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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1918.

BY

C. H. TATTERSALL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JOHN HEYWOOD LTD,
Printers and Publishers, Manchester and London.





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ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

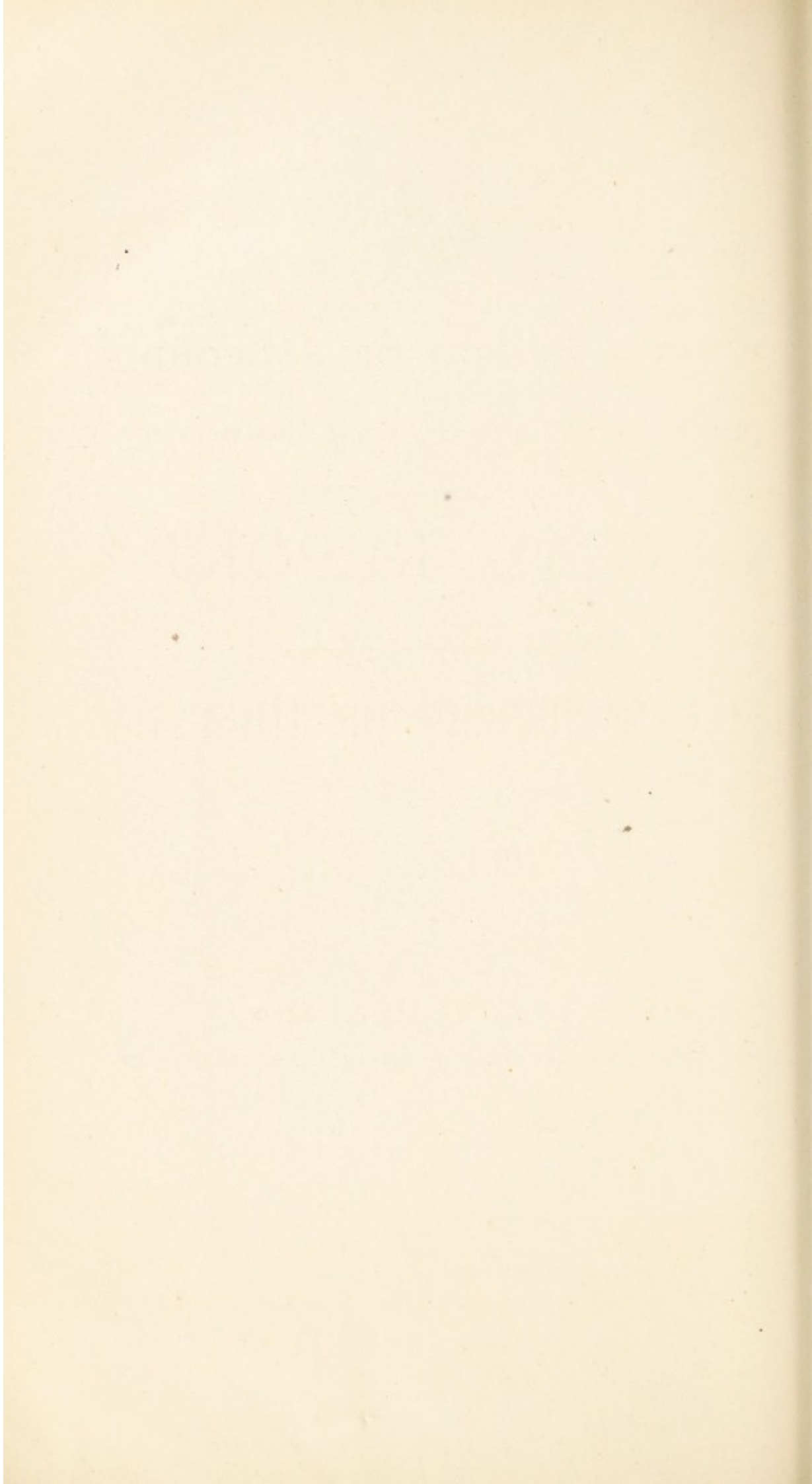
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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1918-1919.

Alderman DESQUESNES, *Chairman.*

Alderman BARRETT, J.P., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Alderman BARKER.

„ HULTON, J.P.
(*Deputy Mayor*).

„ LINSLEY, J.P.

„ MATHER, J.P. (*Mayor*).

Councillor BESCOBY.

„ BRADBURY.

Councillor BROWN,

„ CRAN.


„ HAILWOOD, J.P.

„ J. JONES.

„ STEELE, J.P.

„ SUTTON.

„ A. WILLIAMSON, J.P.



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TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1918.

The Birth Rate for the year was 18·3 per 1,000, the lowest ever recorded. The Death Rate was 18 per 1,000, being 2 per 1,000 higher than last year.

The Infant Mortality was 111 per 1,000 births, as compared with 124 for 1917.

The year has been remarkable for the small number of Infectious Diseases notified.

An outbreak of Influenza which occurred in the Borough is reported upon in the body of the Report.

The work of the various Departments is dealt with in their respective reports which are appended.

The work done in School Inspection and Tuberculosis has been much handicapped by the reduction in staff due to the War.

In the Child Welfare Department the staff has been slightly increased, and the work has been vigorously prosecuted, so far as the present staff is able to deal with it. Another Medical Officer was appointed in April this year.

Closing Orders under the Shops Act have been made during the year with respect to Retail Jewellers, Retail Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Underclothing, Retail Milliners, Retail Dressmakers, Costumiers and Women's Clothiers.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. TATTERSALL,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
143, REGENT ROAD, SALFORD,
July, 1919.

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SECTION I.

MORTALITY STATISTICS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1918.

Population (civil) —Estimated to the middle of the year.....	209,274
„ (for Birth rate) „ „ „ „ „	234,484
Deaths	4,282
{ Males 2,158	} Total
{ Females... 2,124	
Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 of the Population	18.3
Deaths under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births	111
Deaths	3,770
{ Males 1,831	} Total
{ Females... 1,939	
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000	18.0
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	1.0
Excess of Registered Births over Deaths	512
Estimated Annual Decrease of Population	2,099
<p>Density.—The mean density of the Borough is equal to 40.2 persons per acre.</p>	
<p>Area.—The Municipal Borough of Salford has a total area of 5,202 acres.</p>	
<p>Elevation.—The mean elevation of the Borough is 140 feet above sea-level, and varies between 85 feet and 250 feet.</p>	

TABLE M. 3.
DEATHS IN WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1918.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AT ALL AGES.																
	Borough.	Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Waste.	Hope.
Enteric Fever	11	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	2
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	17	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	3	3	3	2	..	2	1	..	..
Scarlet fever	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	3	2	3	4	..
Whooping cough.....	76	5	9	4	2	8	5	5	3	5	4	3	6	7	5	3	2
Diphtheria and Croup	10	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1
Influenza	567	36	24	46	34	35	49	28	24	34	25	34	21	22	45	35	75
Erysipelas.....	6	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberc.)	345	20	32	20	16	20	21	27	25	20	15	18	18	19	32	16	26
Tuberc: Meningitis	45	2	2	..	10	1	3	1	3	2	5	6	..	3	5	1	1
Other tuberculous diseases.....	54	4	5	2	4	1	4	2	4	1	2	3	9	6	2	..	5
Cancer (Malignant Disease)	234	29	13	9	5	15	13	20	7	17	11	9	17	8	20	15	26
Rheumatic Fever	15	3	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
	66	1	3	1	2	1	4	2	4	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	5

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

	239	21	14	18	7	9	10	18	8	13	14	11	10	17	23	18	28
Organic Heart Disease																	
Bronchitis	496	25	31	28	35	39	36	37	32	50	22	20	30	25	27	34	25
Pneumonia (all forms)	408	11	12	23	35	35	39	33	16	32	22	23	27	30	26	17	27
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	23	2	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	3	2	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	90	5	6	7	7	5	5	11	5	16	3	2	5	..	6	..	8
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	17	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	..	1	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	19	..	3	1	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	2	..	2	1	1	2
Alcoholism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	66	7	4	1	2	1	5	5	5	8	1	4	3	5	6	4	5
Puerperal fever	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	10	..	2	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth	179	8	10	12	14	10	12	18	10	14	4	21	10	8	9	8	11
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	58	3	9	4	5	8	9	4	7	9	6	9	5	6	7	3	4
Suicide	12	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	655	54	47	39	37	40	41	36	32	30	26	51	42	38	54	27	61
Ill-defined or Unknown	23	..	4	..	2	2	5	..	1	2	3	2	..	1	..	1	..
Totals	3770	240	239	225	221	241	265	256	190	265	173	230	211	210	287	194	323

TABLE M. 4.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1918.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.							
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.
ALL CAUSES—								
Certified	3,760	473	158	235	224	282	661	896
Uncertified	10	5	1	..	1	..	1	1
Enteric Fever	11	..	..	..	1	4	4	2
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	17	3	4	9	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	18	..	3	6	7	2	..	..
Whooping Cough	76	25	24	25	2	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	10	1	2	4	2	..	1	..
Influenza	567	11	14	47	55	78	197	124
Erysipelas	6	2	..	..	..	1	1	2
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	345	2	3	4	17	80	155	79
Tuberculous Meningitis	45	6	5	9	23	2	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	54	7	8	7	15	5	8	3
Cancer, malignant disease	234	..	..	..	1	1	23	140
Rheumatic Fever	15	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Meningitis	29	4	7	4	9	3	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	239	1	..	1	9	22	43	90
Bronchitis	496	54	12	13	2	1	46	151
Pneumonia (all forms)	408	70	41	66	32	37	69	69
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	23	1	1	..	1	..	7	6
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	90	52	14	6	1	1	5	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	17	..	..	..	4	6	4	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	19	..	..	1	..	1	3	8
Alcoholism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	66	..	2	2	3	7	10	25
Puerperal Fever	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	10	..	..	..	..	1	9	..
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	179	176	1	2	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	98	6	5	14	21	6	9	19
Suicide	12	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
Other Defined Diseases	655	53	12	13	16	21	53	155
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	23	4	1	2	2	3	1	7
Totals	3,770	478	159	235	225	282	662	897

TABLE M. 7.

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 1918.

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	229	8	3.5	20	1	87	86	125
Albert Park	304	15	4.9	30	1	98	100	66
Grosvenor	254	14	5.5	19	..	74	79	..
St. Matthias'	277	14	5.0	33	2	119	117	143
Trinity	194	15	7.7	28	5	144	128	333
Crescent	263	19	7.2	38	2	144	147	105
Aslington	214	22	10.3	43	6	200	93	272
Regent	244	17	6.9	24	3	98	63	176
Ordsall	328	11	3.3	45	1	137	138	91
Crafford	239	11	4.6	21	2	87	83	181
Charlestown	360	9	2.5	39	4	108	99	444
St. Thomas'	213	13	6.1	31	2	145	145	153
St. Paul's	241	12	4.9	32	4	132	122	333
Seedley	368	8	2.1	33	3	89	83	375
Weaste	240	34*	14.1	14	4	58	48	117
Hope	314	17	5.4	28	2	89	87	117
Totals	4,282	239	5.5	478	42	111	107	175

CORRESPONDING DATA FOR THE BOROUGH FOR THE TEN YEARS 1908-1917.

Borough	59,829	2,110	3.5	8,882	547	148	144	259
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* Includes illegitimate births in the Union Workhouse.

TABLE M. 14.

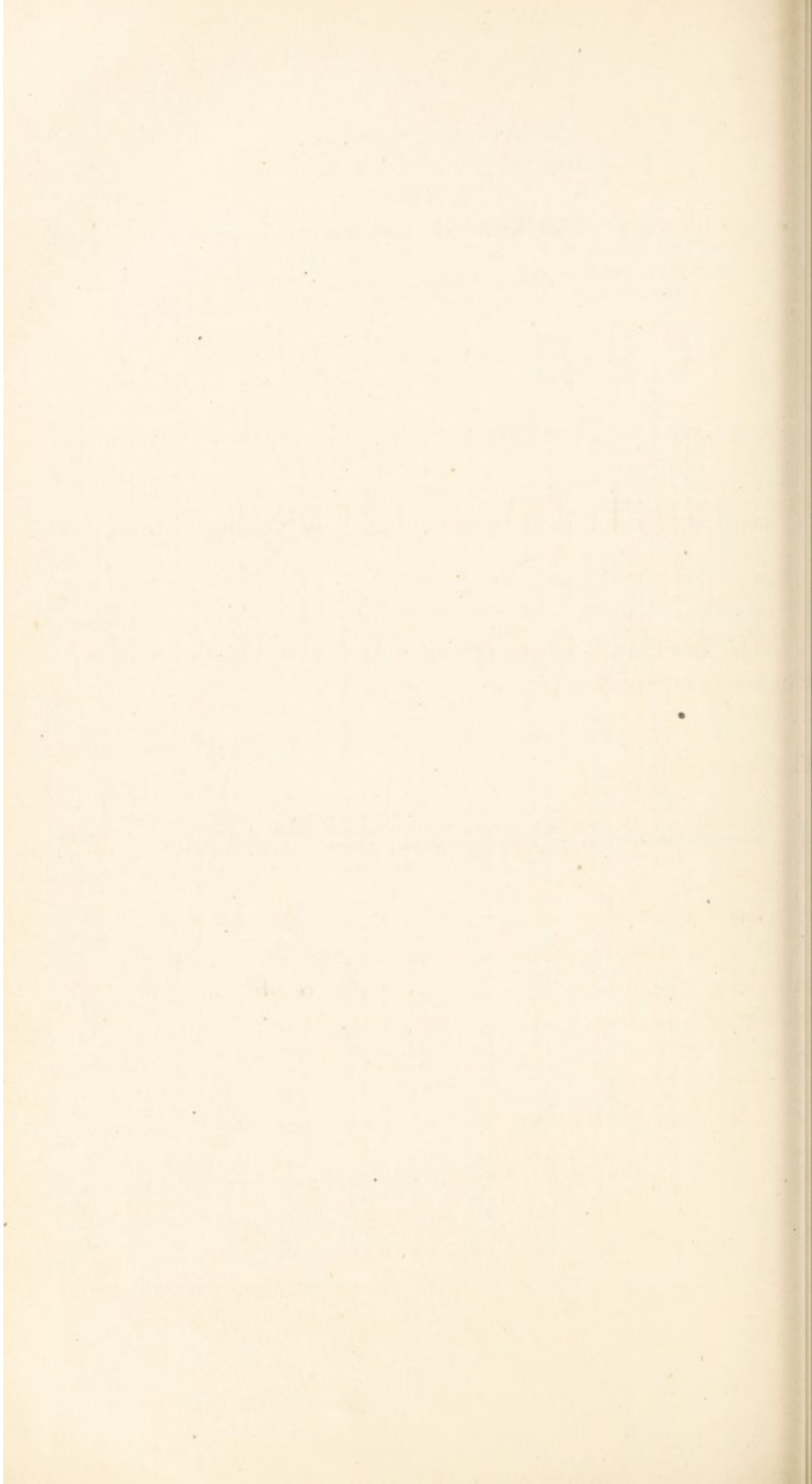
SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATES, ALSO RATES OF MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND FROM PHTHISIS, CANCER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEART DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND THE MARRIAGE RATE, DURING THE YEARS 1878 TO 1918.

Years.	Population.	Rates per 1,000 Population from									Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.
		Births.	Deaths, All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	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
1879*	165,899	43.0	26.7	4.2	2.9	0.4	3.7	1.2	4.3	1.8	170
1880..	171,727	41.4	27.9	7.4	2.7	0.4	3.2	0.9	3.4	1.9	197
1881..	177,760	38.8	22.5	3.0	2.5	0.5	3.1	1.1	3.6	1.6	163
1882..	179,855	39.7	23.7	4.0	2.4	0.4	3.6	1.1	2.8	1.7	177
Average 5 years.		41.5	25.6	4.8	2.6	0.4	3.4	1.1	3.5	1.8	178
1883..	181,951	37.3	23.6	3.4	2.7	0.4	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.7	171
1884*	184,047	38.8	24.4	4.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.1	2.8	1.7	184
1885..	186,142	37.6	23.0	3.6	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.9	174
1886..	188,238	38.5	24.8	4.1	2.6	0.5	2.8	1.3	3.3	1.8	197
1887..	190,334	36.6	25.5	4.9	2.3	0.5	3.2	1.3	2.9	2.2	195
Average 5 years.		37.8	24.3	4.1	2.6	0.5	3.0	1.2	3.0	1.9	184
1888..	192,429	37.1	24.8	3.9	2.3	0.5	3.0	1.1	3.0	2.1	184
1889..	194,525	35.9	25.1	5.3	1.9	0.6	2.5	1.3	2.6	1.9	181
1890*	196,621	36.1	27.7	4.4	2.2	0.5	2.0	1.3	3.4	3.8	198
1891..	198,775	36.3	26.0	3.4	2.2	0.5	2.2	1.1	3.7	3.0	194
1892..	200,833	35.8	24.6	4.6	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.2	2.6	2.9	186
Average 5 years.		36.2	25.6	4.3	2.1	0.5	2.3	1.2	3.1	2.7	189
1893..	203,015	34.7	24.1	4.2	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.3	211
1894..	205,220	34.3	21.1	3.3	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.9	2.3	174
1895..	207,449	35.9	25.6	5.0	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.7	229
1896*	209,703	35.6	23.1	4.2	1.5	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.7	200
1897..	211,981	35.2	23.9	5.6	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.1	219
Average 5 years.		35.1	23.6	4.5	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.4	207
1898..	214,284	34.9	22.8	4.2	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	213
1899..	216,612	34.1	23.9	4.4	1.8	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.7	211
1900..	218,965	33.3	25.3	4.1	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.7	3.2	2.8	208
1901..	221,212	29.2	21.7	4.2	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	205
1902*	222,233	34.0	19.3	2.7	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.1	157
Average 5 years.		33.1	22.6	3.9	1.8	0.7	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.3	199
1903..	223,260	32.6	19.4	2.9	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	168
1904..	224,299	32.4	21.4	4.4	2.0	0.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.9	193
1905..	225,327	31.8	17.7	2.6	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	148
1906..	226,367	31.2	19.1	3.3	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.8	162
1907..	227,413	30.6	18.5	2.2	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.3	140
Average 5 years		31.7	19.2	3.1	1.7	0.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	162

TABLE M. 14—continued.

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.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Nervous Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.		
228,463	31.2	18.7	3.2	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	153	15.5
229,519	29.5	19.0	2.5	1.5	0.8	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.3	141	15.6
230,579	28.6	16.2	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	131	16.0
231,641	27.4	17.4	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	154	..
232,726	26.8	17.2	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	130	..
5 years.	28.7	17.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.9	142	..
233,849	27.0	16.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	139	..
234,975	26.9	17.1	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	126	..
219,979†	24.8	19.1	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.9	134	..
214,229†	21.8	15.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.5	115	..
211,373†	18.9	16.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.4	124	..
5 years.	24.3	16.8	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	128	..
209,274†	18.3	18.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.9	111	..

ears 1879, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1902, 1908, and 1913, the facts are those registered in 53 instead of 52 weeks: corrections have therefore been made in calculating the rates. † Civil population.



SECTION II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Borough has been remarkably free from infectious diseases during the year.

Details of the number of cases notified are given in Tables 1 and 2.

The usual methods, described in previous reports, for the prevention of the spread of these diseases were continued, and, in addition, special attention was given to the cases of measles. Each case was visited by a Health Visitor, and, where necessary, the services of the Nurses from the District Nursing Association were obtained, the Health Committee paying the Association for these services.

TABLE I. 1.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1918.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in Whole District.						Total Cases notified in each Ward.												Cases removed to Hospital.					
	At All Ages	At Ages—Years.						Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordsall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.		St. Thomas.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Waste.	Hope.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.																		65 and upwards.
Measles	766	52	357	320	26	10	1	107	49	52	35	22	59	33	35	102	49	49	15	47	43	23	46	16
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	148	5	45	66	19	9	4	13	12	4	6	5	2	11	14	16	8	7	3	7	16	10	14	133
Erysipelas	92	3	..	13	17	32	21	10	8	4	8	4	3	8	2	5	5	1	4	4	11	7	8	21
Scarlet fever	289	2	87	178	16	6	..	22	19	5	5	15	6	11	16	7	11	27	21	13	49	26	36	232
Typhus fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	42	..	10	10	15	7	..	2	..	1	1	..	4	..	2	..	1	1	2	4	5	4	15	32
Continued fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	17	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	2	4	..	2	8
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Acute-Poliomyelitis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	53	53	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	..	3	3	3	3	3	7	5	4	7	3	3	..
Pulmonary tuberculosis	556	2	11	102	116	242	79	28	60	47	25	23	35	30	40	44	26	29	26	31	46	31	34	441
Other forms of tuberculosis	143	5	31	63	25	15	3	4	3	8	7	5	7	13	11	15	16	7	10	11	9	6	11	26
Total	2110	123	542	752	27	337	108	11	187	155	124	91	76	119	109	125	192	120	89	123	191	111	169	921

TABLE I. 2.—continued.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.				Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Plague.	Anthrax.	Glanders.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Tuberculosis.		Total.
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Continued.	Relapsing.										Puerperal.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.
1898.....	..	659	97	367	16	14	..	31	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1330
1899.....	..	723	184	273	3	20	..	26	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1382
1900.....	6	1317	309	335	2	8	..	21	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2177
1901.....	..	1320	420	317	1	8	..	33	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2329
1902.....	23	780	292	207	43	6	..	16	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1531
Average 5 years ..	6	960	260	300	13	11	..	25	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1750
1903.....	175	737	335	178	..	1	..	13	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1600
1904.....	57	1043	422	202	10	7	..	21	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1930
1905.....	3	960	363	142	..	7	..	26	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1677
1906.....	..	904	432	225	..	1	..	21	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1725
1907.....	8	1044	384	92	..	5	..	23	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	2048
Average 5 years ..	49	938	387	168	2	4	..	21	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1796
1908.....	..	1341	629	181	..	7	..	27	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563	2875
1909.....	..	1577	562	138	..	2	..	26	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581	3068
1910.....	..	909	333	113	..	..	..	24	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	651	2159
1911.....	..	911	375	108	..	1	..	24	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	714	2350
1912.....	..	541	242	76	..	7	..	26	181	..	..	1	29	..	..	..	1073	2206
Average 5 years ..	..	1056	428	123	..	3	..	25	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	716	2532
1913.....	4	1224	336	113	..	1	..	17	203	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	1206	3616
1914.....	1	2336	352	63	..	..	..	20	248	..	..	3	5	80	..	..	1126	4471
1915.....	1	997	236	84	..	..	..	23	172	..	..	9	7	97	..	..	816	2637
1916.....	8	442	204	47	..	..	..	13	124	..	..	9	1	60	2065	..	745	3959
1917.....	..	200	183	40	..	..	..	2	91	..	..	2	2	43	3100	..	575	4401
Average 5 years ..	3	1040	252	69	..	1	..	15	167	..	..	5	3	70	2582	..	893	3817
1918.....	..	289	148	42	..	..	..	17	92	..	..	2	2	53	766	..	556	2110

TABLE SHOWING THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION CARRIED
OUT AT THE UNIVERSITY LABORATORY.

Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum.		Venereal Diseases.					
						Fixation of Complement.		Treponema.		Gonococcus.	
Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total	+	Total.	+
118	21	24	7	42	8	366	193	—	—	10	3

Other Investigations:—

7 samples of Meat Pie, Flour, Apple Pie } (*Antimony*).
8 „ White Flour
3 „ Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.

Total number of specimens, 578.

Influenza.

The Influenza outbreak which occurred in the Borough during the year 1918, resolves itself into two separate epidemics.

The first, or shorter epidemic, first appeared about the middle of June and lasted till the end of July.

The second and more prolonged epidemic appeared about the middle of October and had practically died away by the end of December.

In the first place, it will be interesting to review these two outbreaks separately.

FIRST EPIDEMIC.

A study of the Influenza mortality curve shows a rise from zero to 11 deaths for the week ending June 29th. By the following week-end, no fewer than 51 additional Influenza deaths had been recorded. This second week of the epidemic proved to be the most fatal, and for the next three weeks there was a continued fall in the number of deaths, the totals being 41, 26, and 3 for the third, fourth, and fifth weeks respectively. There was a slight flicker in the sixth week, 7 deaths being then recorded, after which the epidemic practically died out.

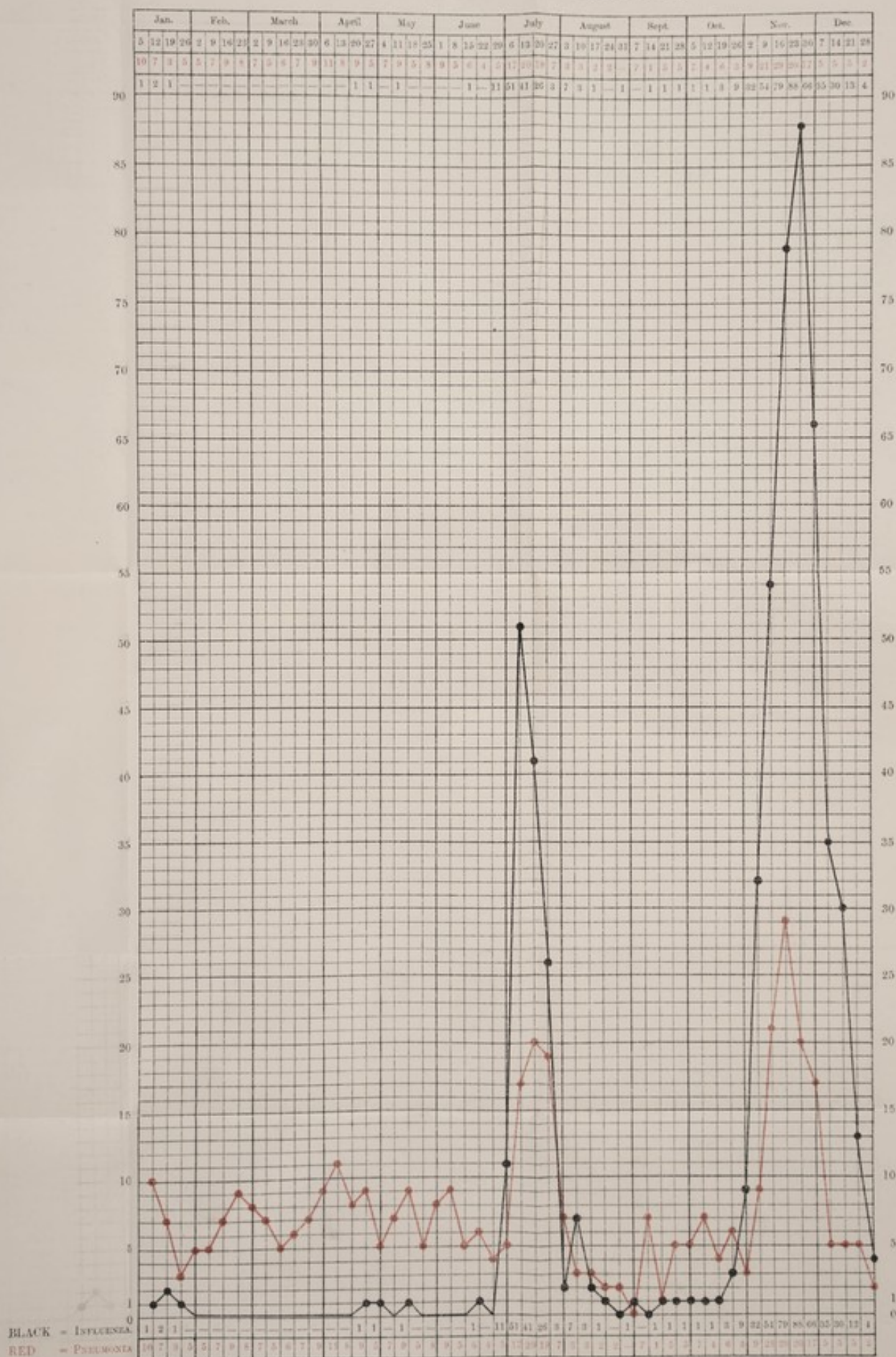
Thus the first epidemic is characterised by a sudden rise in the mortality during the week ending June 29th, reaching its acme during the second week, and falling almost to zero by the fifth week (*i.e.*, the week ending July 27th).

AGE INCIDENCE.—The heaviest mortality occurred in the age group 45-55 years, there being 30 deaths recorded.

Next in order came age groups 35-45 years, and 25-35 years, there being 28 deaths in each of these; thus the disease took the heaviest toll amongst persons between the ages of 25 and 55, *i.e.*, those in the prime of life.

OCCUPATION.—Healthiness or otherwise of occupation had apparently little connection with the Influenza death rate. Out of 67 male deaths occurring in this first epidemic, labourers head the list with 17 deaths, seamen coming next with 10 deaths. Out of 74 female deaths, 50 occurred amongst those engaged in domestic duties.

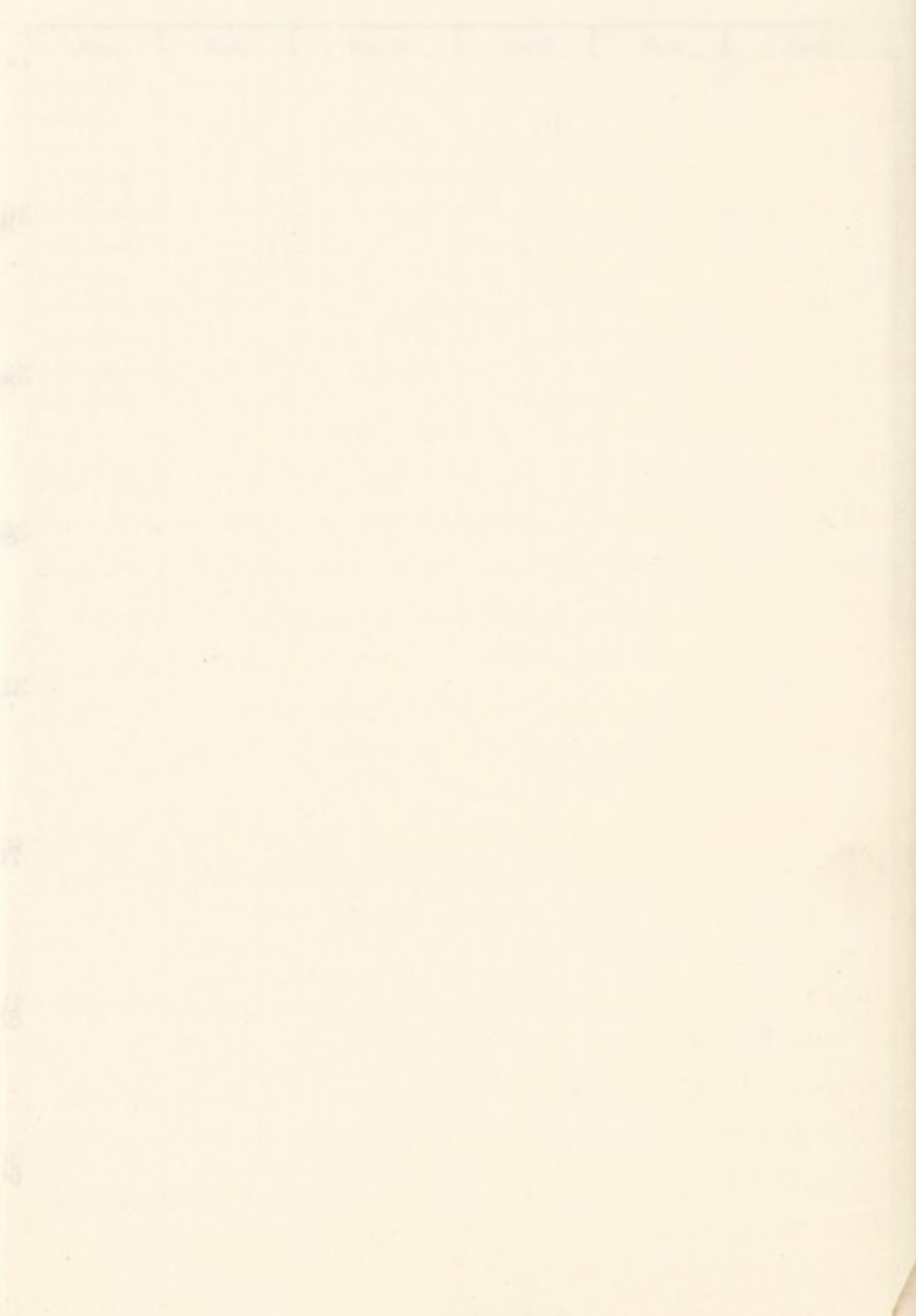
Deaths in Salford during the year 1918 from Influenza and Pneumonia.



BLACK = INFLUENZA
RED = PNEUMONIA

Deaths in Salford during Influenza epidemic

100
80
60
40
20
0



DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS.—Out of a total of 141 deaths occurring in the first epidemic, only one was recorded for Albert Park Ward; on the other hand there were 9 deaths from this disease in Hope Ward and 16 in Crescent Ward.

COMPLICATIONS.—The chief complications occurring in the 141 fatal cases in the first epidemic were:—

Pneumonia in 63 per cent.

Bronchitis in 10 per cent.

Gastro Enteritis in 3 per cent.

Meningitis in 0·7 per cent.

SECOND EPIDEMIC.

The second epidemic proved to be more prolonged and attained a greater severity than the earlier one. The death curve rises steeply from the end of October, attaining a maximum of 88 deaths during the week ending 3rd of November; thence the curve falls regularly and rather steeply until the week ending December 28th, when only four Influenza deaths were recorded.

Thus, the second epidemic may be said to spread itself over a period of 10 weeks, the maximum intensity being attained during the fifth week.

AGE INCIDENCE.—The age group 25-35 years was the most affected. Ninety-six deaths occurring in this group. Next comes the 15-25 years age group with 72 deaths, whilst 52 deaths occurred in the age group 35-45 years, and 45 deaths in group 45-55 years. Thus, as compared with the first epidemic, the younger section of the population suffered more severely.

OCCUPATION.—Out of 173 male deaths, the largest number (44) occurred amongst infants and school children labourers coming second with 19 deaths.

Out of 242 female deaths, 118 occurred amongst those engaged in domestic duties, and 59 occurred amongst infants and school children. Here, again, as in the first epidemic, there is no evidence as to predisposing effect of so-called unhealthy occupations.

The relatively large proportion of deaths amongst seamen (10 out of 67 male deaths in first epidemic and 10 out of 173 male deaths in the second epidemic) might suggest a special susceptibility of Lascars to the infection. This susceptibility might be either inherent in the race or acquired through insufficiency of nitrogenous element in the diet.

DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS.—As in the first epidemic so in the second, Hope Ward is easily first as regards the number of deaths, but this is partly accounted for by the Poor Law Institution (Hope Hospital) being situated in this Ward.

COMPLICATIONS.—The chief complications in the 41 fatal cases in the second epidemic were:—

Pneumonia in 72 per cent.

Bronchitis in 10 per cent.

Gastro Enteritis in 0·2 per cent.

Meningitis in 2 per cent.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD
DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA DURING CERTAIN WEEKS OF 1918.

Weeks 25-32	All Ages.		Under 1		1-5		5-15		15-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65 and over		
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	5	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
27	25	26	1	1	2	1	4	6	2	1	3	6	5	6	3	5	3	3	..	2	
28	17	24	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	8	8	1	5	6	5	..	..	2	..	3
29	12	14	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	5	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
30	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
32	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
TOTAL	67	74	1	4	3	2	4	5	8	10	17	13	15	15	11	8	7	5	8	8	
Weeks 40-52																					
40	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	11	21	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	10	1	3	1	3	1	..	2	..	1
45	19	35	..	1	5	2	4	4	4	3	8	1	4	4	6	1	..	3	1	3	
46	34	45	3	1	7	8	3	5	5	7	11	6	4	2	4	1	..	1	1	..	
47	38	50	1	..	3	10	1	9	6	9	10	6	3	6	7	2	..	1	1	..	
48	24	42	1	2	2	3	1	7	6	5	8	2	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	4	
49	17	18	..	1	5	..	..	3	3	3	6	4	3	4	4	1	..	3	1	1
50	17	13	..	1	4	1	..	3	3	2	2	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
51	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
52	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	173	242	6	6	11	24	29	33	39	34	61	26	25	19	26	9	18	8	14	14	

INFLUENZA DEATHS DURING FIRST OR SUMMER
EPIDEMIC.

OCCUPATIONS.

MALES.

17 Labourers.	1 Floor Moulder
7 Children.	1 Iron Turner
3 Railway Workers.	1 Insurance Agent.
2 Rubber Workers.	1 Hotel Cellarman.
1 Waterproof Worker.	1 Slater.
1 Traveller.	1 Electric Crane Driver
1 Printer's Compositor.	1 Boot and Shoe Repairer.
1 Wire Drawer.	2 Coal Miners.
1 Street Sweeper.	1 Foreman Goods Checker.
1 Ostler.	1 Coal Dealer
1 Engineer.	1 Hoistman.
1 Cloth Finisher.	1 Brass Polisher.
3 Porters.	10 Seamen.
1 Packer	2 Soldiers.
1 Pattern Card Maker.	

TOTAL 67.

FEMALES.

10 Children.	1 Charwoman.
2 No Occupation	1 Calender Machine Assistant
50 Domestic Duties.	1 Domestic Servant.
2 Drapers' Assistants.	1 Cotton Weaver.
1 Cop Dyer.	1 Paper-bag Maker.
1 Tailoress.	1 Sewing Machinist.
1 Clerk.	1 Seamstress.

TOTAL 74

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS, 141.

INFLUENZA DEATHS DURING SECOND OR AUTUMN
EPEDEMIC.

OCCUPATIONS.

MALES.

19 Labourers.	33 Infants.
3 Porters.	1 Back Tenter
3 Iron and Brass Moulders.	1 Maker up of Cloth.
1 Cleansing Inspector.	14 Army and Navy.
11 School Children.	1 Signwriter.

OCCUPATIONS. MALES—*Continued.*

3 Stokers.	1 Estate Agent.
2 Clerks.	2 Manchester Warehousemen.
1 Screwcutter.	1 Rubber Finisher.
4 Joiners.	1 Tea Warehouseman.
1 Pawnbroker's Manager.	1 Cattle Drover.
1 Copper Works Turners Inspector.	2 Cotton Operatives.
1 Chemical Charge Hand.	1 Night Watchman.
1 Corporation Carter.	2 Railway Porters.
3 Shop Assistants.	1 Printer's Reader.
1 Property Repairer.	1 Corrugated Iron Erector.
1 Paper Stainer.	1 Iron Grinder.
1 Gear Cutter.	1 Wiredrawer.
10 Seamen.	1 Wiredrawer Apprentice.
1 Insurance Secretary.	1 Iron Borer.
2 Blacksmiths.	3 Bricklayers.
2 Grocers.	1 Dairyman.
3 Engineers.	1 Bargeman.
2 Motormen.	2 Army Pensioners.
2 Plumbers.	1 Colliery Engine Tenter.
1 Toolmaker.	1 Engineering Inspector.
1 Cotton Salesman.	1 Upholsterer.
1 Laboratory Assistant.	2 Packers.
	2 Vanmen.

TOTAL 173.

FEMALES

18 Domestic Duties.	1 Waterproof Maker.
29 School Children.	2 Charwomen.
30 Infants.	1 Cotton Waste Sorter.
5 Shop Assistants.	1 Assistant Librarian.
4 Domestic Servants	1 Typist.
7 Machinists.	1 Teacher of Music.
2 Printer's Assistants.	4 Hospital Nurses.
3 Clerks.	7 Cotton Operatives.
2 Seamstresses.	1 Wood Carrier, Saw Mills.
3 No occupation.	1 Boxmaker.
2 Munition Workers.	1 Iron Turner.
1 Rubber Moulder.	1 Upholsteress.
4 Packers.	1 Dressmaker.
1 Toymaker.	1 Insurance Agent.
4 Tailoresses.	

TOTAL 242.

MALES AND FEMALES TOTAL 415.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING THE INFLUENZA OUTBREAK.

Distribution of precautionary advice to the public. In October, 1918, the following poster was issued:—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

In its epidemic form, Influenza is an eminently infectious complaint communicable in the ordinary personal relations of individuals with one another.

Influenza is infectious at quite an early stage of the illness, and may remain so as late as the eighth day from an attack.

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS.

1. All persons should pay attention to the general maintenance of their health, viz., by

- (1) Wearing clothing of a suitable warmth ;
- (2) Avoiding unnecessary exposure to cold, damp, and fatigue ;
- (3) Avoiding unwholesome food, and excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

2. A useful method of prevention is to snuff up the nostrils out of the hollow of the hand, and to gargle two or three times a day with a solution of two grains of Permanganate of Potash and half-a-teaspoonful of common salt in a pint of water.

3. The danger from an attack is mainly due to complications, such as pneumonia, and these are best avoided by the patient remaining in bed and obtaining medical treatment from the first onset of the disease.

SYMPTOMS OF AN ATTACK.

Frontal headache ; aching of the eyeballs ; watering of the eyes ; pains in the body and limbs, especially in the back and thighs ; feverishness with marked increase of temperature and pulse ; loss of appetite ; sickness ; giddiness ; shivering ; flushed face.

The above symptoms are not always all present, and do not always come on in the same order, but they are prevalent in most cases.

The period of the incubation of the disease is from one to seven days.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

1. It is the duty of every person attacked to isolate themselves at once.

2. It is desirable that all persons should avoid public assemblages and the use of public vehicles as far as possible.

3. DISINFECTION.—With isolation of the sick, should be combined disinfection of infected articles and rooms. Linen used by the sick should be disinfected with carbolic acid or by boiling immediately on ceasing to be in use, and washed separately from all other linen.

Sick rooms, rooms in which many people are necessarily collected together, and places of public resort for purposes of business or amusement should be disinfected with carbolic acid or oil of eucalyptus.

C. H. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

October 22nd, 1918.

Early in the year 1919 the following leaflets were issued to the public:—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

INFLUENZA.

1. The golden rule is to keep fit, and avoid infection as much as possible.

2. The way to keep fit is to cultivate healthy and regular habits, to eat good food, and to avoid fatigue, chill and alcoholism. Healthy living does not of itself ensure against attack, but it makes the patient better able to withstand the complications which kill.

3. The early symptoms of Influenza are usually those of a severe feverish cold. Though the actual cause of the disease is unknown,

we do know that it is rapid in onset, that it is most infectious in its early stages, and that it is spread by discharges from the mouth and nose, and that it kills mainly by its complications. Every person suffering from the disease, no matter how mild the form, is a danger to others.

4. It is not always possible to avoid infection, but the risks can be lessened by—

- (a) Healthy living ;
- (b) Working and sleeping in well-ventilated rooms ;
- (c) Avoiding crowded gatherings and close, ill-ventilated rooms ;
- (d) Wearing warm clothing ;
- (e) Gargling the throat and washing out the nostrils ;*
- (f) By wearing a †mask and glasses when nursing or in attendance on a person suffering from Influenza.

5. Do not waste money on drugs in the false hope of preventing infection.

6. Those attacked should—

- (a) Go home, go to bed, and keep warm ;
- (b) Call in a doctor ;
- (c) Occupy, if possible, a separate bedroom or a bed that is screened off from the rest of the room ;
- (d) When coughing or sneezing hold a handkerchief in front of the mouth ; the handkerchief should be boiled, or burnt if of paper ;
- (e) Use a gargle as described ;
- (f) Be careful during convalescence in order to avoid relapse or complications ;
- (g) Avoid meetings and places of entertainment for at least one week after the temperature has become normal.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

143, Regent Road

February 24th, 1919.

* The following may be used as a gargle :—A solution of common salt (one teaspoonful to a pint of warm water) to which a few crystals of potassium of permanganate are added—enough to make the solution pink.

† The mask, which may be made of gauze (four layers) or butter muslin (three layers) should cover the mouth and nose. To protect the eyes it is advisable to wear goggles.

1. Lantern pictures with reference to the treatment of Influenza were shown at the picture houses in December.

2. SCHOOL CLOSURE, &C.—The whole of the elementary schools of the Borough were closed during the periods June 28th to July 15th, and November 5th to the end of the year. Cinemas were closed to children during the second or Autumn epidemic. The closure of Sunday Schools was advised during both epidemics.

Beneficial effects of school closure may be inferred from the fact that the fatal cases in the 5-15 year age group are much less than those in the 15-25 year age group in both epidemics. In the second epidemic deaths from Influenza in the 5-15 year age group are exceeded in both the 1-5 and the 15-25 year age groups.

3. PROVISION OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT.—None made.

4. Provision at patient's home of medical, nursing, and domestic assistance.

Two of the School Nurses assisted the district nurses in rendering nursing assistance to patients in their homes during the second epidemic.

5. Facilities for bacteriological examination of material from patients available, but no specimens submitted.

6. Prophylactic vaccine was supplied free to five practitioners. Two of these medical gentlemen reported good results from the use of the vaccine.

Tuberculosis.

The Staff has consisted of one full-time and one part-time Medical Officers, two Nurses and two Clerks. Particulars of the cases notified, treated at the Crossley Sanatorium and Drinkwater Park, and at the Dispensary, are given in the following Tables; Table 2, giving the period elapsing between notification and death of the fatal cases, illustrates one of the great difficulties of preventive work, 27 per cent being practically not notified at all.

During the year 113 discharged tuberculous soldiers came under our notice. Of this number 59 were admitted to Drinkwater Park Tuberculosis Hospital, the remainder preferring either domiciliary or dispensary treatment.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH
IN FATAL CASES OF PHTHISIS.

	Number.	Per- centag
Not notified	83	24.0
Notified day of death or after	10	2.9
,, within three months of death	90	26.1
,, from three months to one year before death..	69	20.0
,, from one year to two years before death....	38	11.0
Over two years	55	15.9

Total number of deaths, 345.

TABLE 3.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF PHTHISIS NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1918.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	No.	Deaths	No.	Deaths	No.	Deaths
Under 10 years ..	24	4	35	2	59	6
10 to 20 ,, ..	47	6	81	21	128	27
20 to 30 ,, ..	48	23	57	14	105	37
30 to 40 ,, ..	77	15	58	15	135	30
40 to 50 ,, ..	42	10	31	8	73	18
50 to 60 ,, ..	26	10	13	3	39	13
Over 60 ,, ..	15	5	2	—	17	5
TOTALS	279	73	277	63	556	136

TABLE 4.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 556 CASES NOTIFIED.
MALES.

OUTDOOR WORKERS.

1. Building Trades.....	1	5. Railway Workers	
2. Carters, Hawkers, and Car Drivers	4	6. Seamen	
3. Labourers and Navvies..	16	7. Other Outdoor Workers.	
4. Travellers	1	8. Discharged Soldiers	
		Total	

INDOOR WORKERS.

Employees in Cotton Mills	5	10. Labourers.....	18
Rubber Workers and Waterproofers	4	11. Bleachers and Dyers....	4
Munitions	2	12. Bakehouse Workers	2
Clerks and Warehouse- men	13	13. Mechanics and Engineers	12
Butchers	1	14. Firemen	3
Joiners and Woodworkers	5	15. Shopkeepers & Assistants	11
Printers	3	16. Children under 5	5
Metal Workers	14	17. Scholars	33
Makers of Wearing Apparel	5	18. No Occupation stated ..	15
		19. Other Occupations	30
		Total.....	185

FEMALES.

Boxmakers	1	11. Metal Workers	3
Mill Hands } Workers in {	16	12. Shop Assistants	4
Weavers .. } Textile {	5	13. Waste Sorters	1
		14. Munitions	7
Housewives.....	67	15. Rubber and Macintosh Workers	7
Charwomen and Laun- dresses	11	16. Children under 5	5
Makers of Wearing Apparel	28	17. Scholars	51
Clerks and Typists	7	18. Other Occupations.....	37
Printers and Bookbinders	2	19. No Occupation stated ..	11
Servants	11		
Packers	3	Total.....	277

TABLE 5.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE DURATION OF THE DISEASE IN CASES VISITED AT THE TIME OF NOTIFICATION.

When Notified.	
Under six months	191
Over 6 months to 1 year.....	91
„ 1 year to 18 months.....	57
„ 18 months to 2 years	10
„ 2 years to 3 years	44
„ 3 years	56
No Time Stated	78
	527

During the year 1918, 170 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis have been received. Twenty-seven of these are re-notifications of cases already on the books, and 143 are new cases.

The new cases notified are classified in the following table :—

	Glands.	Bones.	Abdomen.	Skin.	Other forms.	Totals
Under 10 years	20	21	19	2	14	76
10 to 20 years	17	13	5	8	1	44
20 „ 30 „	1	3	..	3	1	8
30 „ 40 „	1	6	..	2	..	9
Over 40 „	2	3	..	1	..	6
Totals	41	46	24	16	16	143

CASES TREATED AT THE CROSSLEY SANATORIUM, DELAMERE, YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	INSURED PERSONS.			NON-INSURED PERSONS.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 2 months.....	..	4	4	2	1	3
2—3 months	2	1	3	1	2	3
3—4 „	3	4	7	..	1	1
4—5 „	2	1	3	1	2	3
5—6 „ .....	..	3	3	..	..	..
Over 6 „	1	5	6	..	..	..
In at end of the year .	5	9	14	1	1	2
TOTALS	13	27	40	5	7	12

INSURANCE COMMITTEE CASES.

Total Cases Treated.	Discharged from Institution.		Died.	Residential Treatment discontinued in other cases.	Still under Residential Treatment on 1st Jan., 1918.
	Improved.	Without Improvement.			
Men	122	21	6	2	28
Women	59	9	..	2	14
Totals	181	30	6	4	42

DISPENSARY CASES.

Total Cases Treated.	Discharged from Institution.		Died.	Dispensary Treatment discontinued in other cases.	Still under Dispensary Treatment on 1st Jan., 1918.
	Improved.	Without Improvement.			
Men	26	37	4	27	101
Women	25	15	1	20	52
Totals	51	52	5	47	153

RESIDENTIAL CASES TREATED 1918.
INSURANCE COMMITTEE CASES.

Total Cases Treated.	Discharged from Institution.		Died.	Residential Treatment discontinued in other cases.	Still under Residential Treatment on 1st Jan., 1919.
	Improved.	Without Improvement.			
Men	268	34	12	8	36
Women	101	9	..	..	20
Totals	369	43	12	8	56

DISPENSARY CASES.

Total Cases Treated.	Discharged from Institution.		Died.	Dispensary Treatment discontinued in other cases.	Still under Dispensary Treatment on 1st Jan., 1919.
	Improved.	Without Improvement.			
Men	231	56	3	18	134
Women	96	19	1	13	54
Totals	327	75	4	31	188

Report of the Drinkwater Park Sanatorium for the Year ending 31st December, 1918.

The staff consists of a Resident Medical Officer, Matron, four Nurses, Cook, two Kitchen-maids, two House-maids, 2 Ward-maids, Porter, Gardener, and Farm Bailiff.

The Hospital was open for most of the year for the treatment of Phthisis, the number of beds available being 51, and during the year the waiting list was reduced to very small dimensions.

Owing to the occurrence of a case of Small Pox in a neighbouring district, and having an arrangement with the Salford Corporation for the isolation of such cases, it was necessary to close the Hospital for Tuberculosis patients for the period April 2nd to April 28th, inclusive.

Thus the Hospital was only open for Tuberculosis cases for 338 days in the year. Since the occurrence of the above-mentioned case of Small Pox, arrangements have been concluded for the treatment of sporadic cases of this disease at the Clayton Vale Hospital of the Manchester Corporation. Thus in the absence of a serious epidemic of small pox, it will not be necessary to close Drinkwater Park Hospital for Tuberculosis cases in order to isolate occasional cases of small pox.

The Hospital is used for the treatment of intermediate cases of Phthisis. Advanced bed-fast cases cannot be admitted owing to the unsuitability of the hospital for such cases. Accommodation has now been provided at Ladywell Sanatorium for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis, there being now 48 beds available for males only.

The appended table gives the details of the work of the Hospital.

H. OSBORNE, M.D.,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TABLE A.
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, ETC., AND THE NUMBER OF "PATIENT-DAYS" FOR 1918.

	Insured Persons.			Uninsured Persons. (Over 16 years of age).			Children under 16.			Totals.		
	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both
	Total number of admissions during 1918	180	69	249	7	37	44	5	7	12	192	113	305
Number of persons admitted in 1917 who remained in Hospital for some part of 1918	22	9	31	..	4	4	3	3	6	25	16	41
Total number of discharges during 1918	192	73	265	7	39	46	8	10	18	207	122	329
Patients in hospital on the 31st December, 1918.....	10	5	15	..	2	2	..	..	..	10	7	17
Number of "Patient-days" for persons admitted during 1918	6895	3443	10338	164	1797	1961	250	398	648	7309	5638	12947
Number of "Patient-days" (in 1918) for persons admitted in 1917 who remained in Hospital for some part of 1918	989	336	1325	..	100	100	30	90	120	1019	526	1545
Total number of "Patient-days" for 1918.....	7884	3779	11663	164	1897	2061	280	488	768	8328	6164	14492
Average number of Patients in Hospital each day during 1918	23.32	11.18	34.5	0.48	5.61	6.09	0.83	1.44	2.7	24.64	18.23	42.87

NOTE.—The term "patient-days" represents the product of the number of patients and the number of days spent by these patients in the Hospital. The Hospital was closed for Small Pox from 2nd April to 29th April, 1919.

LADYWELL SANATORIUM.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1918.

LADYWELL SANATORIUM,

April 1st, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you the record of the work done at Ladywell Sanatorium during the year ended December 31st, 1918.

During the year under consideration 739 cases were treated, as compared with 568 in 1917, and with 1638·4, the average of the numbers treated in the five years ending December 31st, 1917. The cases treated were 340 of scarlet fever, 8 of measles, 40 of enteric fever, 129 of diphtheria, 24 of erysipelas, 13 of puerperal fever, and 179 of "other diseases" (including 50 cases of advanced tuberculosis). One hundred and ninety-five of the cases treated were from out-districts, as compared with 190 in 1917.

Six hundred and ninety-one cases were admitted, as compared with 526 in 1917, and with 1511, the average of the numbers admitted in the five years ending December 31st, 1917. The cases admitted were 313 of scarlet fever, 8 of measles, 40 of enteric fever, 116 of diphtheria, 24 of erysipelas, 13 of puerperal fever, and 177 of "other

diseases" (including 50 cases of advanced tuberculosis). One hundred and eighty of the cases admitted were from out districts, as compared with 177 in 1917.

Five hundred and ninety-five cases were discharged, namely, 307 of scarlet fever, 8 of measles, 29 of enteric fever, 97 of diphtheria, 16 of erysipelas, 9 of puerperal fever, and 129 of "other diseases" (including 16 cases of advanced tuberculosis).

Seventy-eight of the cases treated proved fatal, namely, 16 of scarlet fever, 13 of enteric fever, 16 of diphtheria, 4 of erysipelas, 4 of puerperal fever, and 25 of "other diseases" (including 12 of advanced tuberculosis).

There were remaining in hospital on December 31st, 1918, 66 cases, as compared with 48 on the corresponding date in 1917, and with 122·0, the average of the numbers remaining on the corresponding date in the five years ending December 31st, 1917. The cases remaining were 17 of scarlet fever, 4 of enteric fever, 16 of diphtheria, and 25 of "other diseases" (including 22 cases of advanced tuberculosis). Twenty-two of the cases remaining were from out-districts, as compared with 15 on December 31st, 1917.

Under the heading "other diseases" are included cases of the following classified diseases:—*Ascarides lumbricoides* (1), asthenia (1), bronchitis (3), broncho-pneumonia (1), dysentery (1), eczema (1), ill defined (2), infant with mother (1), influenza (9), injury (1), laryngitis (3), laryngismus stridulous (1), "marasmus" (1), meningitis (3), mother with infant (1), nasal catarrh (1),

neurasthenia (1), nil (1), otorrhœa (2), parotitis (1), pertussis (1), pharyngitis (11), pneumonia (6), rectal tumour (1), rheumatism (1), rötheln (5), sepsis (2), simple sore throat (21), thrombosis (1), tonsillitis (39), tuberculosis—acute (1), tuberculosis—advanced (50), varicella (2).

The daily average number of patients in hospital in the year ended December 31st, 1918, was 57·6, as compared with 43·8 in 1917, and with 126·1, the average of the numbers in the five years ended December 31st, 1917.

Were it not for the fact that an epidemic of influenza broke out amongst the Staff, I would be able to report that generally speaking the health of your Staff during the year has been excellent. Unfortunately, in November, the Staff of the Sanatorium suffered severely from the above-mentioned disease. Practically every member suffered from it in a more or less severe form. At one time as many as 14 members of the Nursing and Domestic Staff were "warded" at the same time. It was with much regret that I reported the deaths of three members of the Nursing Staff.

During the year one of the large Scarlet Fever Pavilions was set apart for the reception and treatment of cases of advanced tuberculosis. Certain minor (non-structural) alterations were made in the pavilion; a sterilizer was installed, a boot and coat room was fitted up, and the sun room was arranged as a recreation room, being supplied with a small library and numerous games. The spacious entrance hall formed an ideal dining room; being heated by radiators, it is comfortable on the coldest

day. All the arrangements made proved satisfactory, with the exception of the accommodation afforded in the Recreation Room. This is too limited when there are a number of the patients able to make use of it. The matter is receiving the attention of the Committee. Appended is a copy of the "Regulations to be observed by Tuberculosis Patients," as approved by the Sanatorium Committee.

On December 31st, 1918, the following members of the Staff were serving with His Majesty's Forces: Assistant Medical Officer (temporary) Dr. Fleming; Sisters Heggie and Raynor; Medical Superintendent's Clerk, H. Wilkinson; Head Gardener, James Townes; Porters Albert Chance, Thomas Faulkner, and William Jones; and Driver William Lowe.

In the Bacteriological Laboratory 651 examinations of pathological products have been made during the year. The number is made up as follows:—

Cultures from Throat.....	604
,, Nose	20
,, Ear	4
,, Sputum	2
,, Larynx	9
,, Naso-Pharynx	2
,, Vagina	2
,, Wounds	3
,, C.S. Fluid	2
,, Blood	3
	—
	<u>951</u>

Following I have set out in five columns the number of cases remaining in hospital on December 31st, 1918, in each of the past five years, together with a classified statement showing the strength of the staff on those dates.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Cases Remaining in Hospital on December 31st	183	101	42	48	66
Medical Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Medical Officer ...	1	1	1	0	0
Matron	0	1	1	1	1
Assistant Matron	1	1	0	0	0
Night Sister	1	1	1	1	1
Day Sisters	5	1	2	2	3
Staff Nurses	11	5	5	7	4
Probationers (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Year).....	32	35	26	13	15
Storekeeper	1	1	1	1	1
Domestics	33	32	26	27	26
Clerk to Medical Superinten- dent	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer	1	1	1	1	1
Firemen	3	3	3	3	3
Lodge Porters	2	2	2	2	2
General Porters	3	3	3	3	3
Head Gardener	1	1	0	0	0
Foremen Gardener & Labourers	5	5	4	3	4
Driver	1	1	1	0	0
	<u>109</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>65</u>

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN W. MULLEN,
Medical Superintendent.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.
LADYWELL SANATORIUM.

“ SANATORIUM ” PAVILION.

Patients will be required to provide their own wearing apparel (night and day), including boots for out-door wear, and soft slippers for the wards.

The object of treatment is to improve, or restore, as far as possible, the health of patients, and thereby to increase their working capacity. Also to instruct them in the precautions necessary to preserve their own improved health, and to safeguard that of others.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY PATIENTS.

(1) Patients will be required to attend carefully to the instructions of the Medical Officer as regards rest, food, exercise and general discipline, and to observe the Daily Time Table.

(2) The hours of rest will be prescribed by the Medical Officer.

(3) A spittoon or a pocket flask will be supplied to each patient. Spitting on the floors, or on the ground when out of doors, is strictly forbidden. SUCH AN ACTION ENDANGERS THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

(4) No articles of food are to be brought by friends of patients into the Sanatorium, except by special permission of the Medical Superintendent, and under no circumstances will the introduction of any alcoholic liquors be permitted.

(5) Smoking, except by special permission of the Medical Superintendent, will not be allowed in the Wards or Dining Rooms. It must be confined to the Smoking Room. Smoking must not be indulged in before breakfast, nor within half an hour of any meal.

(6) Patients must not interfere with the windows nor with other ventilating arrangements.

(7) Patients are not to enter the Nurses' Duty Room, nor other Offices without special permission.

(8) Patients must not leave the precincts of Ladywell Sanatorium without special permission from the Medical Superintendent.

(9) "Sanatorium" patients will be required to keep to such part of the grounds as may be indicated, and must not, under any circumstances, communicate with, or mix with, patients from other parts of Ladywell Sanatorium.

VISITS.—Patients may be visited each Wednesday and Sunday, between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m. The number of visitors is limited to two (2) on each occasion, except by special permission of the Medical Superintendent.

PASSES.—At the end of each fortnight of residence, each patient may, at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent, be allowed out for a day for the purpose of visiting friends, or the transaction of business. The patient will be expected to return not later than 7 p.m.

Patients will be expected to assist in maintaining discipline, and to co-operate loyally with the various officials, in order to secure the maximum of comfort and benefit for all.

N.B.—Infringements of any of the above Rules, or any conduct which, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, may be detrimental to good discipline, will render the patient liable to instant discharge from the Sanatorium. Should such occur, the fact may be reported to their Approved Society, or to the War Pensions Committee.

Approved by the Sanatorium Committee.

(Signed) JOHN W. MULLEN,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT IN
LADYWELL SANATORIUM IN 1918.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	
I.—PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL ON DECEMBER 31st, 1917 :					
Scarlet Fever.....	4	6	5	12	27
Enteric Fever.....	—	2	—	4	6
Diphtheria.....	1	8	—	4	13
Other Diseases.....	—	1	—	1	2
Total.....	5	17	5	21	48
II.—ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31st, 1918, AFFECTED WITH—					
Scarlet Fever.....	35	109	47	122	313
Measles.....	2	4	1	1	8
Enteric Fever.....	—	27	—	13	40
Diphtheria.....	17	30	22	47	116
Erysipelas.....	—	12	1	11	24
Puerperal Fever.....	—	—	—	13	13
Tuberculosis (Advanced).....	—	50	—	—	50
Other Diseases.....	11	35	17	64	127
Total.....	65	267	88	271	691
Total under treatment in 1918....	70	284	93	292	739
III.—OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE DISCHARGED RECOVERED FROM—					
Scarlet Fever.....	32	107	43	124	306
Measles.....	2	4	1	1	8
Enteric Fever.....	—	20	—	11	31
Diphtheria.....	14	28	15	43	100
Erysipelas.....	—	5	—	11	16
Puerperal Fever.....	—	—	—	9	9
Tuberculosis (Advanced).....	—	16	—	—	16
Other Diseases.....	11	30	15	57	113
Total.....	59	210	74	256	599

TABLE I.—Continued.

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS—Continued.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	
V.—DIED FROM—					
Scarlatina	5	5	4	3	17
Enteric Fever	—	5	—	6	11
Diphtheria	3	2	6	2	13
Erysipelas.....	—	3	1	—	4
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	4	4
Tuberculosis (Advanced)	—	12	—	—	12
Other Diseases	—	5	1	7	13
Total	8	32	12	22	74
—REMAINING IN HOSPITAL ON DEC 31st, 1918, SUFFERING FROM—					
Scarlet Fever.....	2	3	5	7	17
Enteric Fever	—	4	—	—	4
Diphtheria	1	8	1	6	16
Erysipelas.....	—	4	—	—	4
Tuberculosis (Advanced).....	—	22	—	—	22
Other Diseases	—	1	1	1	3
Total	3	42	7	14	66
Total under treatment in 1918..	70	284	93	292	739

TABLE II.

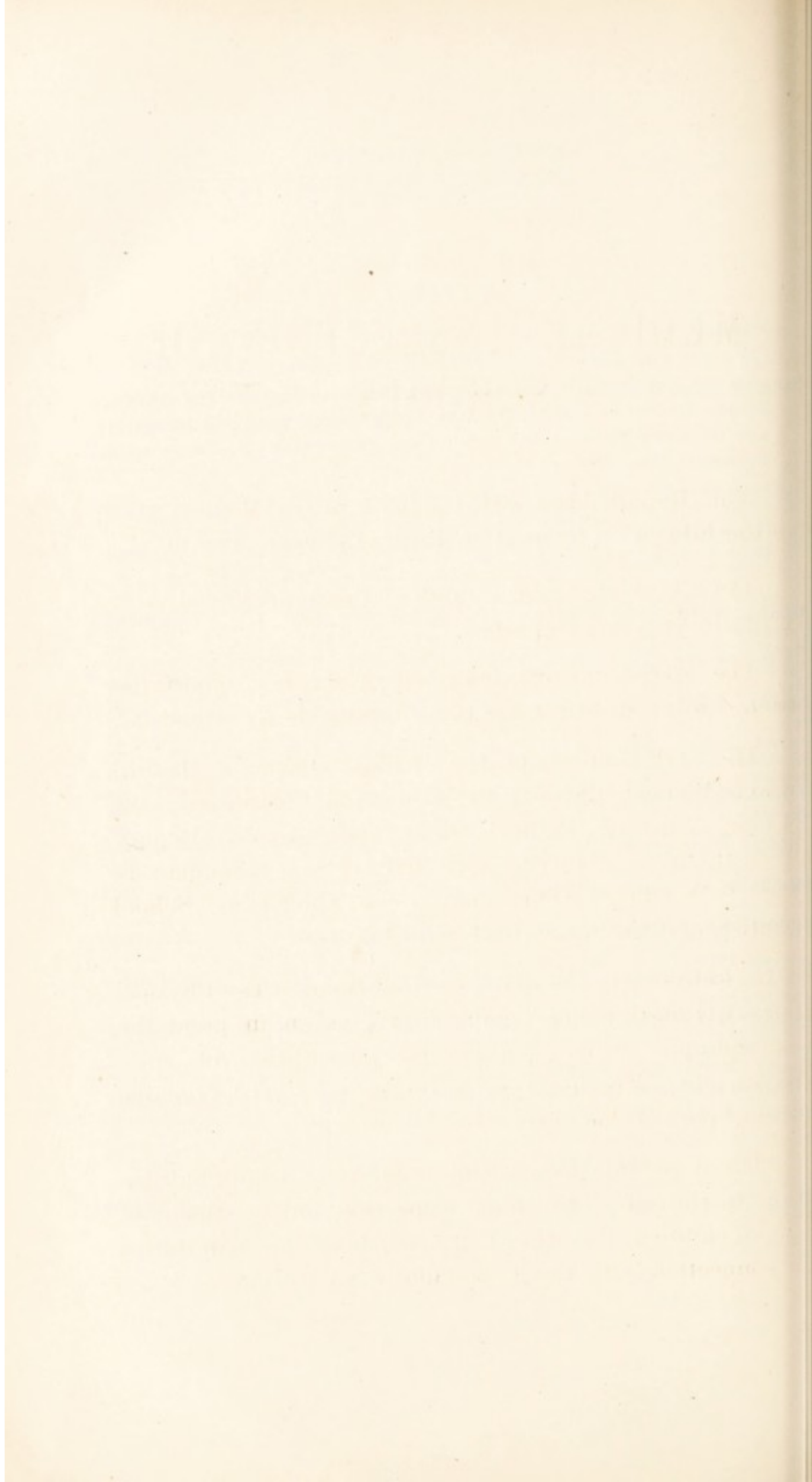
MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1918 ; TOGETHER WITH A COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1917, AND WITH THE MEAN OF THE FIVE (5) AND THIRTY-FIVE (35) YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1917.

Month.	Admission, 1918.	Admission, 1917.	Means of Admissions, 5 yrs., 1913-17.	Means of Admissions, 35 yrs., 1883-1917.	Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 1918.	Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 1917.	Means of Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 5 yrs., 1913-17.	Means of Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 35 yrs., 1883-1917.
January	65	75	148.2	104.1	55.8	65.4	136.3	137.2
February	65	49	111.2	82.4	55.4	59.2	131.4	130.1
March	74	40	127.4	87.8	67.7	53.3	128.7	152.2
April	60	38	115.4	88.2	69.2	44.8	117.5	111.2
May	63	49	116.8	91.4	62.7	39.3	117.2	109.7
June	50	30	107.8	91.7	56.0	47.4	112.9	100.2
July	43	47	118.0	99.7	43.8	43.7	14.3	114.3
August	36	22	104.6	112.9	43.5	40.3	108.5	118.3
September	43	42	122.8	128.8	54.5	41.9	114.9	131.6
October	63	34	158.4	138.4	70.8	44.3	133.6	150.2
November	69	55	157.2	125.6	76.5	43.2	159.6	164.4
December	60	45	125.8	112.7	61.2	61.7	140.1	152.8
Totals	691	526			717.1	584.5		
M'thly Av'ges.	57.6	43.8	126.1	105.3	59.8	48.4	126.25	131.0

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1918; ALSO A COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1917, AND WITH THE MEAN OF THE FIVE (5) AND THIRTY-FIVE (35) YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1917.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Menses.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Varicella	Advanced Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
January	40	1	2	—	11	1	—	—	—	10	65
February	38	1	1	—	9	5	1	—	—	10	65
March	40	—	4	—	12	2	—	—	—	16	74
April	32	1	4	—	9	—	1	—	—	13	60
May	35	1	7	—	6	1	3	—	—	10	63
June	22	—	5	—	8	3	2	—	4	6	50
July	19	—	1	—	5	2	2	—	8	6	43
August	7	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	13	10	36
September ...	22	1	3	—	9	—	—	—	2	6	43
October	24	3	4	—	13	1	1	—	7	10	63
November	19	—	5	—	11	6	2	—	6	20	69
December	15	—	3	—	19	2	1	—	10	10	60
Totals	318	8	40	—	116	24	13	—	50	127	691
Total 1917 ..	209	10	44	—	141	22	4	—	—	96	526
Increase 1918 .	104	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	50	31	201
Decrease 1918.	—	2	4	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	31
Mean of 5 years 1913 to 1917	106.4	8.8	65.8	0.0	180.0	28.4	13.8	3.6	0.0	149.6	1514.2
Mean of 35 years— 1883 to 1917	818.2	15.3	139.6	5.4	159.8	23.4	7.3	17.9	0.0	95.6	1282.5



SECTION III.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

This Report deals with the work of the Medical Staff of the Education Committee during the year 1918.

Details of the routine and methods employed were given in previous Reports.

The modified work described in the last report has been continued, but it has been impossible to extend it.

The staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, who is Medical Officer to the Education Committee; the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, who is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium; one whole-time School Dentist, and five whole-time School Nurses.

In addition, Dr. Bradley, the Chairman of the Physical Care Committee, has again kindly taken in hand the examination of Eye Cases and prescription of spectacles, etc. His services, however, were only available during part of the year.

The Assistant Medical Officer can only devote half his time to the work of medical inspection and treatment of school children, the other half being taken up with duties in connection with the Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Special attention has been devoted to treatment of children at the School Clinic, as it was felt that this important branch of the work should not be allowed to lapse, even though inspection in the schools should be curtailed. Thus, X-ray treatment of ringworm was carried out as usual, and the Dental and Minor Ailments Clinics were in full swing daily. The number of children treated and the number of attendances at the Minor Ailments Clinic exceeded that of the previous year.

Owing to the serious outbreak of Influenza during the summer months it was found necessary to close the whole of the schools in the Borough for two separate periods of two weeks and seven weeks respectively.

Summary of Examinations.

During the year 1918, 6,767 examinations were conducted by the Medical Officers of the Education Committee.

These 6,767 examinations are made up as follows:—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (a) Cases of visual defect examined by retinoscopy at Chapel Street Office.. | 155 |
| (b) Absentees and cases of disease or defect examined by the Medical Officer at Regent Road centre | 4087 |
| (c) Verminous cases in which cleansing notices have been served under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, examined at Regent Road.... | 480 |

(d) Teachers, pupil teachers, and bursars examined at the two inspection centres	117
(e) Children examined in the Schools by the School Dentist	1928

At several schools there were outbreaks of sore throat, or scarlet fever, which necessitated, over a period of time which varied in different circumstances, special daily visits of the medical staff, at which the whole of the scholars in the school were examined, for the special purpose of ascertaining their freedom from infection. These examinations have not been included in the preceding figures, as no account was taken of the number of children examined, and the examinations themselves were necessarily limited to the one object in view, and no unnecessary time was spent over them.

INSPECTIONS AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE. — All ringworm and infectious skin disease cases, cases of ophthalmia, &c., reported by Attendance Officers or Teachers, or discovered during the course of medical inspection, have been kept under supervision and periodically inspected, and the children not allowed to return to school until judged by the Medical Inspector to be quite free from infection.

Similarly, all phthisical children reported from different sources or discovered in routine inspection are referred to the inspection centre for periodical examination, and many of them transferred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for treatment.

Observations on some Defects and Diseases in School Children.

Cleanliness.

Children's heads and bodies were examined for pediculosis on the occasion of the Nurses' visits to schools, when children of all ages are submitted to inspection.

The number of children examined by the Nurses in the schools totalled 23,739.

Tables showing prevalence of pediculosis are hereby appended:—

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.			m b
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers ..	3693	3501	180	12	18	3532	1921	1397	214	
(B) Percentages ..	100	94·8	5·0	0·3	0·5	100	54·4	39·5	6·1	

UPPER DEPARTMENTS.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			n b
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers ..	8229	7903	304	22	59	8285	3982	3728	575	
(B) Percentages ..	100	96·03	3·6	0·3	0·7	100	48·0	45·1	6·9	

* Heads A—Where neither vermin nor nits are present.
 " B—Containing a small number of nits only.
 " C—Containing live vermin or numerous nits.

The accompanying table shows the work done under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908 :—

BOYS.					GIRLS.				
Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mole Wheel Disinfecting Station.	Cleansed at Home.	Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mole Wheel Disinfecting Station.	Cleansed at Home.
	By Nurse.	By Parent.				By Nurse.	By Parent.		
44	—	2	8	24	436	102	270	1	16

Inspection by School Dentist.

The School Dentist on visiting the schools, inspects the teeth of all the children aged six, seven, and eight years. All children examined last year have been followed up, and include a number of 9-year-old children. The following tables show (a) the number of sound and decayed teeth (both temporary and permanent) and (b) the actual state of the teeth and gums, and the grinding capacity, of the children examined by the School Dentist :—

TABLE A.

	Age	Number examined.	TEMPORARY TEETH.				PERMANENT TEETH.			
			Number present.	Average per child.	Number decayed.	Average per child.	Number present.	Average per child.	Number decayed.	Average per child.
Boys	6	5	3200	20.64	1371	8.84	555	3.58	43	.27
	7	204	3371	16.52	1633	8.0	1329	6.51	112	.54
	8	203	2649	13.04	1439	7.08	3078	15.16	256	1.26
	9	402	3456	8.59	1938	4.82	8689	21.61	825	2.05
	Total ...	964	12676	13.14	6381	6.61	13651	14.16	1236	1.28
Girls	6	138	2660	19.27	1201	8.70	552	4.0	32	.23
	7	180	2910	16.16	1476	8.2	1431	7.95	116	.64
	8	158	1929	12.20	1082	6.21	1859	11.76	170	1.07
	9	488	2861	5.86	1642	3.36	9493	19.45	837	1.71
	Total ...	964	10360	10.74	5401	5.60	13335	13.83	1155	1.19
	Total ...	1928	23036	11.94	11782	6.11	26986	13.99	2391	1.24

TABLE B.

Age.	Number examined.	State of Teeth.			Condition of Gums.			Grinding Capacity.			Temporary Teeth.			Permanent Teeth.			H. po-plastic.
		Clean.	Fairly clean.	Dirty.	Healthy.	In-flamed.	Septic.	Good.	Average.	Bad.	Sound.	Decayed.	Sound.	Decayed.	Un-saveable.	Saveable.	
Boys	6	155	87	95	9	86	49	21	11	63	72	1829	1371	512	43	—	19
	7	204	102	106	13	112	63	10	7	68	100	1638	1633	1217	85	27	77
	8	203	109	98	14	108	41	20	8	68	93	1210	1439	2822	201	55	112
	9	402	241	264	39	291	175	27	18	263	139	1518	1518	7864	453	372	172
Total	964	539	563	75	597	328	78	44	462	404	6195	5961	12415	782	454	380	
Girls	6	138	69	43	10	96	43	26	14	74	71	459	1201	520	26	6	15
	7	180	78	59	14	121	59	22	10	73	119	434	1476	1315	86	30	64
	8	158	58	47	5	109	43	19	8	62	101	847	1082	1689	106	64	47
	9	488	191	125	18	410	99	30	30	40	332	1219	1642	8656	351	486	218
Total	964	396	274	47	736	244	97	62	249	623	2959	5401	11180	569	586	344	
Boys & Girls	Total	1928	935	837	122	1333	572	175	106	711	1027	9154	11362	23595	1351	1040	724

The following table shows the number of children examined by the School Dentist, the number and percentage of children to whom treatment was recommended, and the number and percentage of those whose parents wrote accepting treatment.

Age.	Number Examined.			Number recommended treatment.			Number accepted treatment.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6-year-old children	155	138	293	35	30	65	13	17	30
Percentages . . . . .	..	..	..	22.5	21.7	22.1	8.3	12.3	10.2
7-year-old children	204	180	384	49	49	98	34	29	63
Percentages . . . . .	..	..	..	24.0	27.2	25.5	16.6	16.1	16.4
8-year-old children	203	158	361	80	57	137	50	48	98
Percentages . . . . .	..	..	..	39.4	36.1	37.9	24.6	30.3	27.1
9-year-old children	402	488	890	192	116	308	102	69	171
Percentages . . . . .	..	..	..	47.7	23.7	34.6	25.3	14.1	19.2

Heart and Circulation.

In all well-marked cases of heart disease, the parents were interviewed and warned of the defect, and the children were referred for further examination in three months' time. The teachers were also warned of such defect and advised as to the child's fitness for drill or otherwise.

Lungs.

Amongst the inspection cases there were 12 of tuberculosis, and 47 of suspected tuberculosis. At the same time there were very few advanced cases of phthisis,

he majority being in the early stage, the affection being probably chiefly confined to the bronchial or mediastinal lymphatic glands and giving rise to indefinite physical signs, although the children were obviously suffering from the effects of toxic absorption, such as anguor, anorexia, loss of flesh, night sweats, &c. The majority of such children are adversely affected by compulsory attendance at an ordinary school.

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 centre 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 year 1918, 184 new cases of scalp ringworm and 115 new cases of body ringworm have been under supervision at the inspection clinic, and the total number of examinations in these cases amounted to 316.

The substantial decline in the prevalence of so obstinate a disease must be attributed—first, to rigid exclusion and supervision of all cases that become known; secondly, to the fact that no child who has had ringworm is allowed to return to school without a certificate from the Medical Officer; thirdly, to the valuable help afforded by X-ray treatment, which has been administered since the installation of the apparatus at the school clinic in April, 1913.

During the year the X-rays have been administered to 70 cases of scalp ringworm, and in all cases it was necessary to epilate the whole scalp by Kienböck's method. The children were fit to return to school again on the average 3 or 4 weeks after application of rays.

It may be too much to hope that the disease will ever be entirely eradicated, but it is confidently expected that with the help of X-ray treatment the number of cases will in a few years be negligible.

ALOPECIA.—There have been 90 new cases under supervision at the inspection centre, with a total of 228 examinations.

The practice of exclusion of these cases until disappearance of alopecia stumps and appearance of new hair growth over the affected patches has been continued.

ECZEMA AND IMPETIGO AND SORES.—The number of new cases of these diseases under observation during the past year was 1073, and the number of examinations 1363.

A large number of such cases are now being dealt with very successfully at the school clinic, and many obstinate cases of impetigo are returned to school after a few days' treatment.

SCABIES.—This disease has been rather more prevalent. There were 328 cases under supervision and 582 examinations.

Infectious Disease.

A system of notification is in force whereby the Head Teachers forward to the Medical Officer of Health particulars of the cause of absence from sickness of children attending their schools. These returns are sent in weekly, and are classified in the following table:—

RETURN OF SICKNESS IN SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1918.

Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Infectious Diseases (unclassified).	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Measles.	Ringworm.	Ophthalmia.	Sore Throat.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Mumps.	Colds.	Other Diseases.
...	381	1600	676	926	331	517	1781	1769	835	14083	14936

A comparison with the returns for the preceding year shows a greatly diminished prevalence of infectious diseases. There has been an increase in the prevalence of ophthalmia and mumps.

Treatment of Defects in School Children.

Where medical inspection reveals defects calling for treatment, parents are notified of the same.

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

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

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

(3) Minor ailments, such as running ears, chronic nasal catarrh, impetigo, &c.

(4) Tuberculosis.

(5) Dental disease.

These are described under their respective headings.

The School Clinic.

The Regent Road centre has become established as a school clinic, and a large number of children now attend daily, both for inspection and also for treatment.

The rooms at present consist of three waiting rooms, three consulting rooms, an X-ray room, and an office. These premises are distinct from the adjoining Tuberculosis Dispensary, though communication is preserved by means of a corridor.

The School Clinic now comprises :—

- (1) An Inspection Centre.
- (2) An Office and Administrative Centre.
- (3) A Minor Ailments Clinic.
- (4) An X-ray Clinic.
- (5) A Dental Clinic.
- (6) A Refraction Clinic.

The Inspection Clinic.

The Medical Officer attends each afternoon for the purpose of examining all special cases referred to him by the School Nurses in accordance with the modified scheme of school inspection now in force, as well as a large number of cases referred by attendance Officers and Teachers.

Again many children have been medically examined at the request of the parents. It is gratifying to find that

parents are availing themselves more and more of the facilities for obtaining medical advice with respect to their children, the requests for a consultation being made sometimes through the medium of the head teacher and sometimes direct to the office. In some cases advice was all that was necessary, and as the parent or guardian was practically always in attendance, advice could be given direct, and hence much more likely to be acted upon than when forwarded through the medium of a printed notice.

Where it was considered desirable that a child should be kept under observation invitations were issued periodically, and the child brought by the parent for re-examination from time to time.

A large number of the children inspected were found to be in need of some form of medical treatment. Some of these were referred to the family doctor, or to hospital. Many suffering from such conditions as running ears, nasal obstruction, ophthalmia, and contagious skin diseases were transferred to the Minor Ailments Clinic for regular treatment.

Again, children found to be suffering from tuberculosis were referred to the adjoining Tuberculosis Dispensary for observation and treatment. In this connection the close co-ordination of School Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary was found to be a great advantage, as in cases of doubt a consultation could at once be obtained with the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. W. H. Tattersall.

Table S VI. shows the number of children examined at the Inspection Centre, the number of re-examinations and the diseases from which the children were suffering.

Minor Ailments Clinic.

An increasingly large number of children are now being treated at the Minor Ailments Clinic, two of the School Nurses devoting the whole of each morning to the work, which comprises the treatment of cases that would otherwise receive little or no attention, such as chronic ear discharge, chronic nasal discharge with obstructive deafness, cases of tinea, alopecia, eczema, impetigo, and sores, septic conditions, and such common external eye diseases as conjunctivitis and blepharitis.

It is found that the great majority of these cases rapidly improve under thorough treatment, and, as a rule, even the bad cases are soon able to resume school.

A large number of the children, examined first at the Inspection Clinic, have been transferred to the Minor Ailments Clinic for treatment.

The treatment is carried out by the School Nurses under the direction of the Medical Officer.

Local treatment (such as douching and applications) has been carried out with benefit in cases of adenoids awaiting surgical treatment. Surgical treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids has hitherto been carried out chiefly at the hospitals, and rarely at the hands of the general practitioner. At the present time, owing to the great pressure of work at the voluntary hospitals, treatment of children suffering from tonsils and adenoids is generally long deferred. The child's name is apparently put down on a waiting list, and after months of waiting

the parent gives up hope of having the operation performed. It is therefore very desirable that steps should be taken by the Local Authority to provide surgical treatment for these neglected cases.

The following table shows the number of new cases and attendances up to December 31st, 1918 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases	1139	1033	2232
Attendances	7813	7247	15060

The Dental Clinic.

A gratifying feature of the year's work in this Department is the increase in the number of casual cases (1161 attended the Clinic compared with 999 last year), which proves that the parents appreciate the work done at the Clinic, and also that the children are not afraid to come to have the offending tooth removed. The attendance of the children at the Clinic has been extremely good, very few of them failing to keep their appointments.

	Boys.				Girls.				Boys and Girls.				
	Age 6.	Age 7.	Age 8.	Age 9 and over. uals. T'tal.	Age 6.	Age 7.	Age 8.	Age 9 and over. uals. T'tal.	Age 6.	Age 7.	Age 8.	Age 9 and over. uals. T'tal.	
Number of Children Treated	32	108	166	625	1099	23	114	143	220	538	1038	1161	2135
Dressings . . . . .	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	1	12	13	..	2	23
Extractions—													
(a) Without	32	125	89	543	943	20	115	112	139	435	851	293	1794
anaesthetic . . .													
(b) With local	18	31	24	86	170	12	25	19	19	78	153	30	164
anestheti:													
(c) With gas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scalings . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressings . . . . .	..	..	1	34	37	..	..	..	11	22	33	13	70
Extractions—													
(a) Without	..	..	1	136	139	..	..	..	4	139	143	6	282
anaesthetic . . .													
(b) With local	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..	2	16	18	2	39
anaesthetic													
(c) With gas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scalings . . . . .	..	4	8	17	82	..	7	9	47	2	65	11	147
Fillings—													
(a) With amalgam .	15	81	124	14	492	13	78	138	204	6	439	159	31
(b) With cement . .	..	3	7	..	15	..	4	4	4	1	13	7	28
(c) With amalgam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and cement . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1

It will be noticed from the foregoing table that 2,135 children were treated at the Dental Clinic. There were 2,438 extractions of teeth, 960 fillings, 93 dressings, and 147 scalings.

The X-Ray Clinic.

The very efficient X-ray apparatus for the treatment of ringworm was installed early in the year 1913.

From the beginning this Clinic has been highly successful in coping with the large amount of scalp ringworm of an obstinate type, formerly prevalent in the Borough.

It was found necessary to epilate the whole scalp in each case according to the five-exposure method of Kienböck. By this method the whole of the scalp is exposed at one sitting of approximately two hours, epilation being complete by about the end of the third week following.

After X-ray application children are allowed to return to school, wearing a cap, as soon as epilation is complete and no ringworm stumps remain in the scalp.

A nominal charge of 2s. 6d. per child treated is made to the parent.

Swimming Instruction.

During the season just closed, eleven Swimming Instructors were appointed for boys and four for girls, and the number of attendances of children during school hours at the several baths was 19,743 in the case of boys, and 16,140 in the case of girls, making a total of 35,883, as compared with 46,496 in the previous year. Reports

were received from the Instructors that, of the children attending the baths, 1,289 boys and 576 girls proved themselves able to swim.

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 1,179, compared with 1,245 for the previous year.

General.

The schools were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who have paid altogether 597 visits. Improvement in the sanitary condition of outside offices, yards, &c., has been maintained.

Thirteen departments have been disinfected during the year for certain special diseases, *i.e.*, diphtheria, scarlet fever, sore throat, and measles.

Open-air School.

This Day School was opened on the 28th August, 1916, in the open shed and premises in the David Lewis Recreation Ground. The children admitted were selected, after examination by the medical staff, from the number who were excluded from the ordinary elementary schools by reason of their being ailing or delicate.

The staff consists of a head teacher with two assistants. The School Nurse attends every Monday, when the children are weighed; the Medical Inspector also visits the school every week. The children attend each week day except Saturday, those from a distance coming by tramcar. Three meals are provided—breakfast, dinner, and tea, for which a maximum charge of 6d. per day is made.

Open-air School, Year 1918.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of Admissions during 1918	33	25	58
Number of Discharges during 1918.....	41	31	72
Number of Children on Register at end of year 1918	37	32	69

CHILDREN DISCHARGED DURING 1918.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Average "Stay" in School (weeks)	41	36	39
AVERAGE GAIN IN WEIGHT.....	5½	7¾	6½

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES FROM WHICH THE ABOVE DISCHARGED CHILDREN WERE SUFFERING.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Early and Suspected Phthisis	17	6	23
Abdominal Tuberculosis.....	7	3	10
Cervical Adenitis.....	1	...	1
Delicate	11	8	19
Old Pleurisy	1	...	1
Emphysema	1	...	1
Bronchitis	6	2	8
Anæmia	7	9	16
Cardiac Disease	2	2	4
Malnutrition	1	1	2
Tonsils and Adenoids	2	...	2
Ear Disease.....	1	1	2
Defective Vision.....	3	1	4
Keratitis .....	...	2	2
Strabismus	1	...	1
Rheumatism .....	...	2	2
Scoliosis .....	...	1	1
Neurasthenia	1	1	2
	60	39	99

Treatment of Defects of Children during 1918.

Condition.	No. of Defects for which treatment was considered necessary.		No. of Defects for which no report is available.	No. of Defects treated.	Results of Treatment.			Percentage of Defects treated.
	Total.				Remedied.	Improved.	Unchanged.	
Cleanliness of Head.....	6432		...	6432	6432	...	...	...
Cleanliness of Body.....	112		...	112	112	...	...	...
Nutrition	15		1	14	2	10	2	93.3
Nose and Throat	210		13	197	110	82	5	94.0
External Eye Disease	280		3	277	255	18	4	99.0
Ear Disease	172		...	172	130	42	...	100.0
*Teeth	31		...	31	29	2	...	100.0
Heart and Circulation.....	53		8	45	1	39	5	85.0
Lungs.....	110		11	99	5	79	15	90.0
Nervous System	46		9	37	7	20	10	80.4
Skin	2202		5	2197	2139	45	13	99.7
Rickets	3		...	3	2	...	1	100.0
Deformities	5		1	4	...	...	4	40.0
Tuberculosis.—Non-Pulmonary	49		9	40	...	32	8	90.0
Mental Condition.....	16		...	16	...	...	16	100.0
*Vision and Squint	17		1	16	1	9	6	100.0
Hearing	25		1	24	1	20	3	96.0
Miscellaneous	253		6	247	145	95	7	97.6
TOTAL.....	10031		68	9963	9371	493	99	99.3

* Cases examined and treated by the School dentist are included in a separate table; also cases of defective vision examined at retinoscopy clinic are included in a separate table.

TABLE S I.

CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE INSPECTION CENTRES BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases.....	1370	1369	2739
Re-examinations	668	680	1348
Total Examinations	2038	2049	4087

CHILDREN EXAMINED BY THE EYE SPECIALIST.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number	60	95	155
Spectacles prescribed for	60	65	125

Teachers Medically Examined	—	} 117
Pupil Teachers Medically Examined.....	46	
" " Re-examined	10	
Bursars Medically Examined	45	
" " Re-examined	16	} 597
Sanitary Inspectors' Visits to Schools		
Defects Found		10

Yard gully choked	2
W.C.'s defective	4
Drain choked	1
Ash-bin full.....	1
Refuse on yard surface	1
W.C. dirty	1
	—
	10
	—

Schools disinfected	13
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TABLE S VI.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES
EXAMINED BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS, AT THE INSPECTION CENTRES,
DURING THE YEAR 1918.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Number examined	1370	668	1369	680	4087
Skin—					
Ringworm, head	100	229	84	229	642
,, body	61	37	54	22	174
Impetigo	543	69	530	110	1252
Scabies	173	150	155	104	582
Alopecia	37	76	53	62	228
Other Diseases	49	10	72	28	159
Eye—					
Defective Vision and Squint . .	8	4	8	2	22
External Eye Disease	115	21	80	19	235
Ear—					
Defective Hearing	12	5	14	4	35
Ear Disease	46	22	103	18	189
Teeth—					
Dental Disease	7	2	11	4	24
Nose and Throat—					
Enlarged Tonsils	1	2	5	3	11
Adenoids	6	2	2	3	13
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	2	1	5	1	9
Tonsillitis	28	10	49	10	97
Rhinitis	33	17	25	10	85
Other Diseases	14	5	10	4	33
Defective Speech . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE S VI.—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—Continued.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examinations.
	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	1st Exam.	Re-examined.	
Heart and Circulation—					
Organic Disease	2	4	6	5	17
Functional Disease	1	1	3	5	10
Anæmia	14	16	31	31	92
Lungs—					
Pulmonary { Definite	3	1	9	1	14
Tuberculosis { Suspected.....	21	14	26	10	71
Chronic Bronchitis	29	12	18	16	75
Other Disease .....	..	2	1	..	3
Nervous System—					
Epilepsy	6	4	5	1	16
Chorea.....	2	..	..	2	4
Mentally Defective.....	10	1	1	3	15
Other Disease	7	2	11	7	27
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—					
Glands.....	17	9	15	6	47
Bones and Joints	1	2	4	1	8
Other Forms	2	1	..	1	4
Delicate	26	29	40	19	114
Rickets .....	..	1	1	..	2
Deformities	1	..	2	..	3
Other Defects or Diseases	70	26	71	47	214
Fit for School	205	..	253	..	518

TABLE S VII.

SUMMARY OF CASES SEEN BY THE OPHTHALMIC OFFICER AT THE
EDUCATION OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1918.

A.—REFRACTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hypermetropia	29	29	58
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	6	7	13
Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism	6	2	8
Myopia	17	14	31
Myopic Astigmatism .....	..	2	2
Compound Myopic Astigmatism	1	1	2
Mixed Astigmatism	1	1	2
Nil.....	2	6	8
TOTALS	62	62	124

B.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Keratitis	1	..	1
Blepharitis . . . . .	..	1	1
Conjunctivitis .....	..	2	2
Corneal Opacities.....	1	..	1
Corneal Ulcer .....	..	..	..
Nystagmus .....	..	..	..
Strabismus.....	7	5	12
Ophthalmia .....	..	..	..
Cataract .....	..	..	..
Blind.....	..	1	1
TOTALS	9	9	18

TABLE S VIII.

BLIND, DEAF, AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

NEW CASES SENT TO SPECIAL SCHOOLS DURING 1918.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Residential Blind School .....	..	..	..
Deaf and Dumb Institution .....	..	..	..
Day Blind School	1	2	3
Special Schools	4	..	4
TOTALS	5	2	7

TABLE S IX.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN MAINTAINED IN INSTITUTIONS, AT THE PART COST OF THE COUNCIL, AS AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Name of Institution.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Manchester	2	2	
Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	1	..	
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston	1	..	
Manchester Day Classes for the Blind	5	13	18
Manchester Schools for the Deaf and Dumb	8	4	12
St. John's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa	3	3	
Swinton House School for Crippled Children	3	1	
Soss Moss Epileptic Colony School	1	..	
Starnthwaite Epileptic Home	1	..	
Sandlebridge School for Feeble-minded	5	..	
Greengate Dispensary	11	9	20
Grimké Ward for Cripples			
TOTALS	41	32	73

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SECTION IV.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

The Veterinary Inspector has been on military service throughout the year. The work of this section of the Department has been carried out by the Meat Inspector, with assistance from a local Veterinary Surgeon when required.

Swine Fever Order, 1908.

Two outbreaks of Swine Fever occurred during the year 1918.

In each of these cases the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries were at once notified. The carcasses of the animals were destroyed and the disinfection of the slaughterhouse, floats, &c., carried out as required by the Swine Fever Order, and all the necessary precautions taken to prevent a spread of the disease. These cases were not notified, but were discovered during the course of meat inspection.

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:—

	Number of Licenses.	Number of Pigs.
More Pigs licensed into the Borough	34	346
at Pigs licensed into the Cattle Market . .	2	12
at Pigs licensed to slaughterhouses in the Borough	84	3,931
at Pigs licensed to slaughterhouses outside the Borough	4	21
	124	4,310

Parasitic Mange Order, 1911.

Thirteen outbreaks of Parasitic Mange were reported during the year. Sixty-nine horses were examined and thirteen found to be affected with the disease. In each case the animals affected were at once isolated, and the premises and utensils thoroughly disinfected.

In one instance legal proceedings were taken for failing to notify a case of Parasitic Mange.

The defendant was fined 5s.

Unsound Foodstuff.

Sixteen tons 18 cwts. 65 lbs. of meat, 9 cwts. 33 lbs. of tinned foodstuffs. Nine cwts. of fish.

Two tons 14 cwts. of vegetables and 5 tons 6 cwts. 2 qrs. of tripe have been seized or voluntarily surrendered during the year.

Disposal of Unsound Food.

A considerable proportion of unsound meat has been used for the feeding of pigs and hens, and a lesser quantity has had the fat abstracted and made into soap.

The residue, which was of very poor quality and void of fat, has been burned at the Public Destructor. The most economical method of disposing of the greater part of the condemned meat appears to be by the using of it as food for animals and poultry.

Premises where Food is Prepared.

One hundred and thirty-nine visits have been made to these premises. A considerable quantity of food is prepared in Salford by Army Food Contractors. As requested by the Army authorities, special attention has been paid to the places. No seizures have been made, but a quantity of unsound foodstuff has been surrendered and destroyed.

SECTION V.
BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work carried out in the Borough Laboratories during the year 1918.

During the year, 1,321 samples have been submitted to me for analysis. Of these, 1,237 were taken in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, whilst 84 were submitted by various Corporation departments.

Of the 1,237 samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 51, or 4·1 per cent, were returned as adulterated. This figure is worse than that for last year, when only 1·2 per cent of the samples were adulterated, but it is an improvement on the year 1916, when the corresponding figure was 5·8 per cent. Full particulars of the various samples are given in the body of the report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. D. ELSDON,

Borough Analyst.

Municipal Laboratories,
143, Regent Road, Salford.
February 27th, 1919.

1. Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The total number of foods and drugs examined during the year was 1,237. The following table gives complete details concerning the various articles examined.

TABLE 1.

Samples.	Total Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
		Preservatives only.	Other Ways.	
Milk.. .. .	865	2	25	93·1
Condensed Milk	18	..	..	..
Evaporated Milk	21	..	..	..
Dried Milk	1	..	..	..
Butter ¹	4	..	..	..
Margarine	11	..	..	..
Cheese	5	..	..	..
Lard	5	..	..	..
Dripping	5	..	..	..
Cocoa Butter	3	..	..	..
Plain Flour	9	..	..	..
Self-raising Flour	12	..	..	..
Bun Flour	1	..	..	..
Corn Flour	3	..	..	..
Arrowroot	2	..	..	..
Rice	13	..	..	..
Ground Rice	3	..	..	..
Tapioca	9	..	..	..
Sago	6	..	..	..
Pearl Barley	5	..	..	..
Oatmeal	1	..	..	..
Baking Powder	36	..	1	2·8
Egg Powder	12	..	..	..
Custard Powder	1	..	..	..
Pudding Powder	2	..	..	..
Chicory	1	..	..	..
Coffee	4	..	..	..
Cocoa	25	..	..	..
Sugar	1	..	..	..
Sugar Substitute	3	..	..	..
Ground Ginger	3	..	..	..
Mustard	18	..	4	22·2
Pepper	6	..	..	..
Vinegar	3	..	..	..
Soup Tablet	1	..	..	..
Green Peas	1	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar	1	..	..	..

TABLE 1.—Continued.

Samples.	Total Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
		Preservatives only.	Other Ways.	
Calcined Magnesia	1	..	..	..
Fluid Magnesia	1	..	..	..
Boric Acid	4	..	..	..
Boric Ointment	1	..	..	..
White Prec. Ointment....	2	..	1	50.0
Borax	1	..	..	..
Epsom Salts.....	46	..	7	15.2
Seidlitz Powder.....	14	..	6	42.9
Lime Water	2	..	..	..
Quinine	2	..	..	..
Paregoric.....	2	..	..	..
Amm. Tinct. of Quinine..	3	..	..	..
Tinct. of Iodine, Strong ..	3	..	1	33.3
Tinct. of Iodine, Weak ...	1	..	..	..
Camphorated Oil.....	7	..	..	..
Castor Oil	3	..	..	..
Olive Oil	3	..	..	..
Prescriptions	21	..	4	19.0
Total	1237	2	49	4.1

For further details concerning the taking of formal and informal samples, the Report for 1915 should be consulted.

Comparative figures for adulteration and for the number of samples taken are given in Table 2 for the past seven years.

TABLE 2.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Percentage of adulteration	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.5	5.8	1.2	4.0
Total number of samples	954	944	949	1174	1202	1385	1237
Number of samples per 100,000 persons.....	409	403	407	499	561	648	..

Table 3 contains the number of "Formal" and "Informal" samples respectively which have been taken during the last eight years. The relative number of "Informal" samples tends to increase each year, on account of the reasons given in the Report for 1915, as well as the fact that they cost less to take.

TABLE 3.

NUMBER OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Formal	415	452	400	368	397	352	433	858
Informal	488	502	544	581	777	850	952	379

The number of samples found to be adulterated was 51, or 4·1 per cent, which compares unfavourably with the figure for last year, 1·2 per cent, but is better than that for the year 1916, when the figure was 5·8.

With the exception of the year 1916, it is necessary to go back to 1897 to find more than 4·0 per cent of the samples adulterated. The average figure for adulteration of all samples for the last twenty-five years is 2·4 per cent, whilst the average figure for adulteration for the years 1875 to 1893 inclusive, was 11·2 per cent, so that whilst we have not by any means returned to the days of gross adulteration, yet there is, apparently, a slight tendency at the present time for the amount of adulteration to increase. It seems quite likely, however, that this is only of a temporary character, and that a return to more

normal conditions of trade may mean an improvement in the condition of the food supply.

MILK.

Eight hundred and sixty-five samples of milk were submitted for analysis, of which 27, or 3·1 per cent, were returned as adulterated. Although slightly higher than last year, this figure compares favourably with those for recent years, as will be seen from Table 4, where the number of samples and the percentage of adulteration are shown for the past eight years.

It will be seen that there is again a large increase in the number of samples of milk taken. Samples have been taken on delivery at the railway stations in the Borough, from the premises of wholesale dealers, from carts in the streets, and from retail vendors.

The average composition of the whole of the milks is given in Table 5, whilst the average composition of milks taken at the railway stations is given in Table 6.

TABLE 4.

ADULTERATION OF MILK, 1911-18.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Number of samples	378	413	355	351	435	386	539	865
Percentage of adulteration . .	4·8	3·6	3·4	3·1	4·8	10·1	2·4	3·1

TABLE 5.
AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF ALL MILKS, 1918.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.			
January	69	12·62	3·70	8·92			
February	53				12·61	3·67	8·94
March	80				12·79	3·92	8·87
April	94	12·26	3·51	8·75			
May	76				12·44	3·61	8·83
June	87				12·26	3·57	8·69
July	84	12·24	3·52	8·72			
August	34				12·12	3·47	8·65
September	68				12·19	3·49	8·70
October	81	12·62	3·84	8·78			
November	78				12·68	3·83	8·85
December	59				12·71	4·05	8·66
December	59	12·43	3·59	8·84			
TOTAL	863	12·40	3·63	8·77			

TABLE 6.
AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF STATION MILKS, 1918.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.			
January	20	12·61	3·62	8·99			
February	4				12·72	3·67	9·05
March	18				12·73	3·78	8·95
April	12	12·16	3·47	8·69			
May	64				12·56	3·80	8·76
June	49				12·26	3·59	8·67
July	—	12·36	3·69	8·67			
August	6				11·92	3·22	8·70
September	6				—	—	—
October	6	13·10	4·10	9·00			
November	—				12·21	3·55	8·66
December	—				12·50	3·82	8·68
October	6	13·10	4·10	9·00			
November	—				—	—	—
December	—				—	—	—
TOTAL	185	12·30	3·53	8·77			

Comparison of Table 6 with Table 5 shows that on the whole the condition of the milk delivered in Salford is similar to that received at the railway stations. This comparison, which was only possible for the first time in 1917, is exceedingly interesting. The figures on the whole are practically the same as those for 1916, and compare favourably with those of other towns. Comparative figures are given in Table 7 for several recent years. The figures are taken from the annual reports of the authorities mentioned.

TABLE 7.

Place.	Number of samples.	Total solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
Salford, 1914	196	12.58	3.77	8.81
Salford, 1915	435	12.62	3.78	8.84
Salford, 1916	386	12.41	3.61	8.80
Salford, 1917	539	12.69	3.81	8.88
Salford, 1918	863	12.40	3.63	8.77
Portsmouth, 1914	530	12.25	3.42	8.82
Portsmouth, 1915	549	12.12	3.37	8.75
Liverpool, 1914	1182	12.26	3.52	8.74
Bristol, 1914	653	12.38	3.56	8.82
Bristol, 1915	663	12.37	3.57	8.80
Wull, 1910	550	12.47	3.63	8.84
Wull, 1915	235	12.20	3.46	8.74
Birmingham, 1912	1616	12.33	3.57	8.76
Birmingham, 1915	1799	12.28	3.61	8.67
Richmond's figures { 1910	19807	12.62	3.73	8.89
{ 1913	..	12.48	3.67	8.81

It will be noticed that, so far as Salford is concerned, in no case does the average for a month fall below the minimum limit fixed by the Board of Agriculture, whilst consideration of the average for the percentage of fat give

a great support to the widespread opinion that the limit of 3.0 per cent fixed by the Board of Agriculture is considerably too low.

Particulars of milks found to be adulterated are found in Table 8.

Sample 6595, which was deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, contained ice. On enquiries being made, it was found that the churn was partially frozen on arrival. Subsequent samples were found to be genuine, and no further action was taken.

Sample A256 was an informal sample deficient of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of solids-not-fat. Subsequent formal samples were found to be genuine. The vendor was cautioned.

Samples 7000, 7005, and 7013 were obtained from three shops, all supplied by the same wholesale dealer. Samples 7016 and 7017 were obtained directly from the wholesale dealer supplying these shops, whilst A545 and A548 were taken on delivery to the wholesale dealer. Taking into account the fact that the milks were already adulterated to a small extent on delivery to the wholesale dealer, and also that subsequent samples were genuine, no further action was taken in this matter. It is satisfactory to note that samples have been taken from the same source on various subsequent occasions, and have, in each case, been found to be genuine.

Samples A652 and A655 were obtained from two small shops, situated close to one another, which had been supplied on the same delivery by the same wholesale

dealer. It was obvious, therefore, that the fault lay with the wholesale dealer. The two retailers were cautioned as to their legal liability. The milk of the wholesale dealer was taken on the next delivery, but was found to be genuine, as have all subsequent samples from the same source.

Sample A1034 was obtained from a shop. The wholesale dealer stated that he had obtained the milk from the Cattle Market. The conditions at the Cattle Market are peculiar. The cows have, in general, come over from Ireland, and their ordinary times of milking have been seriously altered, so that it seems possible that a portion at least of this deficiency might be due to the unusual conditions. A number of samples, therefore, were taken at the Cattle Market, both from individual cows and from groups of cows. Several of these samples were found to contain slightly less than 8.5 per cent of total solids, but one sample in particular contained only 5.1 per cent. From enquiries made by the Inspector, it seems almost certain that a considerable volume of water had been added by the milker to this particular sample, which would account for the deficiency in A1034. As it was impossible in this particular instance to prosecute the guilty person, no legal proceedings were taken, but the conditions under which the cows are milked at the Cattle Market are under constant supervision by the Inspector, and should there be any recurrence of this trouble the vendors will be prosecuted.

TABLE 8.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK.

No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Remarks.
6595	Deficient of 5½% solids-not-fat	No Action.	Sample contained ice.
A256	Deficient of 5½% of solids-not-fat.	Caution.	Subsequent formal samples genuine
A327	Contained 9 parts per 100,000 by volume of sediment.	Caution.	
6931	Deficient of 23% of fat.	Fined £3	
7000	Deficient of 3% of fat and 10½% of solids-not-fat.	No action.	Same wholesale dealer.
7005	Deficient of 3% of fat.		
7013	Deficient of 7% of solids-not-fat.		
7016	Deficient of 9% of solids-not-fat	No action.	Wholesale dealer of 7000, etc., above
7017	Deficient of 4½% of solids-not-fat.		
A545	Deficient of 2% of solids-not-fat.	No action.	Taken on delivery
A548	Deficient of 6% of fat.		
A652	Deficient of 16% of fat.	Caution.	Same wholesale dealer.
A655	Deficient of 16% of fat.		
A748	Deficient of 4½% of solids-not-fat.	Caution.	Same Vendor.
A761	Deficient of 4½% of solids-not-fat.		
A780	Contained 10 grains of boric acid per gallon.	Caution.	Same Vendor.
A784	Contained 30 grains of boric acid per gallon.		
A832	Deficient of 4½% of solids-not-fat.		
A854	Deficient of 13% of fat.	Fined £1.	
A1002	Deficient of 4½% of solids-not-fat.	Caution.	
A1034	Deficient of 20% of solids-not-f.t.	Caution.	
A1190	Deficient of 3½ of solids-not-fat	Caution.	
A1199	Deficient of 4½% of solids-not-fat, and 16% of fat.	Case taken up by Manchester Authorities.	Same wholesale dealer.
A1212	Deficient of 10½% of solids-not-fat.		
A1213	Deficient of 10½% of solids-not-fat		

Samples A1199, A1212, and A1213 were taken from three shops, each of which was supplied through the same wholesale dealer, by a farmer delivering milk to a Manchester station. As the Inspectors have no power to take samples of milk outside the Borough boundary, the matter was reported to the Manchester authorities, who are dealing with it.

The Salford Inspectors labour under a distinct disadvantage owing to their inability of taking samples, if the place of delivery is outside the Borough boundary. There would be a considerable increase in efficiency if subsequent legislation gave Inspectors power to take samples of delivery, whether in their own districts or outside.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

Only four samples of butter have been examined during the year, all of which have been genuine, and free from boric preservative. The percentage of water has varied from 9.5 to 14.0.

Eleven samples of margarine have been examined, all of which have been returned as genuine. The samples have contained boron preservative, varying from 0.1 to 0.4 per cent. The moisture has varied from 5.0 to 10.5 per cent.

The main legal requirements in connection with the sale of margarine are—That it shall be sold in a wrapper on which the word margarine is printed in capital block letters not less than half-an-inch long and distinctly legible; that the fat shall not contain more than 10 per cent of butter fat. The Departmental Committee on preserva-

tives in food recommend that the only preservative allowed to be used should be borax or boric acid in amount not exceeding 0·5 per cent calculated as boric acid.

CHEESE AND LARD.

The five samples of cheese received during the year have been returned as genuine, the fat in each case being pure milk fat. As there is no standard for the fat in cheese when it is merely sold as "cheese" without any qualification, it is possible to sell a skim-milk cheese as "cheese" without any liability of prosecution. The Board of Agriculture have been asked repeatedly to make such a standard, but up to the present they have been unable to overcome the difficulties connected with this.

The five samples of lard have been returned as genuine. They were free from water, rancidity and paraffin, and no foreign fat was detected in any case.

CEREAL FOODS.

Nine samples of plain flour and 12 samples of self-raising flour have been examined during the year. They have all been returned as genuine, none of them containing added mineral matter with the exception of the necessary self-raising ingredients.

Of the 13 samples of rice examined, six, or 46 per cent, have been faced with mineral matter resembling talc. This is considerably higher than the figure for last year. The mineral matter of the unfaced samples has varied from 0·33 to 0·60 per cent; the amount of facing has varied from 0·13 to 0·34 per cent. This figure supports the opinion previously expressed, that the suggested limit

of 0.5 per cent contained in the report of the Local Government Board for 1909, is too high.

The three samples of ground rice have contained 0.36, 0.54, and 0.64 per cent of mineral matter respectively, the two latter having been prepared from faced whole rice.

Six samples of "sago" and nine of tapioca have consisted of tapioca. They have been free from mineral facing and added mineral matter; the ash has varied from 0.06 to 0.23 per cent.

The five samples of pearl barley have been free from mineral facing and excessive mineral matter. The ash has varied from 1.20 to 1.52 per cent. The other cereals have been of satisfactory quality, and do not call for special mention.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.

In the Report for 1916, it was stated that 62 samples of baking powder and similar products were examined for arsenic, and of these 29, or 46.8 per cent, were adulterated on account of an excessive quantity of arsenic. In that Report full particulars are given and the action taken described. In view of this, it is therefore satisfactory to know that the 36 samples of baking powder and the 12 samples of egg powder examined during 1918, have, in all cases, been free from any serious quantity of arsenic. The arsenic is introduced by the use of impure sulphuric acid in the preparation of the various ingredients. If reasonable care be taken, there is no need for any such contamination. It is gratifying to know that the methods used in 1916 for dealing with the outbreak have been so efficacious, as in no case was there threat of prosecution.

Baking powder No. A725 was found to be deficient of 50 per cent of available carbon dioxide. This was an informal sample which had been in stock for some time. The inspector, on many occasions, attempted to purchase the same brand, both at the same and at different shops, but was unsuccessful in every case. Beyond caution to the retail vendor, no further action was taken.

Of the 18 samples of mustard submitted, four, or 22·0 per cent, were returned as adulterated. Three of these contained 16 per cent of starch (A782, A877, A878), whilst the fourth (A847) contained 13 per cent.

No. A782 was an informal sample obtained from a small shop, whilst No. A847 was a formal sample from the same vendor. From the nature of the case, it seemed likely that the mustard was being sold as it was received from the wholesale dealer, who invoiced it as "mustard."

The Inspector made arrangements with the vendor to order a further supply from the wholesale dealer, and a sample was taken on delivery. When the mustard was delivered it was found that the package was roughly marked in chalk on the outside "Mustard condiment," the sample having a very similar composition. As the wholesale dealer had more or less covered himself in this particular case, by the notice on the bag, the Inspector discovered another customer of this wholesale dealer and took samples from that shop. These were informal sample No. A877 and formal sample A878. More arrangements were then made with the retail vendor to take samples on delivery, but the parcel, on arrival, again bore the description "Mustard condiment." Further enquiries made by the Inspector showed that now in each

case the wholesale dealer was selling the mustard as mustard condiment, although previously his customers had not been aware that they were selling anything of the sort. The Town Clerk advised that we had no case against the wholesale dealer, and as it would have been obviously unfair to prosecute the retailers, both retailers and wholesale dealer were specially cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health as to the nature of the offence.

DRUGS.

One hundred and eighteen samples of drugs, including 21 mixtures as prescriptions, have been examined. Of these nineteen, or 16.1 per cent, have been returned as adulterated. This figure is distinctly higher than that for the year 1917 (1.8 per cent), but not so high as that for 1916. This figure has been mainly caused by Epsom salts, seidlitz powders, and mixtures as prescription.

White precipitate ointment No. 6804 was deficient of 48 per cent of white precipitate. It was an informal sample obtained from the same vendor as mixture as prescription No. A241 which has been discussed in the Report for 1917. A subsequent formal sample was found to be genuine. As this vendor was prosecuted and fined for A241, no further action was taken in this case.

Strong tincture of iodine, No. A948, was found to be deficient of 74 per cent of iodine. A subsequent sample was found to be genuine. It would appear that in this case the weak tincture of iodine which only contains one-fourth the amount of iodine contained in the strong tincture had been supplied in error. Beyond caution by the Inspector, no further action was taken.

Of the 14 samples of seidlitz powders, six were returned as adulterated. In each case adulteration was due to faulty weighing. In the case of No. A733, the white paper was 27 per cent deficient, whilst the coloured paper was 4 per cent deficient; in a subsequent sample from the same source, A834, the white paper was 14 per cent deficient and the coloured paper was 3 per cent deficient. In No. A819 the coloured paper was 14 per cent deficient, whilst in a subsequent sample from the same source, No. A841, the white paper was 8 per cent deficient, and the coloured paper was 12 per cent deficient. In No. A827, the white paper was 11.5 per cent deficient, whilst in a subsequent sample from the same source No. A840, the white paper was 12 per cent deficient, and the coloured paper was 8.5 per cent in excess. The three manufacturers in question were communicated with. They admitted the facts, pleaded labour difficulties, and promised to keep a closer watch on the weighing out of the powders in the future.

Of the 46 samples of Epsom salts examined, seven were found to be adulterated, the adulteration in each case being due to an excessive quantity of arsenic. Sample A452, an informal sample, was found to contain 244 parts per million of arsenious oxide. Formal sample A498 was found to contain the same amount. As this appeared to be a somewhat excessive amount of arsenic, I sent a portion of my sample to another analyst who has had special experience in this work, and he reported the presence of 250 parts per million of arsenious oxide. I gave a certificate stating that the sample contained a grain and a half per pound of arsenious oxide, which is equivalent to 212 parts per million. The advantages of

this figure were, that it gave a round number easy to deal with in Court, and also that it would allow for any possible variations in the defendant's samples or analyses. The defendant was prosecuted. When the case came on for hearing, the defendant's solicitor stated that their sample had been examined both by their own works chemist and by another analyst, who both reported that the sample was practically pure, although no specific mention was made of the presence or absence of arsenic. They further applied for the third portion of the sample to be sent to the Government Laboratory for the Government Chemist's report. In due course, the Government Chemist reported that he found the sample to contain 310 parts per million of arsenious oxide. This was considerably more than I had found, my figure being supported, as previously mentioned, by an expert in this particular branch. At the re-hearing of the case the defendants pleaded guilty, and after evidence had been given by the Medical Officer of Health, as to the serious nature of this offence, the defendants were fined £10 with 21s. special costs.

Four of the other samples adulterated were obtained from the same source as this sample on which action was taken. No. A637 was found to contain 30 parts per million of arsenious oxide, whilst a subsequent formal sample from the same source contained 20 parts per million of arsenious oxide. In this case the defendants were cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of the 21 mixtures as prescriptions, four were returned as adulterated. No. A752 contained 11 per cent excess of potassium bromide. No. A758 contained 30 per cent excess of sodium salicylate. No. A757 was 13 per cent

deficient in sodium salicylate. The three vendors were specially cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health.

No. A760 was deficient of 40 per cent of sodium salicylate. The vendor, who was unqualified, was prosecuted. The defendant's solicitor stated in Court that the mixture was made up from a stock solution, and that a mistake had been made in dispensing. The magistrate inflicted a fine of £2 including costs.

2.—Samples under the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912.

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	(a) No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	865	2
Cream	0	0

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a)—(1) Correct statements made.....	0
(2) Statements incorrect.....	0

Total..... 0

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream—

(1) Above 35 per cent	0
(2) Below 35 per cent	0

(c) Nil.	0
(d) Nil.	

3.—Miscellaneous Samples.

Eighty-four samples were sent in by various Corporation departments during the year, a larger number than in recent years. These samples included liquid eggs, meat, sugar, sugar substitutes, milk, potted meat, and water. These samples do not call for any special mention.

SECTION VI.

CHILD WELFARE AND SUPERVISION OF
MIDWIVES.

The staff consists of a Lady Medical Officer, an Inspector of Midwives, twelve lady Health Visitors, and 2 lady clerks. It is the duty of the Medical Officer to conduct all examinations of mothers and babies attending at the Centre and at the Guilds, and, in addition, to supervise the visiting and conduct the administrative work of the Department. Each Health Visitor is allotted a district, to the visiting of which most of her time is devoted, and a record is kept of all details connected with the sanitary state of the house and the health of its occupants.

In addition, the Health Visitors are instructed to assist in the work carried on at the various Mothers' Guilds.

The Work of the Health Visitors.

During the year 1918 twelve Wards have been visited by the Health Visitors, namely, Trafford, Ordsall, Charles-town, Islington, St. Thomas', Crescent, Trinity, St. Paul's, Regent, St. Matthias', Albert Park, and Seedley.

The following table gives the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors in the various Wards, the number of babies and expectant mothers visited, and the number of nuisances referred to the Health Department during 1918.

TABLE C.W. I.

Wards.	Total No. of Visits to Homes in 1918.	First Visits to Homes of Babies.	No. of Visits to Expectant Mothers.	Nuisances Reported to Health Committee.
Albert Park ...	2092	351	59	61
Trinity	3545	181	88	50
St. Matthias' ..	2035	262	81	17
Crescent	2693	207	66	11
Islington	3161	189	124	32
Regent	1552	223	62	22
Ordsall	1485	274	59	9
Trafford	1211	228	58	4
Charlestown ...	2584	291	57	6
St. Thomas' ...	1975	147	137	1
St. Paul's (5 months)	1143	153	20	8
Seedley	2139	323	197	14
	25615	2829	1008	235

The following is a summary of the work done in Salford by the Visitor employed by The Manchester Jewish Ladies' Visiting Association :—

Month.	House to House.	Special.	Days spent in Salford.
January	68	23	5
February.....	81	28	5
March	53	17	4
April	46	16	3
May	91	30	6
June	66	28	5
July	62	27	5
August	47	11	3
September	61	22	5
October	90	26	5
November.....	32	10	2
	697	238	48

The Mothers' Guilds.

There are five Mothers' Guilds in the Borough, namely, Dock Mission (late Haworth Hall), Rosamond Street, John Street Hall, Langworthy Road, and Enys Street. At each of the first three of these, owing to the

generosity of private persons, expectant and nursing mothers are able to obtain dinners on every full working day of the week at a nominal price. At each, an afternoon is set apart for the weighing of babies under twelve months, and up to five years if necessary, and at Rosamond Street Guild a second afternoon is devoted to the weighing of children from one to five years old. All babies and children are medically examined at their first attendance, and periodically afterwards, and in addition any babies who are not gaining satisfactorily, or are ailing, are examined; expectant mothers who are in need of advice are also seen.

On other days, at the first three Guilds, practical classes and demonstrations are held in sewing, cookery, and the general hygiene of pregnancy and of the infant. The Health Visitor for the district in which the Guild is situated helps with the classes, and other helpers assist in caring for the babies, so that the mothers may enjoy the benefit of the lessons undisturbed. There has been increasing interest in these classes during the past year, the attendances in some cases having been almost double those of the previous year.

The following figures show the number of attendances of babies on weighing days, and the number of new babies at the various Guilds during the year 1918 :—

TABLE C.W. 2.

MOTHERS' GUILD.	No. of Children attending weighings.		Total No. of attendances at weighings.	No. of New Cases.		Totals.	Consultations.
	Under 12 months.	Over 12 months.		Under twelve months	Over twelve months		
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	785	885	5890	616	673	1289	5890
Dock Mission . .	345	68	3482	232	16	248	928
John Street . .	330	80	2298	244	52	296	782
Rosamond St.	358	75	2685	225	17	242	650
Langworthy Rd	345	94	2602	345	94	439	876
Enys Street . . (2 months)	93	5	238	93	5	98	238

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

The Centre in Regent Road has been open since October, 1915, its object being to provide a clinic at which expectant and other mothers can obtain medical advice and treatment for themselves and for their children from birth to school age, and thus to ensure that skilled attention should be available for the child from the time of its conception to the time at which it is passed on to the care of the School Medical Officer. The Centre is open every morning, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday. When the children improve, they are passed on to one of the Guilds nearest to their homes.

All cases attending at the Centre have been "followed up" in the homes by the Health Visitors, who have helped the patients to carry out the instructions given.

Table 3 shows the number of mothers attending at the Centre and various Guilds during the year 1918 :—

TABLE C.W. 3.

Mothers' Guild.	No. of Mothers attending.	Total Number of attendances.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	326	811
Langworthy Road	417	2589
Enys Street (2 months)	80	226

Mothers' Guild.	No. of Mothers attending for dinners.	Total No. of dinners served.
Dock Mission	178	9805
John Street	167	6125
Rosamond Street	154	7136

Milk Scheme.

In May, 1918, a new scheme was adopted by which free or "assisted" milk could be supplied to necessitous cases for the use of expectant and nursing mothers, or for children up to two years of age.

The results of this scheme have already become noticeable, and the improvement of the babies can be observed weekly as they are brought to the Guilds to be weighed.

In many cases this assistance has enabled Nursing Mothers to continue the breast feeding of their babies.

Up to December 31st, 1918, assistance has been given to 289 applicants, free milk being granted to 165, and milk at part-pay to 124.

Midwives Act.

There are 58 midwives on the register in Salford ; three are connected with public institutions, four are not practising, six others are maternity nursing—leaving 45 practising midwives, of whom 42 reside within the Borough. There is no local shortage of midwives.

PARTICULARS OF QUALIFICATIONS.

	Bona-fides.	St. Mary's Hospital.	London Obstetrical Society.	Central Midwives Board.	Total.
Practising Midwives	7	9	9	20	45
Non-practising Midwives.....	—	1	—	3	4
Maternity Nursing	2	—	2	2	6
Institution Nurses	1	—	1	1	3
Totals	10	10	12	26	58

The midwives are regularly visited, and their books, instruments, &c., inspected by the Lady Inspector, under the supervision of the Medical Officer, and the midwives are encouraged to consult with the Medical Officer when cases of difficulty arise. During the year four midwives removed from the district, and two discontinued practising. Four midwives were newly registered. The total number of births during 1918 was 4,282 ; 3,384 of these, or 79 per cent, were attended by midwives, and 898, or 21 per cent, by medical practitioners. In 280 of the confinements attended by doctors, midwives were also engaged to attend as Maternity Nurse. Sixteen cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year ; three occurred in connection with miscarriages ; in five cases midwives were engaged as maternity nurse. Of the remaining eight cases, one midwife had two cases, and six

midwives one case each. They were thoroughly enquired into, and every care taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Six midwives were reported to and censured by the Local Supervising Authority for neglecting to comply with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Three midwives were disinfected at Mode Wheel on account of having been in contact with a notifiable infectious disease other than puerperal fever; and twenty-five midwives were instructed to take disinfecting baths at home.

Re Midwife No. 36105, who was reported to the Central Midwives Board for negligence in connection with a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in 1917. The reports on this midwife being considered favourable, she was allowed to continue in practice.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine notifications of calling in medical practitioners have been received, the causes being the following:—

Abnormal Presentations.....	33
Deformed Pelvis	6
Antepartum Hæmorrhage	27
Placenta Prævia	3
Postpartum Hæmorrhage.....	15
Uterine Inertia.....	14
Obstructed labour, or requiring instrumental assistance	139
Retained Placenta or Membranes	26
Ruptured Perineum	167
Rise of Temperature	29
Eclampsia	3
Premature Birth	62
Miscarriage and Abortion	15
Inflammation of Eyes	175
Other causes relating to Mother	143
" " " Child.....	142
	—
Total	999

Ten notifications of contact with infectious disease were received.

Ninety-six still-births and eleven deaths of infants were notified by midwives during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year 1918, 54 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, 41 of these being notified or re-notified by the Medical Staff of the Royal Eye Hospital.

Of the 54 cases notified—

50 occurred in the practice of midwives ;

1 was attended by both doctor and midwife.

2 were born in St. Mary's Hospital.

1 was attended at home by St. Mary's Hospital Nurses.

The cases are visited by the Inspector of Midwives, who also visits the cases of inflammation of the eyes notified under the Midwives Act.

Of the 54 cases notified, 45 recovered, one prematurely born infant died ; six developed an ulcer on one eye ; one on both eyes. One infant has lost the sight of both eyes ; as this case was medically treated within two hours of birth, no blame is attached to the midwife.

Twenty-five cases were referred to the District Nurses, who paid 891 visits.

Three hundred and twelve visits were also paid by the Supervisor of Midwives.

Thirteen babies were admitted as in-patients to the Royal Eye Hospital.

Six midwives were warned *re* breaches of the Rules under the Midwives Act in connection with Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

HILDA K. BRADE-BIRKS,

M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Medical Officer for Maternity and Child
Welfare.

TABLE C.W. 4.
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

WARD.	Total Births Registered	Total Births Notified.	Births Notified by Midwives.	Births Notified by Medical Practitioners.	Births Notified by Parents and other persons.	Births in St. Mary's Hospital and Salford Union
Kersal	229	209	93	100	10	6
Albert Park	304	309	206	82	2	19
Grosvenor	354	259	206	40	1	12
St. Matthias'	277	269	248	16	2	3
Trinity	194	195	160	23	4	8
Crescent	263	268	247	6	5	10
Islington	214	217	184	14	4	15
Regent	244	252	210	11	16	15
Ordsall	328	334	301	13	6	14
Trafford	239	259	234	3	15	7
Charlestown	360	353	295	35	10	13
St. Thomas'	213	215	190	12	3	10
St. Paul's	241	234	215	7	7	5
Seedley	368	354	291	45	15	3
Weaste	240	227	143	31	23	30
Dalton	314	299	194	61	24	20
	4282	4253	3417	499	147	190

TABLE C.W. 5.

SUMMARY.

BIRTHS,

Registered: Legitimate, 4,043; Illegitimate, 239; Total, 4,282.

Notified: Live births, 4,084; Still births, 169; Total, 4,253.

By Midwives, 3,417; by Parents, Doctors, and other persons, 836.

INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR).

Number: Legitimate, 436; Illegitimate, 42; Total, 478.

Rate per 1,000 births: Legitimate, 107; Illegitimate, 175; Total, 111.

MIDWIVES.

No. practising in district: Trained, 38; Untrained, 7.

No. of visits paid: Routine and special, 423.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits paid by Health Visitors during year:—

To Expectant Mothers: First visits, 75; Total visits, 1008.

To Children: First visits, 2,829; Total visits, 25,615.

To Mothers and Children: Total visits, 26,623.

	No. of cases notified.	No. of visits.	No. of cases nursed.	No. of cases removed to hospital.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	54	312	25	13
Puerperal Fever	16	36	—	14
Measles (all ages)	958	809	6	12

SECTION VII.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT.

The Staff of the Department consists of a Chief Inspector, a Veterinary Surgeon, and 13 Inspectors, including one Lady Inspector. The Veterinary Inspector and two Sanitary Inspectors are on Active Service.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

In compliance with Section 17 of the above Act, a reinspection of the undermentioned wards has been made, and details of the progress and alterations effected are given as follows:—

Ordsall, Regent, Crescent, Islington, Trinity, St. Matthias, and Trafford Wards.

The interval between the inspections averages seven years.

There has been a decrease of 378 inhabited houses during this period, due mainly to three causes.

- (1) Remodelling of insanitary property.
- (2) Demolition of houses for works extensions.
- (3) Very few new houses built owing to the war restrictions.

One hundred and ninety-eight houses containing one, two, or three rooms each have been cleared away or remodelled, and there has been a slight increase in the number of houses containing four or more rooms.

The number of houses provided with water closets has increased by 971.

From the date of the passing of the Salford Corporation Act, 1899, whereby notice could be served on owners requiring the conversion of privies to water closets, 11,300 privy middens and pail closets have been cleared away in these wards, and it may be noted that on the Regent Ward there are now no privies, and all privies and pail closets have been removed on the Trafford Ward.

There has been a reduction in the number of houses having closet accommodation in common to the extent of 209, the remainder, 497 houses, can only be dealt with when the properties are remodelled.

Metallic ash-bins have increased by 1,740, and now total 12,489.

The number of ash-pits have decreased by 678, leaving 165 to be dealt with.

Three hundred and sixty-three houses deficient of light and ventilation have been dealt with under the Salford Corporation Act, 1870, and 1,752 still remain for treatment.

Serious drainage defects, 72 in number, have been remedied.

Eighteen houses in a state of dilapidation have been overhauled, leaving 43 for future consideration.

Twenty-one back to back houses have been demolished, 52 still remain.

One hundred and thirteen representations were made to the Local Authority *re* closing orders, and 113 closing orders were issued and houses closed.

Forty-two houses were remodelled and made fit for human habitation.

Sixty houses were remodelled during the same period by the voluntary efforts of the owners.

One hundred and twenty-four houses were demolished after an Order of Council had been issued.

In addition, 246 houses were demolished without any action on the part of the Health Committee, and in the majority of cases the houses were pulled down for the extension of works in the different wards.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT. HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS (SHOWING COMPARISON 1918 WITH 1911, 1912, AND 1913).

	WARDS.													
	Ordsall.		Regent.		Crescent.		Islington.		Trinity.		St. Matthias.		Trafford.	
	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.
Number of houses inspected	3142	3088	2571	2573	2399	2341	1804	1732	1866	1767	2641	2578	2429	2395
Number of dwellings with 1 room ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Number of dwellings with 2 rooms ..	31	20	7	7	105	46	49	16	80	63	163	118	2	2
Number of dwellings with 3 rooms ..	13	4	1	..	105	100	35	30	187	177	44	44	..	..
Number of dwellings with 4 rooms ..	1515	1514	704	701	874	872	796	817	642	613	1235	1266	1280	1248
Number of dwellings with 5 rooms ..	922	914	819	819	324	328	291	295	316	306	393	417	543	541
Number of dwellings with 6 rooms ..	429	429	830	830	604	603	404	407	486	488	624	615	494	494
Number of dwellings over 6 rooms ..	232	207	209	216	386	392	229	153	172	169	182	108	110	110
Clot accommodation :—														
Water Closet	2856	3058	2311	2548	2142	2225	1565	1602	1632	1631	2352	2409	2025	2381
Pail Closet	120	23	90	31	105	43	57	26	59	30	48	28	88	..
Privy Midden	134	5	164	..	23	5	39	15	4	2	18	4	314	..
Number of houses with closet accom- modation in common with other dwelling	32	28	6	6	129	94	143	113	171	117	223	137	2	2
Ash accommodation :—														
Metallic receptacle	2402	2731	1823	2128	1237	1385	801	930	1083	1190	1445	1757	1958	2368
Tub	137	83	96	94	984	872	272	245	506	385	1043	663	22	22
Ashpit	206	73	174	7	32	15	66	35	23	19	29	16	313	..
Unsatisfactory	373	209	473	340	102	88	568	498	193	163	88	29	133	37
In common	10	3	..	..	23	14	65	28	34	5	21	21	2	2
No accommodation	14	13	5	3	21	16	32	26	27	8	19	15	1	..

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT.—Continued.

WARDS.

	Ordsall.		Regent.		Crescent.		Islington.		Trinity.		St. Matthias.		Trafford.	
	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.	1911/13	1918.
	Defects :—	389	346	50	48	440	402	461	356	306	250	468	349	1	1
Insufficient light and ventilation	37	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defective drainage	13	5	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	3	17	4	..	..
No drainage	20	14	..	..	3	..	26	21	12	8	..	..	..	..
Serious dilapidation	2	..	..	..	13	7	3	3	15	5	40	37	..	..
Back-to-back houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Houses unfit for habitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of representations made to Local Authority with a view to making closing orders	9	7	..	..	72	72	91	23	27	25	65	58	..	..
Number of closing orders made	9	7	..	..	72	72	91	23	27	25	65	58	..	..
Number of dwelling-houses put into fit state for human habitation after making closing orders	2	1	..	..	44	44	54	28	8	3	36	10	..	..
Defects remedied without closing orders	..	6	..	4	7	14	1	..	..	12	22	24	..	..
Number of dwelling-houses demolished after Order of Council.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	21	..	48	..	..
Number of dwelling-houses demolished without issue of Order.	..	61	..	4	..	6	..	27	..	68	..	45	..	35

Milkshops.

There were 646 milkshops on the register at the end of 1918. Fifty-six were discontinued during the year, and 4 newly registered. Two visits were made during the year. Three cases of scarlet fever, one of diphtheria, one of enteric fever, and two of measles occurred in milkshops during 1918. Three of these patients were removed to the Sanatorium, the remaining ones being isolated at the home, and precautions taken in all the cases to prevent the spread of the disease.

Shops Act, 1912.

The shops in the Borough are classified under 53 headings. The card index shows a total of 5,161 shops, as compared with 5,147 last year.

23 businesses have been newly registered during the year, and 9 have been discontinued.

The number of visits made was 545 in the daytime and 32 at night.

In 21 cases of infringement, letters of warning were sent to the occupiers.

The following Closing Orders and Weekly Half-Holiday Orders came into operation during the year:—

1. Retail Jewellers.
2. Retail Ladies and Children's Outfitters and Underclothing.
3. Retail Milliners.
4. Retail Dressmakers, Costumiers and Women's Clothiers.

Smoke Nuisance.

Particulars as to smoke nuisances caused by firms during the year 1918, and dealt with by the Health Committee:—

Owing to the war several firms engaged on Government work were being pressed for quick delivery of the goods ordered, and consequently the boilers in many cases were being worked at their utmost capacity. Even then at times this was insufficient to produce the steam required which caused the emission of more smoke than when working under normal conditions.

They also were unable to obtain the usual quality of coal, and had a great difficulty in obtaining firemen, and in a number of cases had to rely on labourers to do the work.

Owing to the depleted staff it was impossible to continue taking smoke observations after June 22nd.

Up to that date 728 smoke observations were made, as against 2,370 in the year 1917, and 3,228 in the year 1916. Fifty-six stokers and others were cautioned by the Inspector for negligence in firing the furnaces under their charge; at the same time 14 firms were reported to, and dealt with by, the Health Committee; also 56 cautionary notices were issued to firms, with a table of smoke observations taken from their chimneys.

Several firms have been written to cautioning them with regard to the emission of black smoke from their steam motor lorries whilst passing through the Borough.

Two firms were summoned by the Health Committee with respect to smoke nuisances from steam motor lorries. One firm was fined 40s. and costs, and the case against the other firm was dismissed.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HALF-HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1918.

Minutes of Black Smoke emitted in half-an-hour.	No. of Observations taken.	Percentage to Total.
No Black Smoke	342	47·0
One Minute	231	31·7
Two Minutes	99	13·6
Three Minutes.....	42	5·8
Over Three Minutes.....	14	1·9
Total Observations taken..	728	100·0

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

A.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES DURING THE YEAR 1918.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories..... (Including Factory Laundries)...	5	1	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	508	6	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' prem- ises included in Part 3 of this Report).	114	..	..
Total	627	7	..

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	8	8	..	..
Want of ventilation	1	1	..	..
Overcrowding	1	1	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	..	..
Other nuisances	5	5	..	..
Sanitary accommodation	{	insufficient	5	8
		unsuitable or defective ...	13	5
		not separate for sexes	1	1
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>						
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	1	1	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	2	2	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) .....	..	..	..	..
Total	39	34	..	..

* 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 Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Instances.	Orders made, S. 110.	Prosecutions, S. S. 109, 110.						
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.			Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Authorities.	Number of Addresses forwarded to other Authorities.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.											
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors.				Work- men.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Instances.	Prosecutions.							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
Wearing Apparel—																				
1. Making, &c.	44	54	171	3	5	332	113					239	3	3						
2. Cleaning and washing ..																				
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..																				
Artificial flowers ..																				
Nets, other than wire nets ..																				
Tents ..																				
Sacks ..																				
Furniture and upholstery ..																				
Fur pulling ..																				
Feather sorting ..																				
Umbrellas, &c.							6													
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. .																				
Paper bags and boxes ..																				
Basket making ..																				
Brush making ..	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	45	54	173	3	5	338	113					247	3	3						

D.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Tenement Workshops	4
Domestic Workshops	212
Laundries	23
Workshop Bakehouses.....	249
Other Workshops	575
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	1,063

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)	2					
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).	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>Notified by H.M. In- spector</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </table>	{	Notified by H.M. In- spector	15	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	13
{	Notified by H.M. In- spector		15			
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	13				
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, 249.

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

Underground— „ —Satisfactory

Action taken as to retail bakehouses in 1918 :—

Action taken.	No. of Defects found.	Notices served.	Legal Proceedings.	Defects remedied.	Remarks.
As to Closets, &c., Sec. 97	
As to Water Cisterns, Sec. 97	
As to Drain Openings, Sec. 97	
As to Limewashing, &c., Sec. 97 ..	2	..	..	2	
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, 6 certified, and 2 not in use at present.

Number certified by District Council under Section 101 (2) in 1918, Nil.

BAKEHOUSES, 1918.

Registered	249
Added to Register	1
Discontinued	6
Number of Underground Bakehouses Certified by Authority	6 and 2 not in use at present.
Total Number of Ovens	314
Employees—Males	209
Females	304
Notices Served	2

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

Nature of Trades.	Borough.	Discontinued.	Newly Registered.
Tripe Dressing	5	..	..
Soap Works	3	1	..
Oil and Tallow	2	..	..
Tanneries	1	..	..
Varnish and Tar .....	..	..	..
Skin Mat Makers	1	2	..
Gut Scrapers	3	..	..
Total	15	3	..

During the year legal proceedings were taken against the proprietor of a Fat Melting business, for establishing an offensive trade in the Borough, viz:—fat melting without the written consent of the Local Authority.

The summons was withdrawn, the proprietor being allowed to carry on in the meantime and undertaking to remove out of the Borough at the end of the war.

Canal Boats Acts.—

Number of canal boats inspected	145
Number of canal boats conforming to Acts	134
Number of canal boats with one or more infringements ..	11
Total number of infringements	13
Registration .....	..
Notification of change of master.....	..
Absence of certificates	2
Dilapidation of certificate.....	1
Marking .....	..

Canal Boats Acts—*continued.*

Overcrowding .....	..
Separation of the sexes .....	..
Cleanliness .....	..
Ventilation	1
Ventilators obstructed .....	..
Painting	2
Provision of water vessel .....	..
Water vessels broken.....	..
Removal of bilge water .....	..
Boats defective and leaking	3
Dilapidation .....	..
Stove pipes defective .....	..
Stoves defective	3
Pump defective .....	..
Admittance of Inspector .....	..
Notification of infectious disease .....	..
Certificates not identifying owners	1
Loading manure without tight bulkheads .....	..
Number of notices served	6

Other steps taken to secure compliance: 2 letters were written to the owners.

Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection—none.

Legal proceedings taken: None.

Number of boats on register. Not a Registration Authority.

Canal boats registered to carry	628
Men found on the boats	264
Women found on the boats.....	34
Children under 12 years found on the boats	17

Drainage Inspection.

The testing and examination of all existing drainage is carried out by this Department. Two 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	726
„ applications from householders	10
„ houses affected by the tests	841
„ notices and reports issued	255
„ notices and reports complied with	242
„ drain inlets opened and cleared	2,759

INSANITARY CONDITIONS FOUND.

Defects.

Number of drains wholly and partly choked	819
„ drains defectively constructed	227
„ gully traps badly laid	37
„ drains defectively trapped	24
„ waste pipes defectively trapped or connected to drains	13
„ downspouts connected to drains	17
„ soil pipes with leaking joints or defectively ventilated	13
„ defective water closets	124
Total defects	1,274

RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DRAINS.

Number of tests applied	292
„ houses affected	282

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 five 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 three motor ambulances, one horse bedding van, and three motor vans. A Ford taxi is also retained for the staff at Drinkwater Park Hospital. 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.—437 journeys were made by the ambulances; 928 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing. 881 houses were disinfected, involving the disinfection of 1,934 rooms. 1,893 bundles of clothing were disinfected by steam at the station.

OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—152 journeys were made by the ambulances; 25 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing; 298 bundles of clothing have been disinfected by steam at the Station. Four journeys were also made for the removal of cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority; disinfection has been carried out on 20 ships stationed at the Manchester Ship Canal, and 75 bundles of clothing and bedding have been disinfected. 373 journeys were made for the removal of convalescent cases from the Ladywell Sanatorium to their homes.

SALFORD CASES AND OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—2,912 journeys were made during the year, delivering disinfected bedding and clothing.

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

Disinfection has been carried out at 13 schools, and also at 32 public institutions in the Borough during the year. 62 books from public and private libraries have been disinfected.

4,460 kits and bundles of bedding from the Military Hospitals in the Borough were disinfected, involving 211 journeys.

9 verminous children and 2 adults were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

16 military cases removed to hospital.

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

The ambulances belonging to the Salford Union were disinfected on 9 occasions.

5,879 journeys were made in connection with the various hospitals.

TABLE G 1.
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, 1918.

Wards.	Crescent.	Islington.	Ordsall.	St. Matthias'	St. Paul's.	St. Thomas's.	Trinity.	Total.
Number on Register	4	7	1	..	1	3	3	19
Number added to Register in '918....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number Re-registered under Part 5 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	3	4	..	..	..	3	1	11
Number removed from Register in 1918	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	6
Number of Rooms.....	43	43	7	..	7	20	34	154
„ „ Beds	202	479	40	..	32	92	212	1,057
Average Number occupied each night—Males	136	422	35	16	18	49	129	805
Females .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices served on Landlords .....	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
„ „ Keepers.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of Day Inspections	171	435	41	20	25	82	149	923
„ Night „	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	6

One house in Trinity Ward and one in St. Thomas's Ward changed hands during the year.

TABLE G 5.

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1918.

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs
Keeper contravening the Sub-let House Byelaws, by not causing all such means of ventilation as may be provided in any room or passage in a Sub-let House to be maintained in good order.	6	Fined, without costs..	£ s. 3 0
Keeper contravening the Sub-let House Bye-laws by failing to cleanse every part of a Sub-let House.	6	Fined, without costs..	3 0
Keeper contravening the Sub-let House Bye-laws by permitting the interior walls and ceilings to be in a dirty condition.	4	3 fined, with costs .. 1 fined, without costs	4 10 3 0
For permitting an unlicensed house to be used as a Seaman's Lodging House.	1	Fined, without costs ..	0 10
Failing to comply with the requirements of Notices under the Salford Improvement Act, 1867 ; with regard to defective eaves-gutters.	2	Fined costs only, work done.	
For acting contrary to the Salford Improvement Act, 1870, by permitting the interior walls, ceilings, and floors of dwelling-house to be in a dirty condition.	1	Fined, without costs ..	0 10
Carried forward	20		£14 10

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1918.—*Continued.*

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines, without Costs.
Brought forward.....	20		£ s. d. 14 10 0
failing to comply with the requirements of Notices under the Public Health Act, 1875, to abate Nuisances arising from certain sanitary defects.	8	3 fined, without costs, and order to abate obtained. 1 fined, with costs, and order to abate obtained. 1 fined cost of summons and £1 1s. 0d. Advocate's fee. 2 fined, without costs. 1 fined costs only, work done.	6 11 0
consigning milk to a Salford milk dealer, which was found on analysis not to be of the nature, substance, and quality demanded.	2	Fined, without costs..	4 0 0
selling milk which was found on analysis not to be of the nature, substance, and quality demanded.	2	Fined, without costs..	4 0 0
obstructing an Inspector in the execution of his duty, by refusing to sell milk for the purpose of analysis, under the Food and Drugs Act.	1	Fined, without costs..	5 0 0
permitting dense black smoke to be emitted from a steam motor trolley whilst passing along a public street.	2	1 fined, without costs. 1 dismissed with a caution.	2 0 0
failing to notify a case of Parasitic Mange, as required by the Parasitic Mange Order.	1	Fined, without costs..	0 5 0
Carried forward	36		£36 6 0

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1918.—*Continued.*

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs.
Brought forward	36		£ s. 36 6
Chemists making up a prescription which was not of the nature, substance and quality demanded.	2	Fined, without costs..	5 3
For selling Epsom Salts, a sample of which was found, on analysis, to contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Arsenic per lb.	1	Fined, with £1 1s. 0d. costs of Somerset House analysis.	11 1
For establishing an offensive trade, viz:—fat melting, without the written consent of the Corporation.	1	Agreement come to. Occupier allowed to carry on for duration of war, and to give written undertaking that he will remove out of Salford at the end of the war.	
TOTAL	40		£52 10

TABLE G 6.

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 30TH, 1918.

No of Complaints received	2564
{ Dwelling-houses (Day)	9662
" (Night)	..
{ Houses under Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act	16474
{ Schools	616
{ Factories	5
{ Stables	10
{ Canal Boats	145
{ Common Lodging-houses (Day)	923
" " (Night)	6
{ Sub-let " " (Day)	821
" " (Night)	13
{ Seamen's Lodging-houses (Day)	560
" " (Night)	31
{ Slaughter-houses	1131
{ Dairies and Milk-shops	2
{ Shippens	19
{ Piggeries	34
{ Van Dwellings	..
{ Tips	125
{ Bakehouses (Day)	98
" (Night)	..
{ Workshops (Day)	354
" (Night)	..
{ Domestic Workshops	39
Inspections of { Domestic Workshops (Night)	..
{ Restaurant Kitchens	..
{ Premises where food is prepared	68
{ Premises re Business, Licensing Order, 1918	193
{ Fish and Fruit Stalls and Shops	33
{ Poulterers' Shops	..
{ Meat Stalls	..
{ Butchers' Shops and Stalls	37
{ Horse Beef Butchers' Shops	33
{ Pork Cellars	23
{ Greengrocers' Shops	126
{ Fruit Stalls	6
{ Grocers' Shops	28
{ Outworkers' Premises	247
{ Re Offensive Trades	46
{ Re Shops Act	545
{ Re Shops Act (Night)	32
{ Unsound Food	27
{ Re Midwives	423
{ Re Still Births	142
{ Re Infantile Deaths	45
{ Re Verminous Houses	..
" " Children	..
{ Miscellaneous	5819
{ Re Smallpox contacts	190
{ Re Typhus Fever contacts	14
{ Laundries	17

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—Continued.

	{ Urinals —Public	633
	—Private	51
Inspections of	{ Re Infectious Disease	1018
	Re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	312
	Re Cases of Phthisis..	3851
	Re Cases of Measles.....	809
Re-inspections		4382
	{ Notices issued	1559
Action taken ..	" uncomplied with	334
	Letters written	2712
	Summonses issued	40
Disinfection—Houses Disinfected		881
	{ Repaired	111
	Reconstructed	218
House Drains ..	{ Trapped	159
	Blockages removed	1677
	Slopstone Pipes disconnected from .....	..
	Downspouts disconnected from .....	..
Water Closets ..	{ New, provided .....	..
	Vented .....	..
	Soil-pipes vented .....	..
	Urinals provided.....	..
Ash receptacles ..	{ New, provided .....	..
	Dwelling-houses.....	1
	Cellars .....	..
	Lodging-houses	14
	" Sub-let	6
Limewashed ...	" Seamen's	1
	Bakehouses	92
	Slaughter-houses .....	..
	Dairies and Milkshops.....	..
	Workshops	5
	Workshops (Domestic)	2
	Outworker's premises	3
Limewashed ...	{ Laundries	2
	Restaurant kitchens.....	..
	Shippens .....	..
	Urinals	2
	Offensive Trade Premises .....	..
Closure of.....	{ Houses unfit for habitation .....	..
	Lodging-houses	2
	" " Sub-let	22
	Slaughter-houses .....	..
	Workshops	7
	" (Domestic)	3
Newly registered ..	{ Dairies and Milkshops.....	2
	Bakehouses	3
	Laundries .....	..
	Shops under Shops Act.....	23
	Second-hand Goods Stores	24
	Offensive Trades .....	..
Accumulations Removed	{ Manure and Refuse	12
	Stagnant Water	3
	Manure receptacles provided .....	..
Smoke Nuisance	{ Observations taken	728
	Notices served.....	..
	Cautionary Notices served	56

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—Continued.

Passages and Yards	{ Flagged .....	..
	{ Repaired	69
	{ Drained .....	..
Infected Bedding and Clothing..	{ Stoved	1893
	{ Destroyed	78
Food	Samples purchased for analysis	1237
Milk	Samples obtained for bacteriological examination .....	..
Unsound Food : Seizures made		405
Animals removed from improper situations .....		..
Overcrowding of dwellings abated		4
Houses repaired, by owners, after notice		911
„ cleaned		8
Canal Boats painted		7
„ defective		3
„ repaired		6

CHAPTER I - THE FOUNDING FATHERS

The first part of the document discusses the early history of the United States, focusing on the role of the Founding Fathers. It details the challenges they faced in establishing a new nation and the principles that guided their actions. The text highlights the importance of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights in shaping the country's future.

The second part of the document continues the narrative, exploring the political and social changes that occurred during the early years of the republic. It examines the impact of the American Revolution and the subsequent development of the federal government. The author discusses the contributions of key figures and the enduring legacy of the Founding Fathers.