{ Cholera Contacts	18
{ Anthrax Contacts	13
{ Miscellaneous	11,409
{ Bakehouses	464
{ Laundries	28
{ Urina s { Public	325
{ " { Private	335
{ Re Infectious Disease	3,843
Re-inspections	12,819
Action taken { Notices issued	3,226
{ " uncomplied with	63
{ Letters written	9,469
{ Summonses issued	55
Disinfection—Houses Disinfected	1,619
House Drains { Repaired	567
{ Reconstructed	2,802
{ Trapped	442
{ Slopstone Pipes disconnected from	15
{ Downspouts disconnected from	40

TABLE G 9.—*Continued.*

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—(*Continued.*)

Water Closets ...	{	New, provided	1,752
		Ventilated .....	..
		Soil-pipes ventilated .....	..
		Urinals provided .....	..
		Dwelling-houses	17
Limewashed	{	Cellars .....	..
		Lodging-houses	34
		" " Sub-let	14
		Bakehouses	82
		Slaughter-houses	6
		Dairies and Milkshops	9
		Workshops	37
		Workshops (Domestic) .....	..
		Outworkers' premises	1
		Laundries	3
Closure of	{	Shippons	1
		Urinals	13
		Houses unfit for habitation	117
		Cellars unfit for habitation .....	..
		Lodging-houses	1
		" " Sub-let	79
		Slaughter-houses .....	..
		Workshops	47
		" (Domestic)	6
		Dairies and Milkshops	89
Newly registered	{	Bakehouses	35
		Laundries .....	..
		Second-hand Goods Stores	69
		Offensive Trades	2
		Manure and Refuse	57
		Stagnant Water	15
Accumulations Removed	{	Manure Receptacles provided	102
		Observations taken	4,638
Smoke Nuisance	{	Notices served	38
		Cautionary Notices served	460
Passages and Yards	{	Flagged .....	..
		Repaired	801
		Drained .....	..
Infected Bed : and Clothing	{	Stoved	2,949
		Destroyed	88
Food		Samples purchased for analysis	956
Bad Meat		Seizures made	741
Animals removed from improper situations			13
Overcrowding of dwellings abated			33
Houses repaired, by owners, after notice			1,985
" cleansed			41
Canal Boats painted			10
" defective			30
" repaired			16

BYE-LAWS

MADE BY THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD, ACTING BY THE COUNCIL, WITH RESPECT TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, OR OCCUPIED BY MEMBERS OF MORE THAN ONE FAMILY, IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

Interpretation of Terms.

1.—In these Bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them ; that is to say :—

“ Council ” means the Mayor, Alderman and Burgesses of the County Borough of Salford acting by the Council.

“ Borough ” means the County Borough of Salford.

“ Medical Officer of Health ” means the Medical Officer of Health of the Council or any duly qualified medical practitioner authorised by the Council to act as assistant or deputy Medical Officer of Health for the time being.

“ Inspector of Nuisances ” means the Inspector of Nuisances of the Council, or any person authorised by the Council to act as assistant or deputy Inspector of Nuisances for the time being.

“ Lodging-house ” means a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

“ Landlord ” in relation to a lodging-house means the person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest in the premises) by whom or on whose behalf the lodging-house is let in lodgings or for occupation by members of more than one family, or who for the time being receives, or is entitled to receive, the profits arising from the said letting.

“ Lodger ” in relation to a lodging-house, means a person to whom any room or rooms in the lodging-house may have been let as a lodging or for his use and occupation.

Exempted Houses.

2.—In either of the following cases a lodging-house shall be exempt from the operation of these Bye-laws ; that is to say :—

- (a) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and exclusive of any charge for the use by the lodger of any furniture, is at the rate of not less than *seven shillings per week*.
- (b) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and inclusive of any charge for the use by the lodger of any furniture, is at the rate of not less than *ten shillings per week*.

For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

For the registration of houses so let or occupied.

For the inspection of such houses.

For enforcing the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses.

For the cleansing and limewashing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and courtyards thereof.

For the giving of notices, and for the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

3.—Subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, the landlord of a lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *four hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *twelve years*, and of *two hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *twelve years* to occupy at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose.

4.—Subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, the landlord of a lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *five hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *twelve years*, and of

two hundred and fifty cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *twelve years*, to occupy at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose.

5.—A lodger in a lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *four hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *twelve years* and of *two hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *twelve years* to occupy at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose, and which has been let to the lodger.

6.—A lodger in a lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *five hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *twelve years*, and of *two hundred and fifty cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *twelve years*, to occupy at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose, and which has been let to the lodger.

7.—The landlord of a lodging-house, within a period of seven days after he has been required by a notice in writing signed by the Medical Officer of Health, and duly served upon or delivered to the landlord, to supply the information necessary for the registration of the lodging-house by the Council shall himself, or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, sign and furnish to the Council a true statement of the following particulars with respect to the lodging-house; that is to say :—

- (a) The total number of rooms in the house.
- (b) The total number of rooms let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.
- (c) The manner of use of each room.
- (d) The number, age, and sex of the occupants of each room used for sleeping.
- (e) The Christian name and surname of the lessee of each room, and
- (f) The amount of rent or charge payable by each lessee.

8.—Where the landlord of a lodging-house resides in any part of the premises, the landlord shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, or the Inspector of Nuisances, afford any such officer free access to the interior of the premises for the purposes of inspection.

9.—Where the landlord of a lodging-house does not reside in any part of the premises, every lodger who is entitled to have or to exercise the control of the outer door of the premises shall, at all times, when required by the Medical Officer of Health, or the Inspector of Nuisances, afford any such officer free access to the interior of the premises for the purpose of inspection.

10.—Every lodger in a lodging-house shall, at all times, when required by the Medical Officer of Health, or the Inspector of Nuisances, afford any such officer free access for the purpose of inspection to the interior of any room or rooms which may have been let to the lodger.

11.—Where the Medical Officer of Health, or the Inspector of Nuisances has, for the purpose of inspection, obtained access to the interior of a lodging-house, or to the interior of any room or rooms in such lodging-house, a person shall not wilfully obstruct any such officer in the inspection of any part of the premises, or, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse when required by any such officer to render him such assistance as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of his inspection.

12.—Subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws—

The landlord of a lodging-house shall provide privy accommodation for the lodging-house by means of a water closet, or water closets.

He shall provide such accommodation so that the number of water closets in relation to the greatest number of persons who, subject to the restrictions imposed by any bye-law in that behalf, may at any one time occupy rooms in the house as sleeping apartments, shall be in the proportion of not less than one water closet to every *twelve* persons.

13.—Where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the lodger shall cause the court, courtyard, area, or other open space to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time, as often as may be requisite, for the purpose of keeping the same in a clean and wholesome condition.

14.—Where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the landlord shall, subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, cause the court, courtyard, area, or other open space to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time, as often as is requisite, for the purpose of keeping the same in a clean and wholesome condition.

15.—Subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, the landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every part of the structure of every water closet belonging to the lodging-house to be maintained at all times in good order, and every part of the apparatus of the water closet, and every drain or means of drainage with which the water closet may communicate, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

16.—Where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any water closet belonging to the lodging-house, the lodger shall cause the pan, seat, floor, and walls of the water closet to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time, as often as is necessary, for the purpose of keeping the pan, seat, floor and walls in a clean and wholesome condition.

17.—Where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any water closet, belonging to the lodging-house, the landlord shall, subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, cause the pan, seat, floor, and walls of the water closet to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time, as often as is necessary, for the purpose of keeping the pan, seat, floor, and walls, in a clean and wholesome condition.

18.—Subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, the landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every part of the structure of every ashpit

belonging to the lodging-house to be maintained at all times in good order.

19.—Where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any ashpit belonging to the lodging-house, the lodger shall cause the ashpit to be kept at all times in a wholesome condition.

20.—Where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any ashpit belonging to the lodging-house, the landlord shall cause the ashpit to be kept at all times in a wholesome condition.

21.—A lodger in a lodging-house, or an occupant of any room therein, shall not throw any filth or wet refuse into any ashpit belonging to the lodging-house, and constructed and adapted for use only as a receptacle for ashes, dust, and dry refuse.

22.—Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause the floor of every room which has been let to him to be thoroughly swept once at least in *every day* before twelve o'clock at noon, and to be thoroughly washed once at least in *every week*.

23.—Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause every window, every fixture or fitting of wood, stone or metal, and every painted surface in every room which has been let to him, to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time, as often as may be requisite.

24.—Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed once at least in *every day* before ten o'clock in the forenoon from every room which has been let to him, and shall once at least in *every day* cause every vessel, utensil, or other receptacle for the said filth or refuse to be thoroughly cleansed.

In all cases where the lodging-house is let furnished by the landlord, the landlord shall, for the use of the lodger, provide a sufficient number of suitable impervious vessels, utensils, or other receptacles for the said filth or refuse.

In all cases where the lodging-house is let by the landlord unfurnished, the lodger shall provide such vessels, utensils, or other receptacles.

25.—Where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any staircase, landing, or passage in the lodging-house, the lodger shall cause every part of the staircase, landing, or passage, to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

26.—Where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any staircase, landing, or passage, in the lodging-house, the landlord shall, subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, cause every part of the staircase, landing, or passage, to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as is requisite.

27.—A lodger in a lodging-house shall not cause or suffer any animal to be kept in any room which has been let to the lodger, or elsewhere upon the premises, in such a manner as to render the condition of the room or premises filthy or unwholesome.

28.—Subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, the landlord of a lodging-house shall cause all such means of ventilation as may be provided in, or in connection with, any room or passage in the lodging-house, and in, or in connection with, any water closet belonging to the lodging-house, to be maintained at all times in good order.

29.—In all cases where the lodging-house is furnished by the landlord, the landlord shall cause all bed clothes and bedding, and every bedstead used in such house, to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time, as often as shall be requisite, for the purpose of keeping such bed-clothes, bedding, and bedsteads in a clean and wholesome condition.

In all cases where the lodging-house is let by the landlord unfurnished, the lodger shall cause all bed-clothes and bedding, and every bedstead used in such house, to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time, as often as shall be requisite, for the purpose of keeping such bed-clothes, bedding, and bedsteads in a clean and wholesome condition.

30.—Subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws—

The landlord of a lodging-house shall, in the month of May in every year, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed.

He shall, at the same time, except in such cases as are hereinafter specified, cause the walls of every area, the surface of every ceiling, and the interior surface of every wall of every room, staircase, and passage in the lodging-house, and of every water closet belonging to the premises, to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash.

Provided that the foregoing requirement with respect to lime-washing of the internal surface of the walls of rooms, staircases, and passages shall not apply in any case where the internal surface of any such ceiling or wall is painted, or where the material of or with which that surface is constructed, or covered, is such as to render the lime-washing thereof unsuitable or inexpedient, and where the said surface is thoroughly cleansed, and the paint or other covering is renewed if the renewal thereof be necessary, for the purpose of keeping the premises in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

31.—Subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws—

The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every court and courtyard thereof to be properly paved with a hard, durable, and impervious pavement, evenly and closely laid upon a sufficient bed of good concrete, and sloped to a properly constructed channel leading to a trapped gulley grating, which shall be so constructed and placed as effectually to carry off all rain or waste water from the court or courtyard.

He shall cause the pavement, channel, and grating to be kept at all times in good order, and in proper repair.

32.—Every lodger in a lodging-house shall, except in such cases as are hereinafter specified, cause every window of every room which has been let to him, and which is used as a sleeping apartment, to be opened and to be kept fully opened for *one hour* at least in the forenoon, and for *one hour* at least in the afternoon of every day.

Provided that the lodger shall not be required, in pursuance of this Bye-law, to cause any such window to be opened, or to be kept open, at any time, when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window should be closed, or when any bed in any such room may be occupied by any person in consequence of sickness, or of some other sufficient cause.

33.—Where the landlord of a lodging-house resides in any part of the premises, the landlord, immediately after he has been informed, or has ascertained, that any person in the lodging-house is ill of an infectious disease, shall give written notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health.

34.—Where a lodger in a lodging-house has been informed, or has ascertained, or has reasonable grounds for believing that an occupant of any room which has been let to the lodger is ill of an infectious disease, the lodger shall forthwith give written notice thereof to the landlord, and to the Medical Officer of Health, and verbal or written notice thereof to every other lodger in the lodging-house.

35.—Where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, an order of a Justice has been obtained for the removal from a lodging-house to a hospital, or other place for the reception of the sick, of a person who is suffering from any infectious disease, and is without proper lodging, or accommodation, or lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, the landlord of a lodging-house where the landlord resides in any part of the premises, and the lodger to whom any room whereof the person aforesaid may be an occupant has been let, shall, on being informed of the order, forthwith take all such steps, as are requisite on the part of the landlord and of the lodger respectively, to secure the safe and prompt removal of the said person in compliance with the order, and shall, in and about the removal, adopt all such precautions as, in accordance with any instructions which the landlord and the lodger respectively may receive from the Medical Officer of Health, are most suitable for the circumstances of the case.

36.—Where a duty imposed upon, or a prohibition applied to, the landlord of a lodging-house is by any bye-law expressly imposed or applied, subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, proceedings shall not be taken against the landlord for an offence against the bye-law unless and until the landlord, after service upon him of a notice in writing by the Council requiring him within such reasonable time as is specified in the notice to comply with the bye-law, has failed to comply with the bye-law within the time so specified.

Penalties.

37.—Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing Bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of *five pounds*, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of *forty shillings* for each day after written notice of the offence from the Council :

Provided, nevertheless, that the Justices or Court before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken, in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this Bye-law.

THE COMMON SEAL of the Mayor, Aldermen
and Burgesses of the County Borough of
Salford was, in pursuance of a Resolution of
the Council in that behalf, hereunto affixed
this Tenth day of August, 1910, in the
presence of



L. C. EVANS,
TOWN CLERK.

Allowed by the Local Government Board
this Nineteenth day of September, 1910.

H. C. MONRO,
SECRETARY,



{ Acting on behalf of the said Board under the
authority of their General Order, dated the
Twenty-sixth day of May, 1877.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

At a meeting of the Council of the County and Municipal Borough of Salford, held at the Council Chamber in the Town Hall, Salford, aforesaid, on the third day of August, 1910, in pursuance of Notice duly given and Summons duly served.

WHEREAS the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the County Borough of Salford, acting by the Council, are by Section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875, empowered from time to time to make Bye-laws for the following amongst other purposes, that is to say :—

* * * *

- (4) With respect to water closets, earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connection with buildings.

AND WHEREAS by Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, it is provided that any Bye-laws made under the before-mentioned Section may be made so as to affect buildings erected before the times mentioned in the said Section.

AND WHEREAS by Section 26 of the said Act of 1890, it is provided that where a local authority themselves undertake or contract for the removal of house refuse they may make Bye-laws imposing on the occupier of any premises duties in connection with such removal, so as to facilitate the work which the Local Authority undertake or contract for.

AND WHEREAS by Section 11 of the said Act of 1890, it is provided that the expression "ashpit" in the Public Health Acts, and that Act shall for the purposes of the execution of those Acts and of that Act include any ashtub or other receptacle for the deposit of ashes, faecal matter, or refuse.

Now WE, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the County and Municipal Borough of Salford, being duly met and assembled together, and two-thirds of the whole number of the Council now

being present, do hereby under or by virtue and in pursuance of the powers to us for that purpose given by the said Acts and of every other power enabling us in that behalf, make, order, and ordain the following Bye-laws :—

1.—In the construction of the following Bye-laws, the word “Corporation” means the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Salford acting by the Council.

2.—Any building which is exempt from the operation of the Bye-laws with respect to streets, buildings, and sanitary requirements, which were made by the Corporation on the nineteenth day of January, 1903, and were confirmed by the Local Government Board on the twentieth day of March, 1903, shall be exempt also from the operation of these Bye-laws.

3.—(a) Every person who shall provide an ashpit in connection with a building shall cause such ashpit to consist of one or more movable receptacles, to be constructed of galvanised iron or other suitable impervious material of a sufficient strength and thickness, to be constructed with properly rounded angles, and provided with suitable handles and a properly fitting cover, to be of a capacity not exceeding four cubic feet, or of such less capacity as may be sufficient to contain all dust, ashes, rubbish, and dry refuse which may accumulate during the period not exceeding one week upon the premises for which the ashpit is provided. Provided that where such receptacle or receptacles are placed under a waterproof roof it shall not be necessary to have a cover or covers for such receptacle or receptacles.

(b) In every case where there is in the rear or at the side of the building in connection with which such ashpit is provided a wall or fence within thirty feet of and belonging to such building, and abutting on a back street or other means of access to such building, the person providing such ashpit shall wherever practicable cause it to be placed in or upon such wall or fence in such manner as to admit of being securely closed in and fastened for the prevention of the escape of any of the contents of such ashpit, and also where practicable in such a position and manner that the contents of such ashpit and where

necessary such ashpit can be removed by a person acting on behalf of the Corporation without entering the building or the premises belonging thereto.

Provided that nothing in this Bye-law shall require such ashpit to be placed at a greater distance than thirty feet from the rear wall of the building.

4.—The occupier of any premises in connection with which such ashpit shall have been provided shall deposit all dust, ashes, rubbish and dry refuse in the same, and the said occupier shall, so as to facilitate the removal of such dust, ashes, rubbish, and dry refuse therefrom, place and keep the said ashpit in such a position as to afford ready means of access thereto, and so far as may be practicable to admit of the contents of such ashpit being removed therefrom, and from the premises to which the same may belong, without being carried through any building, and where suitable means exist without entry upon the premises by the person making the removal.

The said occupier shall keep such ashpit at all times as near as practicable to any door, or in or near any opening provided for access to such ashpit, and within any guard or fitting provided for the reception of such ashpit.

Provided that nothing in this Bye-law shall require such ashpit to be placed at a greater distance than thirty feet from the rear wall of the building in connection with which such ashpit is provided.

5.—The occupier of any premises shall not deposit or keep any filth, or any dust, ashes or rubbish, of an offensive, or noxious, or putrescible character within the distance of nine feet from any door or window of a dwelling-house, or in such a situation or in such a manner as to pollute any water supplied for use, or used, or likely to be used, by man for drinking or domestic purposes or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man.

Penalties.

6.—Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing Bye-laws numbered 3 (three), 4 (four), and 5 (five), shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a

continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Corporation.

Provided nevertheless that the Justices or Court before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this Bye-law.

THE COMMON SEAL of the Mayor, Aldermen
and Burgesses of the County Borough
of Salford was in pursuance of a Resolu-
tion of the Council in that behalf
hereunto affixed this twenty-seventh day
of September, One thousand nine
hundred and ten in the presence of



L. C. EVANS,
TOWN CLERK.

Allowed by the Local Government Board
this seventh day of October, 1910.

H. C. MONRO,
SECRETARY.



Acting on behalf of the said Board under
the authority of their General Order,
dated the Twenty-sixth day of May,
1877.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the State of California, and is being furnished to you for your information.



The following is a list of the lands owned by the State of California, and is being furnished to you for your information.

LANDS OWNED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The following is a list of the lands owned by the State of California, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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