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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

OF THE

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

SANITARY ASSOCIATION,

BEING A

Summary of their Proceedings for the Year 1877.



MANCHESTER:

POWLSON AND SONS, PRINTERS, SOUTH KING STREET.

1878.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COMMISSION

of the

NAVY

NAVY ASSOCIATION

for the

Year ending



1875

Printed and Published by

the

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

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The Worshipful the MAYOR of SALFORD.
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Mr. FRED. SCOTT.

Office:—100, King Street, Manchester.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

LECTURES.

Dr. RANSOME.

Dr. LEECH.

Dr. HADDON.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

V. K. ARMITAGE, Esq. |

Dr. LEECH.

COTTAGE DWELLINGS.

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Dr. SIMPSON.

Mr. V. K. ARMITAGE.
Dr. HADDON.

Communications for the Committee may be addressed to—

Dr. NOBLE, Chairman, Ardwick Green.

Dr. RANSOME, Deputy Chairman, 1, St. Peter's Square.

OLIVER HEYWOOD, Esq., Treasurer, St. Ann's Street.

Dr. HADDON, Honorary Secretary, 8, St. Ann's Place.

OR TO

Mr. FREDK. SCOTT, Secretary, 78, Cross Street.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, held at the Old Town Hall, King Street, on Monday, July 1st, 1878,

The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of MANCHESTER in the Chair.

The Annual Report having been read by the Secretary,

It was moved by Dr. NOBLE ; seconded by Mr. S. L. HELM, and

Resolved—“That this Meeting cordially approving the proceedings of the Committee as set forth in their Report, request that the said Report may be printed and extensively circulated.”

Moved by the LORD BISHOP ; seconded by Dr. RANSOME, and

Resolved—“That the action of the Committee in establishing a Sanitary Inspection Department of the Association be approved, and that the Committee be requested to adopt such means as it may deem fit to ensure the successful working of the Department.”

Moved by Rev. Canon WOODHOUSE ; seconded by Mr. T. R. WILKINSON, and

Resolved—“That the practical efforts of the Committee to improve the condition of the poorer classes by directing attention to Sanitary laws ; and their endeavours generally to protect the public against the spread of infectious diseases, deserve the encouragement and pecuniary support of this Meeting and the public in general.”

Moved by Mr. J. C. MORELL ; seconded by Mr. VAWSER, and

Resolved—“That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, Committee and Officers for their attention in promoting the interests of this Association ; and that the following Noblemen and Gentlemen be requested to act for the ensuing year.” (See page 3.)

The Chair having been taken by Dr. NOBLE.

It was moved by Mr. JOHN CHADWICK ; seconded by Mr. O. DEAN, and

Resolved—“That the thanks of the Meeting be given to THE LORD BISHOP for presiding on this occasion, and for the interest he evinces in the welfare of this Association.”

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R E P O R T.



THE Committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association have the pleasure of submitting to the Subscribers a Report of their proceedings for the year 1877.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL UPON THE SYSTEM.

The Committee had under consideration during the past year the desirability of publishing a Tract on the Effects of Alcohol. Accordingly a draft, prepared by Dr. Ransome, was revised by the Committee, and published. Its circulation has been very wide, about 20,000 copies having been circulated, and numerous expressions of approval of the Tract have been received from all parts of the country.

SANITARY EXHIBITION.

In view of the intended visit of the British Medical Association to Manchester, the Committee determined to organise an Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances. For that purpose the grounds of Owens' College were kindly placed at the disposal of this Association. The Exhibition was opened on August 6th, being reserved for Members of the British Medical Association, the Sanitary Association, and the North-Western Association of Medical Officers of Health for the first week, and open to the public the following week. Owing in a great measure to the exertions of Mr. Scott, the Secretary, the Exhibition proved a decided

success, both as to attendance and pecuniarily, and the Committee believe that the undertaking resulted in material help to the cause of Sanitary Science. It embraced the following Exhibits :—

Section 1.—Drainage and Disposal of Refuse	115	Exhibits.
„ 2.—Sanitary Architecture and Building.	10	„
„ 3.—Water Supply, Ventilation, Disinfection Heating and Lighting	} 145	„
„ 4.—Smoke Consuming Apparatus and Methods for the Purification of Polluted Rivers		
„ 5.—Food, Clothing, & Personal Conveniences	42	„
„ 6.—Disposal of the Dead by Burial and Cremation	} 7	„
„ 7.—Sanitary Literature		

The thanks of the Association are due to the following gentlemen, who kindly undertook the arduous duty of awarding Certificates of Merit :—

JUDGES.

W. H. Corfield, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.C.S., &c., Professor of Hygiene and Public Health, University College, London.

J. Corbett, Esq., Architect.

F. d'Chaumont, M.D., Assistant Professor of Hygiene, Army Medical School, Netley Hospital.

James Hardie, M.D.

T. Harrison, Esq., F.C.S.

D. J. Leech, M.D.

A. G. McBeath, Esq., C.E., F.M.S.

Osborne Reynolds, Esq., M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering, Owens' College.

Arthur Ransome, M.A., M.D., Lecturer on Hygiene and Public Health, Owens' College.

J. Maule Sutton, M.D., Medical Officer of Health, Oldham.

F. Vacher, Esq., L.R.C.P. Edin., Medical Officer of Health, Birkenhead.

H. H. Vernon, M.D., Medical Officer of Health, Southport.

T. Worthington, Esq., President of the Manchester Society of Architects.

W. Armistead, M.B., F.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, Cambridge.

John Haddon, M.A., M.D.

ARTISANS' DWELLINGS.

The Sub-Committee appointed last year to investigate the condition of Cottage Dwellings in Manchester having completed their work, a Report, prepared by Mr. Joseph Corbett and the Secretary, Mr. F. Scott, was adopted by the Committee, and together with a Memorial on the subject was forwarded to the City Council, (for copies of both documents see Appendix A). The Council in reply stated that a Special Sub-Committee had been appointed to report upon the Memorial. The result of the labours of this Committee has not yet been ascertained.

The Sub-Committee also prepared a Report on the Condition of Cottage Dwellings in Salford, and presented it, as in the case of Manchester, with a Memorial to the Town Council. Although these documents would properly be inserted in the Report for 1878, it has been decided to print the Reports on the two towns together.

HEALTH LECTURES.

The following Lectures have been delivered :—

- “Pure Air and its influence upon Health.” Illustrated by Experiments.” By Arthur Ransome, M.A., M.D.
- “Clothing in relation to Health.” By John Haddon, M.A., M.D.
- “A Healthy Skin.” (Illustrated by the Oxy-Hydrogen Lime Light.) By W. J. Sinclair, M.A., M.D.
- “The Dwelling-House in relation to Health.” By Henry Simpson, M.D.
- “Why little Children die.” By H. H. Vernon, M.D.
- “Our Food, and how it is adulterated.” (Illustrated.) By C. Estcourt, Esq., F.C.S.

All the Lectures have been published separately by Mr. Heywood. They will also be published in a

combined form. Some are illustrated by engravings. The sale of these Lectures extends over the whole kingdom, and applications for them have been received from abroad.

NEW OFFICES.

The Committee having long felt much inconvenience from the limited dimensions of the room in Cross-street, arranged, upon a favourable opportunity presenting itself, to remove to the present very commodious premises in 100, King Street.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

The weekly returns of diseases and deaths in Manchester and Salford have been regularly compiled, and a summary published in the newspapers. The Committee desire to record their warm appreciation of the co-operation they have received in this matter from the following gentlemen:—

R. M. Mann, Esq., M.R.C.S.	A. Boutflower, Esq., M.R.C.S.	H. M. Williamson, Esq., M.R.C.S.
E. Meacham, Esq., M.R.C.S.		
T. Price, Esq., M.R.C.S.	Dr. J. C. Peatson.	Dr. F. H. Collins.
Octavius Dean, Esq., M.R.C.S.	J. Thompson, Esq.	J. Foster, Esq., M.R.C.S.
J. Westmorland, Esq., M.R.C.S.	Dr. A. C. Clarke.	Dr. Rice.
	Dr. T. M. Johnson.	R. Bradford, Esq., L.R.C.P.
W. Fitzwilliam O'Grady, Esq.	C. F. Pickering, Esq.	
Dr. James Magill.	Dr. J. S. Orchard.	R. T. Parkinson, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Dr. H. Tomkins.	D. T. Evans, Esq., M.R.C.S.	Dr. J. Watson.
W. Walter, B.A., M.B.		Dr. Merriman.
B. A. Whitelegge, Esq., M.R.C.S.	Dr. C. H. Braddon.	J. Leigh, Esq., M.R.C.S.
H. M. Powell, Esq., M.R.C.S.	Dr. S. Woodcock.	Dr. Tatham.
	Dr. C. H. Holmes.	

HEALTH AND METEOROLOGY.

Diagrams of the cases of disease met with in public practice have been made and compared with similar diagrams of the meteorology of the district from Mr. Mackereth's observations. There is nothing new to be noted with regard to any except Diarrhœa and Dysentery. As has before been pointed out, this has varied directly with the height of the temperature.

This year the highest temperature occurred during the four weeks ending June 30. During the same time there was very little moisture in the atmosphere, and guided by former observations we expected to find the Diarrhœa curve highest during these four weeks, but it was not. The noticeable rise occurs between the weeks ending July 28th and December 6th. The peak is formed between the weeks ending August 11th and September 22nd, and the acme occurred in the week ending August 25th. In trying to find out the reason why Diarrhœa did not prevail during June, and rose markedly on July 28th, the curve representing the lowest temperature in the night attracted attention. That curve did not rise above 50° till the week ending July 28th, when it was 52.2 . During the weeks ending August 11th and 28th, it was respectively 53° and 53.4° . It then falls gradually, with the exception of a rise during the week ending September 15th, when it was 48° . There was a heavy fall of rain during the week ending August 18th, and the moisture was about the average during the height of the Diarrhœa curve, though the daily temperature was not so high as it had been, so that, to account for the acme of the Diarrhœa curve we can assign no cause except the high temperature during the night. Throughout the past year 53.4° was the highest temperature during the night, while in 1876 it was 58° one week, and by a reference to the Tables it will be seen that in 1877 there were 286 fewer deaths from, and 454 fewer cases of, Diarrhœa than in 1876. According to the experience of this year, therefore, neither the daily temperature nor the moisture of the atmosphere would seem to influence the amount of Diarrhœa. The temperature in the night is the only curve which coincides with the curve of the number of cases of Diarrhœa, and on comparing the same curves during 1876, they are found to have quite as close a relationship.

It seems, then, that although the sun's heat may be the predisposing cause of our summer Diarrhœa, we must look to the earth, and may be to the nature of the soil and atmosphere or the exciting cause of the disease.

In this connection it is interesting to find, that on ex-

Examining the diagrams of the cases of Diarrhœa, prepared by Dr. Ransome for the 10 years from 1861 to 1870 inclusive, the rise began only twice in June, on the 24th and 27th respectively, while it began eight times in July, three times during the first week, once during the second week, and four times during the third week. The rise ended three times in September, six times in October, and once in November, namely, on the first of the month. It is also worthy of notice that the rise is nearly always more sudden than the fall.

Quarterly Return of Deaths and Births in Manchester and Salford in the year 1877.

DISEASES.	March.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Total.	Corresponding Totals for 1876.
Small Pox	80	58	5	—	143	445
Measles	64	148	67	35	314	362
Whooping C'gh.	138	172	77	51	438	430
Scarlatina	94	88	103	168	453	536
Fever	75	56	50	68	249	259
Diarrhœa	56	50	286	102	494	780
Dis. of Lungs..	1,100	1,067	589	1,009	3,765	3,509
Other causes ..	1,953	1,866	1,707	1,763	7,289	7,024
Total Deaths ..	3,560	3,505	2,884	3,196	13,145
Correspondg. } No. last year }	3,688	3,238	3,378	3,041	..	13,345
Deaths under } 5 years. . . . }	1,517	1,520	1,364	1,568	5,969	6,561
Average death } rate }	27.1	27.9	22.2	24.2	25.3	28.0
Births	5,343	5,138	4,796	4,977	20,254	20,399

Examining this table we find a diminished mortality, as compared with last year, in Small Pox, Measles, Scarlatina, Fever, Diarrhœa (286 fewer) and an increased mortality in Diseases of the Lungs.

Under 5 years of age there have been 592 fewer deaths, and the average death-rate has been 2.7 lower than during the previous year.

Quarterly Return of New Cases of Disease in public practice in Manchester and Salford in the year 1877.

DISEASES.	March	June.	Sept.	Dec.	Total.	Corresponding Totals for 1876.
Small Pox	365	292	79	28	764	2,223
Measles	217	251	138	171	777	659
Scarlet Fever ..	108	69	116	218	511	514
Diphtheria	1	1	2	—	4	13
Whooping C'gh.	494	456	292	220	1,462	1,265
Croup	17	16	9	27	69	20
Diarrhœa	394	483	997	520	2,394	2,848
Dysentery	17	34	44	24	119	7
Malignant Chol.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	114	75	81	67	337	436
Continued Fever	23	25	23	11	82	96
Typhus	52	17	17	17	103	215
Typhoid	51	22	37	49	159	182
Febricula	308	292	250	270	1,120	1,078
Ague	1	2	1	1	5	3
Rheumatic Fever	239	186	160	204	789	841
Puerperal Fever	2	2	3	3	10	24
Bronch., Catarrh	2,978	2,471	1,854	3,089	10,392	9,610
Influenza	87	55	19	8	169	106
Pleurisy and } Pneumonia }	348	319	207	270	1,144	999
Phthisis	650	753	647	628	2,876	2,642
Const. Syphilis	1,447	1,434	1,456	1,383	5,720	4,520
Other diseases..	10,856	11,171	10,301	10,621	42,949	42,912
Accidents	3,289	3,293	3,423	3,123	13,128	14,518
Total	22,058	21,719	20,156	20,952	84,885	85,731
Deaths in Public Practice	973	895	698	737	3,303	3,438

From an examination of this table we find that the diseases

which are in excess of last year are Measles, Whooping Cough, Croup, Dysentery, Febricula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Pleurisy and Pneumonia, Syphilis.

Those below last year's returns are Small-Pox, Diphtheria, Diarrhoea (454 fewer), Erysipelas, Typhus and Typhoid. Rheumatic and Continued Fevers.

There have been under treatment 846 fewer cases, and 135 deaths fewer than last year.

TABLES SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE LAST EPIDEMIC OF SMALL POX.

	1876.					1877.				
	Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	Total.	Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	Total.
Cases..	533	782	509	399	2,223	365	292	79	28	764
Deaths..	94	125	74	69	362	44	58	13	1	116

Deaths in the whole population according to the returns of the Medical Officers of Health.

	1876.					1877.				
	Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	Total.	Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	Total.
Exclusive of Hospitals (Manchester)* ..	68	136	127	116	447	73	55	5	—	133
Total Deaths	87	156	132	128	503	80	63	5	—	148

* These figures do not include the Manchester Hospitals which often admit patients from out-districts. The total deaths include the Hospitals.

APPENDIX.

THE ARTISAN'S DWELLINGS ACT.

MANCHESTER.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
City of Manchester.*

The Memorial of the Manchester and Salford
Sanitary Association

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialists have had frequently under consideration the causes of the variation of the death-rate in the several districts of Manchester, and especially of the excessive mortality of some of them. For instance, the contrast between the 15 years' death-rate in the Ancoats sub-districts 1 to 12, St. George's 2 to 5 and 27 to 32, and Chorlton 2, 3, and 4, averaging about 35 per 1,000 in the reports of the medical officer of health; and the moderate mortality in the St. George's sub-districts 38 to 44, Hulme 57 to 70, Chorlton 14 to 28 and 38 to 49, and the whole Cheetham district, averaging about 18 per 1,000.

That amongst the causes of excessive mortality to which your memorialists have called attention from time to time, the defective construction and arrangement of cottage dwellings in large areas of the city holds a prominent place.

That the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Acts of 1866 was passed with a view to enabling corporate authorities to deal effectively with the cause of ill-health and mortality, which exists to a greater or less extent in all large towns.

That several of the large towns of the Kingdom, more especially Birmingham, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act.

That many of the districts of Manchester we have referred to as showing a high death-rate are such as come within the meaning of the Act, and that your memorialists, having made a careful investigation of some of those districts, are convinced that it is impossible but that the inhabitants should be an easy prey to disease among the insanitary conditions in which they are placed.

That the following districts of the town are those to which we more particular allude, viz., Market-street, sub-districts 2, 5, and 6, St. George's, sub-districts 2 to 5 and 27 to 32, in Mr. Leigh's map; and that the detailed report appended hereto of a sub-committee which visited the sub-districts 2 to 5 and 27 to 32 describes a sample of the conditions to be met with in all the above-named districts, and will show how flagrantly sanitary laws are disregarded in the construction of many of the dwellings of the poor in this city. The accompanying map shows by red colour the back-to-back or single-fronted dwellings, numbering about 700 in this district.

That it is possible that in some few of these unhealthy districts the tenements may in the ordinary course of events be pulled down to make room for other buildings, such as warehouses or for railway extensions; but there remains by far the largest number of districts in which no change is likely to take place except for the worse.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly pray that your worshipful body will take into your serious consideration the desirability of putting the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Act into operation at an early date in one or more of the districts enumerated.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.,

(Signed)

DANIEL NOBLE, M.D., Chairman.

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES HARDIE, M.D., } Hon. Secs.
JOHN HADDON, M.D., }

FRED. SCOTT, Secretary.

Report on the condition of the small cottage dwellings in the district bounded by Oldham Road, Addington Street, Angel Street, St. Michael's Churchyard, the Gas Works, and the Oldham Road Goods Station, from visits by F. Scott and J. Corbett.

Within this area there are about 700 back-to-back or single-fronted cottages, which, from the impossibility of having ventilation through them, are incapable of being made healthy dwellings. There are many other cottages almost as utterly bad as these; also larger houses, used as lodging houses, but quite incapable of providing really healthy and decent accommodation.

Most of these buildings are old and far worn, very few of them being less than thirty years old, and most of them at least forty years old, as shown by the old maps.

The construction of the back-to-back cottages is of several types.

1st. The most common, two storeys high, with cellar dwellings under: this last part generally closed as unfit for habitation.

2nd. The same general arrangement, but three storeys high.

3rd. The same arrangements without any cellars.

4th. An ordinary two-storey cottage over a two-storey single-fronted cottage; this style is used between Style-street and Old Mount-street.

The courts into which about half of the smallest cottages front are of an average width of 15 feet, many of them being less than ten feet wide. They are generally open at one end to a street, but several of them are built all round, and only entered by covered passages.

Some of the streets are only 18 feet wide, but the usual width is about 30 feet.

This district has evidently received special attention from the Corporation officials; nearly all the old privies have been replaced by modern tub closets, and in several cases the lower room of a cottage has been appropriated to provide space for additional closets. This plan of leaving a bedroom over a nest of closets is not commendable. The streets and courts are generally very well paved and flagged. Many of the former cellar dwellings have been closed; but instead of this tending to circulate pure air under the remaining dwellings above, these closed cellars become receptacles for refuse, and so emanate foul gases actually within the building.

There are a few places, however, still requiring immediate attention; for instance, in Brierley's Court, Angel-street, a very closely-built place, there are only four closets for four lodging-houses and four cottages. Between Style-street and Old Mount-street, the latter being about 15 feet higher than the former, the cellar dwellings fronting Style-street are damp, and in some cases foul, from the street earth above them; the same defect occurring in a less degree in the cellars fronting the passage by St. Michael's burial ground, they being several feet below Style-street, which is behind them. In a side court of Hampson's Court, Hatter's Lane, there are the remains of two old-fashioned privies and a mass of ashes and filth all over the privy site and into the court. In Bennett-street, by Hampson's Court, are two cellar dwellings, low and close, of the type usually condemned as unfit for habitation. A court, called Back Foundry-street, off Foundry-street, is unpaved, and therefore unclean. Andrew's Court, off Back Thompson-street, is also unpaved. Some other courts have very defective flagging and sewers, for instance, Dewhurst's Court, off Ludgate Hill.

These are but the minor defects; the great causes for a high death-rate would remain after all these items were remedied, for with 700 back-to-back or single-fronted dwellings, most of them in very narrow courts and streets, it is impossible to maintain good health.

This district therefore is one demanding the application of the Artisans' Dwellings Act, by which its close courts and small, unhealthy dwellings might be entirely swept away, a few of the narrow streets dispensed with, many of them widened and the whole site occupied by improved cottage dwellings, provided with the essential means of decency and health, yet so economically built as to ensure a fair interest on their cost by rentals not greater than are paid for the existing miserable accommodation.

There appears but little probability of this district being transformed by the spread of warehouse and shop property, while its contiguity to the Smithfield Market and the Oldham Road Goods Station will cause a demand for small dwellings on it for many years to come.

SALFORD.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Salford.

The Memorial of the Manchester and Salford
Sanitary Association,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That the excessive mortality in Salford has long been a source of deep concern to your Memorialists.

That they have from time to time pointed out certain insanitary conditions in the Borough, the removal of which is indispensable to the attainment of a high standard of public health. Amongst these the condition of Cottage Dwellings holds a foremost place.

That although much has been done by the Corporation to mitigate the unhealthiness of Cottage Dwellings, the improvements are of too superficial a character to eradicate the main defects of these dwellings.

That your Memorialists have prepared the Report on the condition of Cottage Dwellings in Salford which accompanies this Memorial. It describes a state of things which in a large measure accounts for the unenviable position held by Salford

in the official returns of mortality in the large towns, and it shows the urgent necessity for action on the part of the Corporation.

That your Memorialists are aware of the existence of an interested organization which has opposed sanitary reforms affecting cottage property, but they submit that no consideration should be allowed to outweigh that of the public health, and inasmuch as the Corporation has the power under its local Act, or may obtain it under the Artisans' Dwellings Act, to reform the dwelling accommodation of the Borough, your Memorialists respectfully urge the Council to put such powers in force for the public good without delay.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the Manchester and Salford
Sanitary Association.

DANIEL NOBLE, M.D., Chairman.

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., Deputy Chairman.

JOHN HADDON, M.D.,
V. K. ARMITAGE, M.A., LL.B., } Hon Secs.

FRED. SCOTT, Secretary.

100, *King Street, Manchester,*
Feb. 28th, 1878.

*Report on the Sanitary condition of the small Cottage Dwellings in
the District between Victoria Bridge, Albert Bridge, St. John's
Roman Catholic Church, and St. Matthias' Church, Salford.*

By J. Corbett and F. Scott, Feb. 22, 1878.

Between Victoria Bridge, Chapel Street, and Blackfriars Street are a few dwellings so extremely old and dilapidated as to be unfit for habitation. The former, "Rainbow Hotel" buildings, which are several hundred years old, being especially dangerous.

In Barlow's Croft and Clowes Street the houses are so far worn as to be unhealthy habitations.

In Withington's Place, off Chapel Street, are five old single-fronted cottages, without through ventilation.

On the west side of Garden Street are several Courts with back-to-back cottages of very poor construction, much dilapidated and very old. In one court, the dwellings appear to have been officially condemned, and are not used; but there is so little difference between the courts that it is difficult to understand why they were not included in the condemnation.

Between Garden Street and Brown Street are a number of old and very far-worn houses, many of them three storeys high, with the top rooms used for fustian cutting. These houses are in many cases very inadequately provided with back premises, some having only the obsolete privies and ashpits, very dilapidated, placed in close proximity to the house windows.

At the corner of Brown Street and Worsley Street is "Benson's Court," a crowded group of about a dozen back-to-back cottages, so utterly devoid of through ventilation as to be dangerously unhealthy.

Between Brown Street and Wood Street, between Wood Street and Quay Street, and between Quay Street and Yorkshire Street, are dwelling-houses nearly all of one type, three storeys high, the top rooms used for fustian cutting, the buildings far worn and in some cases dilapidated, being more than a hundred years old, and of very slight construction.

Between Yorkshire Street and New Bailey Street are some of the worst habitations to be found in Salford; Holland Court and Lomax Court, off Brown Cross Street, Kay's Court, (called also Golden Lion Court) off Stable Street, Walkden's Court, and Wainwright's Court, off Johnson Street, all contain small back-to-back, or single-fronted cottages, with very low rooms, the bedroom in many cases forming an attic partly within the roof. These cottages are all far worn, most of them being more than a hundred years old, and built with poor and slight materials, such as would not now be allowed.

Nearly all the dwellings above referred to are supplied with privies and ashpits of bad construction, which have been soaking and fouling the soil for a hundred years; the walls, floors and ceilings of the rooms are saturated with impurities, and the whole district has a foul fusty smell; the narrow streets and close courts hindering any purifying effect of the wind.

Turning to the northward of Chapel Street, we find about fifty small unwholesome single cottages, on the land proposed to be taken for the London and North-Western Railway Station extension. These being thus fortunately doomed need no further comment.

Off Greengate, opposite New Bridge Street, are situated Bull Court, Cross Court and Wood's Buildings, forming together a crowded mass of dwellings. Two of these courts are only eight feet wide between the house fronts. The privies and ashpit to Cross Court are in very foul condition; placed under a building so as to be almost without light and fresh air.

In Taylor's Court, off Greengate, we find crowded back-to-back cottages, one with a cellar dwelling under; there are

three privies of novel and dangerous construction, having the ashpit directly under the seats, the upright front of the seat left open so that ashes may be thrown in. We hear from the neighbours that small children frequently fall into these pits, and more dangerous traps could not easily be designed.

In Hunt's Court are two tub closets and two privies in bad condition; a very inadequate number.

In Ashton Street and Fleet Street nearly all the houses are back-to-back or single fronted, the tub closets being again insufficient in number.

Fronting Greengate, between Boond Street and Caygill Street are the Model Dwellings built a few years since. These seem well designed for their purpose. There is some difficulty of access to the upper floors, especially for children, the building being four storeys high, and a want of yard room, which might have been provided with a flat roof.

In Caygill Street, immediately behind the Model Dwellings, are some old houses, the front rooms of which have been divided off into single dwellings of very confined area; there are also cellar dwellings under Nos. 25 and 29, which are not fit for use.

Off Collier Street and Queen Street there is a group of single dwellings, probably the closest built and least airy in Salford. Some of them having been recently beautified for sale by auction, their brightly-painted fronts might distract attention from their smallness, and the utter inadequacy of their accommodation. Robinson's Buildings No. 1, is from 9 to 11 feet wide, and has three old privies for 17 houses. No 2 is about 10 feet wide, and has three privies for 18 houses.

Rolla Court, Rolla Street, and Elton's Court, Collier Street, are very narrow, and without means of through ventilation. Rolla Court, Starkey Street, is about 11 feet by 21 feet, built in on all sides, and entered by a narrow covered passage. Four cottages have their only fronts into it, and against the wall and close to the window of one of them is the ashpit and privy, which alone serves for ten dwellings. In Rolla Street are some cellar dwellings, four of them occupied, their windows being only from one to two feet above the surface of the footpath.

South of Queen Street are six Courts together, forming a close mass of single dwellings without any through current, each Court being entered by a covered passage and built in on all sides. Hulme's Court has one and Nuttall's Court has two old privies and ashpits in bad condition; the other courts have tub-closets.

Adjoining the Queen Street Ragged School is a small Court and six back-to-back cottages.

Off Ravald Street is Fisher's Court, surrounded on three sides by single dwellings, and two privies of the child-trap pattern, which have to serve 18 dwellings, including 5 cellar dwellings to Garden Lane. This Court is paved with boulder stones, and is in very bad condition.

Gaskill's Court, Ravald Street, is 9 feet wide and 36 feet long. It has six single dwellings fronting into it, and at its end is a closet for eight cottages.

Between Brussels Street and Robert Street are twelve back-to-back cottages, having only two closets in a dark entry. At the corner of Crown Street and Bury Street are seven close packed single cottages, having only one closet.

Off King Street and Uxbridge Street are Hugo's Court and Roberts' Court, surrounded by unhealthy single dwellings.

Waterloo Square has about the largest back-to-back cottages and the widest light and air space of any such in Salford, but its want of through ventilation and its badly arranged closets, render it so unhealthy as to require reconstruction.

Off Bury Street are Dun Street, Dun's Court, and Picton's Court, forming another group of close-packed, unwholesome cottages.

In Picton Place, Picton Street, are some damp cellar dwellings that call for special notice. In the first we found the tenant, a woman, ill in bed; the second tenant informed us that she and her husband had been unwell all the time they dwelt there, and she was then under the doctor's care for rheumatism; the third cellar was occupied by a man ill in bed; the fourth cellar's occupant complained of bad rheumatism; the fifth had no complaint. At the end of the Court are three closets to which the inhabitants of fourteen dwellings have to come.

Off Sidmouth Street, King Street, are about 70 back-to-back cottages, in Courts about 18 feet wide. Between Sidmouth Street and Henry Street is a group of back-to-back cottages, eight of them having one closet and seven another closet. These cottages, together with the ones adjoining Pearson Street, Clay Street, and Entwistle Street, are supplied with tub closets in very inadequate numbers, and we find six dwellings to one closet about the average accommodation here.

In Entwistle Street are six cellar dwellings, with window openings only nine inches above the flags.

Between Frederick Street and Back Frederick Street is a row of back-to-back cottages, with 17 cellar dwellings under; these cellars are excessively dark and close, their window openings being, of many of them, entirely below the level of the footpath, and the best of them only fifteen inches above the surface. These cellars are quite unfit for habitation.

There are excessively dilapidated and foul old privies and ashpits in Back Frederick Street, close in front of these dwellings; the number of privies is decidedly insufficient, and some of them are too bad for use. There are ten dwellings to two privies, then twelve to two, nine to one, twelve to two, and eighteen to two.

In Blunt's Buildings, corner of Frederick Street and Rigby Street, are nine back-to-back cottages, with only one closet.

Between Sidmouth Street and Gray's Court is a group of back-to-back cottages, one of them being a former kitchen of a double cottage and the room over. This dwelling is decidedly unfit for habitation; the window of the living room looks into an enclosed yard, the open area of which is only six feet by four feet. Close to the window is a common privy, to which the inhabitants of three other cottages have to come through the small yard of this dwelling. We find the occupant complains of constant illness in consequence of the nuisance from this privy.

In Gray's Court is a very dilapidated old privy and ashpit, for the use of six back-to-back cottages, but being exposed to Lamb Lane, is misused by vagrants and others.

Between Newton Street and Rigby Street are twelve back-to-back dwellings, with only two closets.

In Jackson Court, off Cook Street, is a row of condemned single cottages, now used as stables, &c. There is only about six feet of space between these stables and the remaining cottage fronts; the old privies and ashpits are in a bad, neglected state, and the condemned buildings, falling down piece by piece, are dangerous to life.

Between Lowe Street and Premium Street, off Bury Street, are some back-to-back cottages, and for eleven dwellings two dilapidated privies and ashpits are provided, soaking the earth under the cottages which directly adjoin them, bedrooms being placed directly over the privies and ashpits, as they are also in many cases before described, one of the commonest arrangements being to build an ashpit and two privies alongside of a covered passage within the block of houses, the whole dark and without effective ventilation, the ashpit being only separated from the dark passage by a low wall over which people might easily fall.

Off Brunswick Street and Rosamond Street, just behind the Salford Town Hall, are several groups of back-to-back cottages, fronting into narrow courts and streets; many of these have their old privies and ashpits, or modern closets, placed within the buildings, enclosed and covered by dwelling or bedrooms, so that the foul emanations are sure to permeate in the rooms

and injure the health of the occupants. In many of these Courts the foulness of the air has been still further increased by making numerous shafts and open grids to ventilate the sewers. The inhabitants, though used to accept quietly considerable pollution of the air about their dwellings, make great complaints of the sewer smell from these ventilators.

There are many more dwellings such as we have described above, off Corporation Street and Methvin Street, Cannon Street, and Cleminson Street, but we have described enough to show that in this part of the Borough alone there are about 1,500 back-to-back or single-fronted dwellings, and as many more, almost equally ill-constructed, that cannot possibly be made into healthy dwellings. They have no chance of through ventilation; are badly built and far worn; the earth under many of them has been soaked for generations with the filth from ashpits and privies built into the blocks of houses; even where modern closets have been provided, many are of such experimental and defective structure, and have got so broken down as to be but little better than the old ashpits, and even the best new tub-closets which we saw are unhealthy things to have within the walls of a dwelling.

We have examined but a part of the Borough; there are also hundreds of similar dwellings in the district about Silk Street and Broughton Road and in the neighbourhood of Oldfield Road and Regent Road, but we hope this report will suffice to show the urgent necessity for active measures being taken to demolish these unhealthy dwellings, and replace them by better ones, either by means of the Artisans' Dwellings Act, or some other effectual plan.

Extract from a Newspaper report of the proceedings of the Salford Town Council at their meeting on May 1st, 1878.

At a meeting of the General Health Committee, held on the 1th April, Dr. Tatham, the Medical Officer of Health, according to instructions, submitted a report upon the memorial presented to the Council by the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, and it was resolved "That the report be approved and entered on the minutes, and that the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association be informed that this Committee are not aware of the existence of any interested organisation opposed to sanitary reforms within the Borough."

The following is a copy of the report:—

"Provisional report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Health Committee of Salford on the memorial and report of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association with reference

to the sanitary condition of the small cottage dwellings in the district between Victoria Bridge, Albert Bridge, St. John's Roman Catholic Church, and St. Matthias's School, Salford.

“ To the Health Committee :—

“ Gentlemen,—In compliance with your request that I should report to you upon the above-mentioned Memorial, and the report accompanying it, I beg to say that I have carefully considered these documents, and with a view of forming this, my present report, I have re-inspected the localities above referred to. Speaking generally, I would submit that a trustworthy report, emanating from an independent body like the Sanitary Association, which draws public attention to the existence of irremediable structural defects under which, as regards its more ancient quarters, a town may labour, should be welcomed by the local sanitary authority as a means of strengthening their hands in the execution of such comprehensive sanitary works as may be required for the structural amendment or for the removal of such property, and its replacement by buildings of a healthier and better class. Taking this view of the case, and fully recognising the debt of gratitude which we owe to the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association for their valuable work in past years when their members were the sole guardians of the public health, I have been anxious to treat their report not as a hostile criticism as to the manner in which the Corporation of Salford have carried out, and are still carrying out, sanitary reforms within this Borough, but rather as an expression of opinion on the part of a competent and highly-experienced body of gentlemen that further reforms, on a considerably increased scale, were necessary at the present moment. Referring to the report which accompanies the Memorial, I gladly give credit to the reporters for a wish to represent faithfully what they saw, and consequently I feel sorry that, although they have duly called attention to each defect observed in those localities, yet they have omitted to notify with equal prominence in their report the abundant evidence which even the worst of these districts presents, of having been made the best of under present circumstances, having regard to the over-crowded character of the property, and to the class of people who inhabit it. In particular I remarked that almost every one of the Courts mentioned, dark and ill-ventilated though they may have been, bore marks of having been recently drained, channelled, and flagged, and made as decent as possible under the circumstances. With few exceptions, this was found to be case throughout at the time of my recent visit, and yet no mention of this appears in the report. It is only fair, therefore, in criticising the latter

to mention this fact. Another matter to which I would revert is the condition of things implied by the following statement, which would seem to convey the impression that the health department had been sadly remiss in its duty. Speaking of some cottages, Lowe Street and Premium Street, your reporters say, 'that the bedrooms are placed directly over the privies and ashpits, as they are also in many cases before described.' A little more careful examination would have revealed the fact that although these privies were formerly so placed, yet the bedrooms have, in almost every case, including that above specified, been recently removed from such situation, an open space having been preserved from the privy floor up to the roof of the house for the purpose of ventilation. With the above reservation, and making allowance for some other inaccuracies of minor importance, the report of the Sanitary Association may be accepted as a fair, though somewhat highly-coloured, representation of the defects which exist in the districts to which the report has reference. The most cursory glance, however, at the above report, will confirm the statement of the reporters that the unhealthy condition of things there depicted is mainly dependent upon structural defects which are quite beyond the sphere of mere alterative efforts, and will point to entire and unconditional demolition of the property in large blocks at a time, as the only remedy. These wretched neighbourhoods demand, and receive the most unremitting attention at the hands of the Inspectors. Much money has been expended in such districts with very little advantage, I regret to say, to the public health, and this because any individual advantage which may have been gained by the abatement of a nuisance is more than counterbalanced by the host of other surrounding nuisances which exist, but which, in their turn, do not admit of removal by any ordinary means within our power. As the Committee have at the present moment under their consideration a somewhat extensive scheme for the demolition of property in a certain part of the Borough, it would probably not be expedient for them, pending its completion, to consider any fresh proposals. I shall be ready, however, at any time when called upon, to make further suggestions to the Committee as to the improvement of other districts, which it is probably unnecessary further to particularise at present. In conclusion, I would remark that, although the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association state that the excessive death-rate of Salford has long been a source of deep concern to them, yet, in reality, the death-rate is not nearly so excessive now as formerly. Reference to the following figures will show that the death-rate of the urban sanitary district of Salford for the year 1877

was less than one per 1,000 in excess for the whole of Lancashire for that period, and that it was 3·5 per 1,000 less during last year than the mean annual death-rate of the preceding ten years. Death-rate of Lancashire for the year 1877, 24·8 per 1,000; death-rate of Salford for 1877, 25·0 per 1,000; death-rate of Salford for the first quarter of 1878, 24 per 1,000; death-rate of Salford, average of ten years (1866 to 1875), 28·7 per 1,000. These percentages are calculated on data published by the Registrar-General."

Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association,
100, King Street,
Manchester, May 14th, 1878.

Sir,

A copy of the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Salford on the Memorial and Report of this Association as to the condition of Cottage Property in Salford, was read at the last meeting of the Committee. Your letter of the April 23rd, conveying a copy of the resolution passed by the Health Committee on April 17th was also read.

This Association offers its thanks to the Council and Medical Officer of Health for the attention they have given to the Memorial and Report on the condition of certain cottage dwellings in Salford; and trusts that the Council will take action on the Report verified by the Officer of Health, "that the unhealthy condition of things there depicted is mainly dependent upon structural defects which are quite beyond the sphere of mere alterative efforts, and will point to entire and unconditional demolition of the property, in large blocks at a time, as the only remedy."

The Association based its reference to an organisation that had opposed sanitary reform on general observation, confirmed by a public statement recently made by the Mayor of Salford.

The Association, however, is gratified by the Council's implied assurance that their action is not now hampered by any interested organisation opposed to Sanitary improvement.

The writers of the Report gladly acknowledge the justice of the criticism of the Officer of Health, that they have noticed chiefly the prominent defects of the district, and have not mentioned the draining and flagging, which are chiefly of the usual good quality. They overlooked the fact that the former bedroom floor had been cleared away from over the two privies

between Lowe Street and Premium Street ; but they notice about a score of privies, &c., under bedrooms still remaining in the short space between Lowe Street and the Salford Town Hall.

We have to request that you will be good enough to read this letter at the next meeting of the Council.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DANIEL NOBLE, M.D., Chairman.

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., Deputy Chairman.

JOHN HADDON, M.D., }
V. K. ARMITAGE, M.A., } Hon. Secs.

FRED. SCOTT, Secretary.

To CHRIS. MOORHOUSE, Esq.,
Town Clerk, Salford.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.
BALANCE SHEET OF THE EXHIBITION OF SANITARY APPLIANCES.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
From Exhibitors for Space.....	216	6 11	For Tents	95	12 4	
„ Admissions to Exhibition.....	60	6 0	„ Joiner's Work.....	37	12 8	
„ Subscriptions.....	27	7 0	„ Levelling Floor, &c.	8	4 10	
„ Sundries	1	4 0	„ Signs.....	3	0 0	
„ Catalogue Advertisements	68	14 6	„ Advertising and Stationery.....	48	16 4	
„ Do. Sales.....	6	11 5	„ General Printing	24	19 3	
		<u>75 5 11</u>	„ Wages	25	4 0	
			„ Postages	6	13 0	
			„ Sundries	6	1 1	
			„ Catalogue—Printing.....	39	17 0	256 3 6
			„ Do. Commission Advertisements...	3	18 9	
			„ Balance (being surplus)			43 15 9
						<u>80 10 7</u>
						£380 9 10
To Surplus from Exhibition Account	80	10 7	By Honorarium to Secretary			50 0 0
„ Bank Interest.....	1	2 0	„ By Balance to General Account (1878).....			31 12 7
						<u>£81 12 7</u>

Examined and found correct,
JOHN CHADWICK, AUDITOR.

**MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.
BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1877.**

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1876.		1877.	
Dec. 31.	To Balance in Bank 36 13 0	By Secretary's Salary	50 0 0
	Do. in hand 3 18 0	Collector's Commission.....	8 14 5
1877.		Rent and Taxes	37 8 6
Dec. 31.	Subscriptions	Hire of Rooms, &c.....	3 16 2
	Donations.....	Printing, &c.	45 1 4
	Publications	Advertising, &c.....	11 19 7
	Sundry Receipts.....	Coal, Gas, &c.....	1 11 6
		Office Cleaning	4 2 0
		Postages, &c.	11 14 2
		Boy's Wages	15 17 0
		Books, &c.....	1 15 2
		Office Furniture.....	0 17 6
		Sundries	1 17 7
		Balance in Bank.....	46 13 1
		Do. in hand.....	0 12 9
			47 5 10
			£242 0 9

Examined and found correct,
JOHN CHADWICK, AUDITOR.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1878.		1878.	
Jan. 1—	To Balance in Bank, &c. as above.....	Jan. 1—	By Printing
	Balance		Rent.....
			Sundries
			26 17 0
			£88 16 6
			£242 0 9

Donations in former Years.

	£	s.	d.
Armistead William, Esq., M.B.....	10	0	0
Atherton Miss	50	0	0
A Friend, per Dr. Morgan.....	50	0	0
A Friend, per T. Turner, Esq.	10	0	0
Barbour Robert, Esq.	10	0	0
Bazley T. Sebastian, Esq.	5	5	0
Binyon Miss, Clifton	5	0	0
Brooks Samuel, Esq.	50	0	0
Callender W. R., Senr., Esq.....	5	0	0
Ditto ditto second donation.....	5	0	0
Chadwick R., Esq.	20	0	0
Cheetham John, Esq., Stalybridge	5	0	0
Coultate E., Esq.	5	0	0
Ellesmere, The Earl of	5	0	0
Gardner Robert, Esq.	3	5	0
Geldart, Mrs. C., Cambridge.....	5	0	0
Gillibrand P., Esq.	5	0	0
Heywood E. S., Esq.....	20	0	0
Heywood Oliver, Esq.	15	0	0
Heywood James, Esq.	5	5	0
Heywood Sir B., Bart.	5	5	0
Heywood Arthur H., Esq.	5	0	0
Houldsworth Henry, Esq.	10	0	0
Hinners, Wm., Esq.	5	0	0
Jones R. Jennings, Esq.	5	0	0
Jones W. C., Esq.....	5	0	0
Manchester, the late Lord Bishop of	10	0	0
Mackintosh Messrs. C., and Co.....	5	5	0
Philips H., Esq., Manchester.....	5	0	0
Plant James, Esq.....	5	0	0
Potters & Norris, Messrs.	5	5	0
Spafford George, Esq.	5	5	0
Schunk, Souchay & Co., Messrs.	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Taylor J. E., Esq.....	5	5	0
Todd and Coston, Messrs.	5	0	0
Tootal, Broadhurst, Lee, and Co., Messrs., Manchester	5	0	0
Turner J. Aspinall, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Watkin W. B., Esq	10	0	0
Wood W. Rayner, Esq	5	0	0
Wood G. W. Rayner Esq., Singleton	5	5	0

DONATIONS IN 1877.

	£	s.	d.
Halstead, Mrs.	5	0	0

SUBSCRIBERS 1877.

	£	s.	d.
Armitage V. K. Esq., Eccles.....	2	2	0
Aspland A. Esq., J.P., Dukinfield.....	1	1	0
Attwell G. H., Esq., 18, Church-street, Altrincham.....	1	1	0
A Friend	0	5	0
Barbour, Messrs. R., and Brother, Aytoun-street.....	2	2	0
Behrens, Messrs. S. L., and Co., 22, Oxford-street	2	2	0
Bellhouse Messrs. Jas. and W., Mynshull Mills, Old Garratt	2	2	0
Brooks William Cunliffe, Esq., M.P., the Bank, King-st. ...	2	2	0
Butterworth and Brooks, Messrs., Charlotte-street.....	2	2	0
Bank of England, King-street	1	1	0
Bannerman J. A., Esq., 33, York-street	1	1	0
Bazley Sir Thomas, Bart., M. P.	1	1	0
Binyons, Robinson, and Co., Messrs., St. Ann's-square	1	1	0
Boddington Messrs. H. and Co., Strangeways	1	1	0
Booth William, Esq., 52, Church-street	1	1	0
Bright Messrs., and Brothers, Spring-Gardens.....	1	1	0
Browne Dr. Henry, 244, Oxford-street.....	1	1	0
Barker N., Esq., Rusholme.....	0	10	6
Beechy Rev. St. Vincent, M.A., Church House, Mayes-street	0	10	6
Behrens Louis, Esq., 41, Portland-street	0	10	6
Bromiley Messrs. and Sons., 3, Cateaton-street.....	0	10	6

	£	s.	d.
Chadwick John, Esq., Great Bridgewater-street	3	3	0
Carver, Brothers, and Co., Messrs., 7, Lower Mosley-street..	1	1	0
Charlewood H., Esq., 5, Clarence-street	1	1	0
Chadwick Miss, Dunham, Altrincham.....	1	1	0
Collins Edward, Esq., Corn Mills, 35, Long Millgate	1	1	0
Cooke Thomas, Esq., District Bank, Spring Gardens	1	1	0
Cowlishaw, Nicol, and Co., Messrs., Portland-street	1	1	0
Crum Walter, and Co., Messrs., Portland-street	1	1	0
Cunliffe and Sons, Messrs., Bond-street, Ardwick.....	1	1	0
Carlisle, Douglas, and Co., Messrs., 85, Mosley-street.....	1	0	0
Carver William, and Co., Messrs., 15, Mosley-street	1	0	0
Corbett J., Esq., 24, Barton Arcade.....	0	10	6
Dods, Ker & Co., Messrs., Albert-square.....	0	10	0
Dugdale Messrs. John, and Brothers, 17, Cooper-street	1	1	0
Ellinger A., Esq., Dale-street.	1	1	0
Estcourt C., Esq., F.C.S., St. James's Square	1	1	0
Farbridge Holliday, and Co., Messrs., 57, King-street.....	1	1	0
Fildes James, Esq., 44, Spring Gardens, Manchester	1	1	0
Findlater and Mackie, Messrs., Bank-street	1	1	0
Galloway Messrs. W. and J., Chester-road, Hulme	2	2	0
Gibbs H. S., Esq., Wharf-street Mill, Ancoats	2	2	0
Grafton F. W., Esq., Portland-street	2	2	0
Greg, Brothers, and Co., Messrs., Booth-street.....	2	2	0
Greg Francis, Esq., Booth-street	2	2	0
Gaddum and Co., Messrs., South-street	1	1	0
Galloway Messrs. J., and Co., 7, Mosley-street.....	1	1	0
Gaskell Rev. William, 46, Plymouth-grove	1	1	0
Gibson Rev. Canon, Polygon, Ardwick	1	1	0
Goldschmidt Philip, Esq., Albert-square.....	1	1	0
Graham Messrs. William, and Co., 86, Major-street	1	1	0
Grover J. B. K., Esq., 1, Elm-street, Water-street	1	1	0
Heywood E. S., Esq, M. & S. Bank, St. Ann's-street	2	2	0
Heywood Oliver, Esq., „ „	2	2	0
Hall, Mc.Kerrow & Co., Messrs. Manchester	1	1	0
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