

[Report 1929] / School Medical Officer of Health, Bury County Borough.

Contributors

Bury (Greater Manchester, England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1929

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/kev3jy5n>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1929,

BY

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

M.D., D.P.H.,


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BURY:

PRINTED AT THE "TIMES" OFFICE, CROSS STREET.

1930.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1929.

Chairman Councillor JOHNSON.

Deputy-Chairman Councillor SALTER.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor J. D. Lepp),	Councillor HARTLEY,
Alderman BATTERSBY,	„ HEAP,
„ BRADLEY,	„ HILL,
„ GREENHALGH,	„ HOYLE,
„ HARGREAVES,	„ JOHNSTON,
„ SMITH,	„ (Mrs.) KENYON,
„ WILKINSON,	„ POTTS,
Councillor BIRCH,	„ SMETHURST,
„ (Mrs.) GOODALL,	„ STEEN,
	„ WHITEHEAD

Meetings—The Wednesday in each month immediately preceding the 14th day before the Council, at 10-0 a.m. From March, 1930, onwards the meeting is held on the Monday in each month immediately preceding the 14th day before the Council, at 10-0 a.m.

Staff of the Public Health Department.

* *Medical Officer of Health, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, and School Medical Officer :*

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

* *Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and Assistant School Medical Officer :*

MYLES F. FALLON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

District Inspector of Moorside, East, and part of Redvales Wards, Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector under Explosives Act, and Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts : JOHN HAWORTH, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Sanitary Engineer, Certified Inspector of Meat and other Food.

*District Inspector for Church, Elton, and part of Redvales Wards, Inspector under Canal Boat Acts, &c. :—*SAMUEL KAY, Cert. R.S.I.

• *Smoke Inspector, Inspector of Infectious Diseases, Common Lodging Houses, &c. :—*HENRY MITCHELL, Cert. R.S.I.

*Abattoirs Superintendent, Inspector of Meat, and of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops; Inspector of Offensive Trades, and Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts :—*HARRY WALTON, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Food.

* *Health Visitors, Inspectors of Workshops (where Females are employed), Inspectors under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspectors of Midwives, &c. :—*Nurses S. PENNINGTON, Certified Midwife, B. GREENHALGH, Certified Midwife, E. WEBSTER, Certified Midwife, Cert. R.S.I., and AGNES HOLLINGWORTH, Certified Midwife.

Chief Clerk : L. KAY. Assistant Clerks : C. PROPHET & J. CLARK. Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts :

H. C. CASS (Markets Inspector).

*Borough Analyst :—*THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts :

W. PACKMAN, M.R.C.V.S.

*Salary Contribution made under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

CLOUGH STREET,

BURY.

June, 1930.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 18th Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

I regret to have to report an increase in the general death rate from 13.02 in 1928 to 16.40 in the year under review. This is fully accounted for by the increase in the number of deaths due to Influenza and Respiratory Diseases occurring during the first quarter of the year. It will be remembered that a period of intensely cold weather occurred during this quarter.

The birth rate was 13.59—an increase of 0.57 on the previous year.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 79 per thousand births, and shows a decrease of 11 per 1,000 on the figure for the previous year. Only two lower rates have ever been recorded in the Borough, viz., 71 per 1,000 in 1924 and 76 per 1,000 in 1926.

The Maternal Death Rate shows a reduction on that of 1928. During 1929 one maternal death took place out of every 155 births compared with one out of every 106 births during the preceding year.

A matter which calls for comment is the increasing neglect of vaccination. During the year under review only 12.8% of the

children born were vaccinated. This figure compares with 23.78% in 1928.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all those who have assisted me in the compilation of this report, to the staff of the Public Health Department, and to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your sympathy and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

County Borough of Bury.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1929.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	5,925
Population at Census of 1921	56,403
Population (estimated), 1929 (non-civilians excluded) ...	56,830
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	13,266
" " " December 31st, 1929	15,522
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921	13,891
Rateable Value	£396,964
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,433

In the following summary, extracts from the vital statistics of the year are given:—

	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Births {	Legitimate... 738 ...	372 ...	366	} Birth Rate, 13.59
	Illegitimate .. 38 ...	16 ...	22	
Deaths	932 ...	467 ...	465	Death Rate, 16.40
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth				{ From sepsis 4 From other causes. 1
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—Legitimate 65, Illegitimate 342				Total 79
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				2
" from Whooping Cough (all ages)				9
" from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)				4
" from all forms of Tuberculosis				46

Still Births, number registered—Legitimate	40
Illegitimate... ..	1
Rate per 1,000 of the population	0.72

Number of Marriages	471
----------------------------	-----

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—At the Census of 1921 the population of Bury was returned as 56,403 (26,162 males, 30,241 females). The Registrar-General has given the estimated population at the middle of 1929 as 57,090, and on this figure the birth rate is calculated. For the calculation of mortality rates, non-civilians to the number of 260 are excluded, giving a net figure of 56,830.

Births.—During the year 776 births were registered in the Borough, returning a birth rate of 13.59 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is again lower than the rate for England and Wales, which is 16.3.

The illegitimate births numbered 38, being 4.9 per cent. of the total births.

Still Births.—Forty-one still births (23 males and 18 females) were registered, the rate per 1,000 of the population being 0.72, as compared with a rate per 1,000 of 0.68 for England and Wales.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year 1929 was 1,117. This number includes the deaths of 245 non-residents which occurred in the Borough. Sixty Bury residents died in other parts of the country. The corrected number after deduction of the former deaths and addition of the latter was 932 (467 males, 465 females), being at the rate of 16.40 per 1,000 of the population. This is the highest death rate for the Borough since 1919, and is chiefly attributable to the large number of deaths from respiratory diseases and influenza occurring in the first quarter of the year. The rate for England and Wales was 13.4.

Infantile Mortality.—During the year 61 deaths occurred in children under one year of age. The infant mortality rate was 79 per 1,000 births, which is considerably lower than the rate for the previous year, viz., 90 per 1,000 births, and is the same rate as that of the 107 great towns in England and Wales. The rate for all England and Wales was 74 per 1,000. The table on page 14 shows the number and causes of death in the various age groups up to one year.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants per 1,000 births in Bury during the past eleven years:—

1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Average 10 years	1929
92	91	85	82	101	71	80	76	79	90	85	79

Infantile Mortality in Various Wards.

	Infant Deaths.	Births.	Deaths per 1000 Births.
Moorside Ward	13	219	59
East Ward	8	155	52
Church Ward	10	102	98
Redvales Ward	9	113	79
Elton Ward	21	187	112
Whole Borough... ..	61	776	79

Child Mortality.—During the year there were 34 deaths (3.65 per cent. of the total deaths) of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Of these deaths nine were due to Pneumonia (all forms), 7 to Bronchitis, 6 to Whooping Cough, 2 to Measles, and 4 to Tuberculous diseases other than Respiratory.

Uncertified Deaths.—Forty-six deaths were the subject of a coroner's enquiry, and 20 deaths were registered without being certified by a doctor or the coroner.

Causes of Death.—The causes of death classified according to Age are shown in the tables on page 12.

The highest number of deaths under one heading is the figure of 188 deaths attributed to Heart Diseases.

As already indicated, a larger number of deaths, as compared with the previous year, were due to pneumonia, other respiratory diseases, influenza, and bronchitis, the figures being respectively

76, 9, 37 and 116. Thus under these headings 238 deaths, or 25.5 per cent. of the total deaths were registered. The figures for 1928 were 151 deaths or 19.1 per cent. of the total.

Tuberculosis in various forms was responsible for 46 deaths or 4.9 per cent. of the total, as compared with 49 or 6.2 per cent. in the previous year.

Apoplexy was responsible for 91 deaths, or 9.8 per cent. of the total.

Of the epidemic diseases (excluding influenza) 9 deaths were due to Whooping Cough, as compared with none in the previous year, and 5 to Diphtheria, as compared with 7.

Cancer.—Ninety-seven deaths were registered as due to some form of malignant disease. This figure is 10.4 per cent. of the total deaths, and is very slightly lower than the corresponding figure of 10.7 for the previous year. The mortality rate per 1,000 of population, however, shows an increase on the previous year, being 1.71 per 1,000, as compared with 1.49 per 1,000. Only one higher mortality rate has previously been recorded, that being 1.72 per 1,000 in 1924. The numbers for the past ten years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1920	71	1.26
1921	75	1.30
1922	69	1.20
1923	85	1.48
1924	98	1.72
1925	91	1.60
1926	68	1.20
1927	77	1.35
1928	85	1.49
1929	97	1.71

Average rate per 1,000 of the population for the 10 years, 1.43.

The following table gives details of the deaths from Cancer during the year:—

Cancer Deaths, 1929.

SITE OF DISEASE.	AGE GROUPS.												TOTALS.	
	25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		Over 75		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Buccal Cavity . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	1	..	7	2
Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach and Liver . . . . .	..	..	..	1	3	4	4	6	6	3	2	..	15	14
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	1	..	..	1	1	2	8	1	2	1	3	1	15	6
Female Genital Organs ..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	12
Breast . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	10
Other Organs	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	3	3	2	..	..	11	5
Totals	2		1	6	6	15	20	15	13	9	6	4	48	49

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1929.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes { Certified ...	912	60	20	14	27	24	93	293	381	483
{ Uncertified ..	20	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	13	1
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	9	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup....	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Influenza	37	..	..	1	..	1	8	10	17	6
Encephalitis Lethargica..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
Meningococcal Meningitis.	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respirat'ry System	37	..	..	..	2	5	15	13	2	13
Other Tuberculous Diseases	9	1	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	6
Cancer, Malignant Disease	97	..	..	..	..	..	9	56	32	39
Rheumatic Fever.....	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Diabetes	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	9
Cerebral Hæmorrhage....	91	1	..	..	..	1	2	31	56	38
Heart Diseases	188	..	1	1	3	6	12	59	106	92
Arterio-sclerosis	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	37	57
Bronchitis	116	4	3	4	1	..	5	28	71	32
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	76	8	6	3	3	2	8	24	22	41
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	6
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	7
Diarrhœa, &c.....	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	8	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	1	12
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	21	..	..	..	..	3	2	13	3	9
Puerperal Sepsis	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	33	32	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
Suicides	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	2
Other Deaths from Violence	20	3	..	..	1	3	3	6	4	32
Other Defined Diseases ..	77	6	1	1	5	2	10	24	28	45
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
	932	61	20	14	27	24	94	298	394	484

Sub Entries included in above figures.

Broncho Pneumonia	36	6	3	3	1	..	5	10	8	18
Senile Decay	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
General Paralysis of Insane	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Epilepsy	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Pernicious Anæmia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

Deaths in Each Ward, 1929.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WARDS.					Totals
	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	
Enteric Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	1	..	..	..	1	2
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Whooping Cough.....	2	..	..	1	6	9
Diphtheria and Croup.....	..	2	1	..	2	5
Influenza.....	9	5	3	9	11	37
Encephalitis Lethargica..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Meningococcal Meningitis..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	15	3	7	4	8	37
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	2	..	4	2	9
Cancer, Malignant Disease.	22	13	12	22	28	97
Rheumatic Fever.....	1	..	..	1	..	2
Diabetes.....	4	3	..	2	2	11
Cerebral Haemorrhage.....	21	18	13	19	20	91
Heart Diseases.....	44	44	24	28	48	188
Arterio-sclerosis.....	18	9	5	6	8	46
Bronchitis.....	31	30	14	17	24	116
Pneumonia (all forms)....	29	9	13	11	14	76
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	5	..	3	..	9
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.....	..	1	..	2	1	4
Diarrhoea, &c.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	..	2	1	3	8
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	4	1	1	..	1	7
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	4	3	7	4	3	21
Puerperal Sepsis.....	..	3	..	1	..	4
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.....	6	5	4	3	15	33
Suicides.....	1	..	1	2	5	9
Other Deaths from Violence	8	1	4	2	5	20
Other Defined Diseases...	14	13	11	17	22	77
Causes Ill-defined or unknown.....	1	..	..	1	1	3
Totals.....	242	171	125	161	233	932

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1929 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transfer-able Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Transfer-able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1000 nett Births.		Number	Rate.
1924	56880	883	15.54	929	17.40	156	60	68	71	833	14.66
1925	56700	784	13.77	978	17.25	187	45	63	80	836	14.74
1926	56840	816	14.30	889	14.80	172	62	62	76	729	12.82
1927	56770	779	13.68	1036	18.25	226	50	62	79	810	14.27
1928	56910	744	13.02	938	16.48	187	40	67	90	791	13.90
1929	56880	776	13.59	1117	19.65	245	60	61	79	932	16.39

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 5925. }
 Total population at all ages } 56403 }
 Total families or separate occupiers ... } 13891 }
 Average number of persons per house ... } 4.06 }

At Census of 1921,

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority.

A. (1) FEVER.—Infectious diseases are treated at the Florence Nightingale Hospital, an institution under the control of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board. This hospital is situated off Bolton Road, and has accommodation for 96 patients.

(2) SMALLPOX.—The Smallpox Hospital at Ainsworth is also under the control of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, and any cases arising in the Borough are sent there for treatment.

B. (1) TUBERCULOSIS.—Cases of Tuberculosis from the Borough are treated at the Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, near Bury, which is under the control of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board. Twenty beds (12 for males and 8 for females) are reserved for patients from Bury. An agreement has been entered into with the Board of the Bury Infirmary under which cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated at that Institution.

(2) MATERNITY.—An agreement has been made with the Guardians of the Bury Union to treat Maternity cases at their hospital, the Corporation being responsible for their maintenance, and recovering where possible the cost or a portion thereof.

Cases of complicated labour are treated at the Bury Infirmary, at which Institution the Health Committee retain one bed by agreement for the treatment of emergency cases.

(3) CHILDREN.—The Local Authority has not provided any hospital accommodation for children. There is, however, a large children's ward at the Bury Infirmary.

(4) ORTHOPÆDIC.—The Local Authority has now made arrangements under which Orthopædic cases from Bury are treated under the Scheme of the Lancashire County Council. In connection with this scheme children of school age and under are seen at the Orthopædic Clinic, "Uplands," Whitefield. Short-stay

cases are received at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, and prolonged treatment is available at Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, near Congleton.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.

There is no institutional provision in the area for unmarried mothers or illegitimate infants. The St. Mary's Home, Duke Street, provides accommodation for twenty-one homeless females.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board own three motor ambulances, which are used for the removal of cases of infectious disease and persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—The Corporation also own two motor ambulances which are used for the removal of accident cases and cases of serious illness requiring hospital treatment.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The following is a list of clinics and treatment centres at which cases from the Borough are treated:—

Name and Situation.	Times of Attendance.	By whom Provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :		
(a) Welfare Centre, The Wylde.....	Monday and Thursday, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	Health Committee of Local Authority
(b) Wood Street School, Elton	Wednesday, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	" " "
Ante-Natal Clinic at Welfare Centre, The Wylde	Alternate Wednesdays, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	" " "
School Clinics :		
(a) Minor Ailments Clinic, The Wylde.....	Monday to Saturday, 9-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m.	Education Committee of Local Authority
(b) Dental Clinic, The Wylde	Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. (except during Dental Inspection in Schools). Saturday, 9-30 to 12-0 noon. Wednesday, 10-30 a.m.	" " " "
(c) Ophthalmic Clinic, The Wylde		" " " "
Tuberculosis Clinics :		
Tuberculosis Dispensary, The Wylde	Tuesday and Thursday, 10-0 a.m. to 11 a.m., Wednesday, 6-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. when necessary.	Health Committee of Local Authority
Venereal Disease Clinic :		
The Wylde	Females : Tuesday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Males : Friday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m.	" " " "
Orthopaedic Clinic :		
School Clinic, Whitefield.....	Thursday mornings.	Health and Education Committees of Local Authority by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

An agreement has been entered into with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Nurses whereby, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles and German Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, and Poliomyelitis, are visited and treated by the Nurses. The charge for this visiting is as follows:—For cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1s. 6d. per visit; for cases of Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, and Poliomyelitis, 6d. per visit; and for cases of Measles and German Measles, £1 1s. 0d. per case.

Midwives.

No practising midwives are employed, or subsidised, by the Local Authority.

The number of Midwives practising in the Area during 1929 was twenty-seven. Of these, twenty-one resided in the Borough (four being nurses at the Poor Law Institution). Twenty-four midwives have obtained the certificate by examination, the rest having been in practice before the passing of the Act.

Maternity Homes and Nursing Homes.

Two Maternity Homes and one joint Maternity Home and Nursing Home are registered in the Borough under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

Exemption from registration, under Section 6 of the 1927 Act, has been granted in the case of one Voluntary Institution.

Legislation in Force.

The following local Acts and Orders are in force in the Borough:—

LOCAL ACTS.

Bury Corporation Act, 1909.

Bury Corporation Act, 1927.

ACTS CONFIRMING PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

- Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 17) Act, 1903. (An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders relating to Bury and the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board.)
- Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5) Act, 1911, which confirmed a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for the inclusion of Warth Fold within the Borough as from the 9th November, 1911.
- Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1914, which confirmed an Order authorising the carrying out of certain street improvements.
- Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1912, confirming the Bury (Extension) Financial Adjustments Order, 1912.
- Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1913, repealing Section 212 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1909, and the tenth Schedule, and abolishing the special rating districts, or added area differential rating.
- Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1914, repealing Section 141 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1909, which prohibited streets being laid out for building purposes exceeding 100 yards in length without an intersecting street every 100 yards.
- Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6) Act, 1925, which confirmed an Order authorising the carrying out of certain street improvements.
- Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7) Act, 1928, confirming an Order enabling the Corporation to lay out and develop land, erect shops, &c.
- Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act, 1928, confirming an Order authorising the purchase of certain properties for the purpose of effecting street improvements.

Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1928, confirming an Order enabling the Corporation to establish a Consolidated Loan Fund, &c.

ACTS ADOPTED.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (March 5th, 1891; came into operation May 1st, 1891.)

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. (August 2nd, 1900; came into operation October 1st, 1900.)

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890—Part III. (June 3rd, 1909.)

Notification of Births Act, 1907. (March 5th, 1908.)

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Orders made, declaring certain Parts and Sections thereof to be in force in the Borough, by the Local Government Board on November 8th, 1909 (came into operation 1st January, 1910), and by the Secretary of State on October 13th, 1909.

Public Health Act, 1925. Certain sections thereof adopted on the 7th January, 1926, to come into operation on the 1st March, 1926.

Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1899, adopted 4th February, 1926.

ACTS CONSTITUTING CERTAIN AUTHORITIES—

- (i.) as to prevention of pollution of rivers, namely:—Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1891. (Confirming a Provisional Order constituting a Joint Committee, under section 14 of the Local Government Act, 1888, to enforce the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, in relation to parts of the Rivers Irwell and Mersey);
- (ii.) as to water supply, namely:—Bury and District Water (Transfer) Act, 1900 (constituting the Bury and District Joint Water Board).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—The water supply of the Borough is controlled by the Bury and District Joint Water Board, and is supplied from nine reservoirs situated in various parts of the surrounding district. 15,379 of the 15,522 houses in the Borough are supplied by the Board.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The natural drainage of the area is distinctly good in consequence of the easy fall to the streams and the Rivers Irwell and Roach, and the whole district may be said to be free from any liability to flooding. The conditions previously mentioned have enabled an efficient sewerage system to be built up which has proved ample for all portions of the area.

As all sewers are laid by the Corporation and their cost is borne by the Sewer Rate Account, the standard of construction is high, and provision is made for adjoining developments.

With the exception of a small outlying district where the sewage is dealt with at a small works, the whole of the sewage of the borough which is of a complex nature, consisting, in addition to sewage proper, of trade waste waters from tanneries, fellmongers, wool-scouring, hatters, breweries, and gas liquor is conveyed to the Main Outfall Sewage Works situate at Blackford Bridge.

The works consist of detritus tanks, screens, sedimentation tanks, and storm-water tanks. Three separate systems follow the sedimentation tanks, i.e., one acre of single contact beds, four acres of percolating beds, and a unit on the activated sludge process worked on the surface aeration principle. This plant deals with an average flow of over 700,000 gallons per day. One and a half acres of contact beds have been converted to percolating beds and one half-acre second contact bed has been converted into a humus tank of 408,000 gallons capacity. These alterations have been carried out to deal with the extra duty imposed on the works by the admission of spent ammoniacal liquor from the gas works, but this has not been found sufficient, and a further scheme of extension is at present in course of construction. The whole of the

effluents from the three systems join together in the main outlet channel before discharging into the River Irwell. A complete sludge plant is installed, but at present the sludge is being disposed of on lagoons.

The effluent is under the jurisdiction of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, whose inspectors frequently visit the works. During the past year six samples of the effluent have been taken, and two were reported on as satisfactory, and four as bad.

Closet Accommodation.—The scheme of conversion to the Water Carriage System, which was commenced in 1925, was completed during the year under review. The total number of conveniences dealt with are as follows:—Privy closets, 3,648; pail closets, 323; water waste closets, 191.

There are, however, still 398 privy closets and 222 pail closets in the Borough. These cannot be dealt with until suitable sewers, and in certain instances, sufficient water supplies, are available. Conversions will be carried out when sewers and water supplies are provided in the districts concerned.

Table showing the Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough in 1929.

	Moorside.	East.	Redvales.	Church.	Elton.	Totals.
Number of Dwelling-houses	4069	3067	3063	1460	3863	15522
„ „ Factories	30	62	44	41	54	231
„ „ Workshops and Lock-up Shops	37	68	60	219	64	448
„ „ Public Institutions and Places	27	25	27	34	14	127
„ „ Water Closets... ..	3383	2576	2869	1707	3355	13890
„ „ Waste Water Closets... ..	874	619	768	157	546	2964
„ „ Privy Closets	101	31	57	5	204	398
„ „ Pail Closets.	23	15	50	17	117	222
„ „ Tank Closets	—	—	2	1	4	7
„ „ Dry Ashpits	894	570	490	225	389	2568
„ „ Ashbins	1932	1427	1702	934	2823	8818

Schools.—All the school conveniences in the elementary schools in the Borough are on the water-carriage system, with the exception of Birtle, in which case there is no available sewer. Also with the exception of Birtle there is a constant supply of town's water in connection with every school.

Scavenging.—The scavenging of the Borough is carried out by the Cleansing Committee and is under the control of the Cleansing Superintendent.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

NOTICES, &c.

Number of Legal Notices served under P.H. Act, 1875...	7
" " " " 1907...	2
" Preliminary Notices served	6
" Letters in lieu of Notices	395
" Verbal Notices	234
" Letters sent other than Notices	241

The following table (summary of visits of the Sanitary Inspectors) shows the number of visits paid in connection with defects or nuisances discovered in the course of sanitary inspection during the year 1929, while the ensuing table shows the number of Notices served during each of the years from 1924 to 1929. Of the 644 notices served during 1929, all except 9 were informal notices. Of the 9 legal notices, three were notices served on the owners of factories in respect of the issuing of black smoke from their chimney. The remaining cases were in respect of:—

Conversion of privy closets to water carriage system	2 (for 9 houses)
Defective eaves gutters, spouts and water closet	1
Defective roofs	3

The notices have now been complied with.

Summary of Visits of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Infectious and contagious diseases	547
Common lodging-houses	504
Houses let in lodgings	609

TABLE OF NUISANCES.

Type of Nuisance dealt with.	1924					1925.					1926.					1927.					1928.					1929.														
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E										
Damp, due to being built against an embankment.	1	3	7	1	1	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4					
Damp walls, built without dampproof course or defective	3	7	18	3	3	14	14	14	3	3	11	13	13	13	13	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	32	39	38	38	38					
Damp walls, without cavities	14	14	18	3	3	21	23	19	4	4	18	17	17	17	17	10	11	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	16	16	14	14	14					
Damp, due to defective roofs	66	82	79	2	2	67	70	70	2	2	50	54	54	54	54	48	57	57	57	57	48	57	57	57	57	48	57	57	57	57	91	126	127	127	127					
Premises to cleanse	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	13	13	13					
Defective gas pipes or fittings in houses	10	10	13	3	3	17	17	25	1	1	12	12	19	19	19	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	19	20	29	29	29					
Insufficient water supplies	8	8	36	8	8	4	4	11	8	8	2	2	13	13	13	5	5	12	12	12	5	5	12	12	12	5	5	12	12	12	4	4	4	4	4					
Defective chimney flues in houses	7	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	8	9	9	9	9	14	15	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	20	20	28	28	28					
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	4	4	3	3	3	7	7	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	11	11	11	7	7	2	2	2					
Accumulation of refuse	28	28	25	4	4	9	34	34	6	6	19	19	15	15	15	20	20	16	16	16	20	20	16	16	16	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	20	20	20					
Defective yard surface	17	18	25	7	7	2	2	23	9	9	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	4	4	4	4	4					
Foul	6	6	7	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7					
Dangerous places, cellar areas, fences, &c.	21	24	24	4	4	15	15	15	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	11	11	11	9	9	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	18	22	26	26	26					
Choked street grids.	59	2	2	2	2	12	14	10	4	4	36	6	6	6	6	45	4	4	4	4	45	4	4	4	4	37	10	15	15	15	2	2	2	2	2					
cellar drains	2	2	2	2	2	14	14	14	1	1	9	10	6	6	6	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16					
passage drains	25	25	134	2	2	14	14	74	4	4	9	10	63	63	63	14	14	67	67	67	14	14	67	67	67	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16					
yard drains	44	47	74	2	2	52	53	52	4	4	42	43	44	44	44	45	45	44	44	44	45	45	44	44	44	32	32	43	43	43	51	51	53	53	53					
water closet drains	38	35	139	2	2	37	63	90	4	4	39	66	73	73	73	25	36	57	57	57	25	36	57	57	57	33	33	36	36	36	33	33	36	36	36					
waste water closet drains	51	45	41	1	1	33	37	44	1	1	23	27	39	39	39	27	30	37	37	37	27	30	37	37	37	20	23	29	29	29	30	33	36	36	36					
rainwater spout drains	21	24	24	1	1	23	35	30	3	3	14	16	16	16	16	25	32	31	31	31	24	28	26	26	26	14	14	17	17	17	14	17	12	12	12					
Defective drains	31	39	73	4	4	25	33	43	4	4	25	28	38	38	38	30	32	31	31	31	25	32	31	31	31	25	30	47	47	47	21	21	21	21	21					
Insufficient drains	6	6	4	4	4	7	7	11	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	14	16	12	12	12					
Drains inside premises	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	14	16	12	12	12					
Insanitary traps connected to drains	17	19	18	3	3	24	26	27	3	3	9	13	13	13	13	6	6	6	6	6	11	21	22	22	22	12	12	12	12	12	22	25	23	23	23					
Defective waste pipes	12	13	13	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	9	10	10	10	10					
fittings, sinks and basins	50	59	61	2	2	35	37	41	1	1	35	59	41	41	41	45	50	42	42	42	45	47	43	43	43	45	47	51	51	51	47	51	51	51	51					
rainwater spouts	37	38	47	2	2	27	39	20	2	2	25	26	29	29	29	31	35	51	51	51	31	35	51	51	51	38	39	44	44	44	43	43	49	49	49					
eaves gutters	6	6	5	1	1	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	10	19	19	19	9	10	19	19	19	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	9	9	9					
Premises without spouts or gutters	37	41	70	6	6	23	34	55	5	5	34	40	45	45	45	32	37	30	30	30	32	36	41	41	41	32	36	41	41	41	32	36	41	41	41	32	36	41	41	41
Premises with an insufficient closet accommodation	35	52	96	1	1	22	34	37	5	5	20	50	27	27	27	16	30	18	18	18	16	30	18	18	18	26	38	71	71	71	41	53	108	108	108					
Closets structurally defective	7	17	2	6	6	4	5	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2					
Closets dirty and foul approaches	28	41	60	2	2	15	18	11	1	1	18	26	48	48	48	14	16	26	26	26	14	16	26	26	26	27	30	51	51	51	37	42	71	71	71					
Water closet cisterns out of order	17	22	27	2	2	5	5	10	1	1	22	25	52	52	52	5	5	17	17	17	5	5	17	17	17	20	29	81	81	81	47	55	135	135	135					
water pipe burst	7	8	20	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	11	17	43	43	43					
without a water supply	14	17	17	3	3	10	11	16	1	1	4	5	7	7	7	12	21	16	16	16	12	21	16	16	16	11	12	14	14	14	22	25	47	47	47					
defective pedestal	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
defective flush pipes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
defective soil pipes	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1					
defective vent pipes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
insanitary urinals	3	3	3	3	3	7	8	8	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
insufficiently lighted and ventilated	20	21	21	5	5	36	42	46	4	4	14	15	14	14	14	34	36	34	34	34	34	36	34	34	34	50	52	32	32	32	29	33	33	33	33					
Waste water closet tippers out of order	5	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	8	18	25	25	25	25	8	16	17	17	17	8	16	17	17	17	22	39	45	45	45	10	12	11	11	11					
Insanitary Water Closets	59	147	79	20	20	55	128	74	177	2	37	101	46	46	46	18	39	20	20	20	18	39	20	20	20	2	4	2	2	2	3	5	6	6	6					
Offensive privy closets and middens	13	20	24	3	3	13	17	20	2	2	6	8	11	11	11	10	26	26	26	26	10	26	26	26	26	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
Defective pail closets	24	61	86	1	1	20	56	58	58	58	14	30	39	39	39	19	60	59	59	59	19	60	59	59	59	20	47	54	54	54	30	67	83	83	83					
Defective ashbins	9	16	17	1	1	13	18	19	2	2	21	40	40	40	40	12	17	37	37	37	12	17	37	37	37	14	14	35	35	35	33	52	82	82	82					
Insufficient ashpits	20	23	50	1	1	17	18	43	1	1	8	8	10	10	10	16	24	58	58	58	16	24	58	58	58	24	30	45	45	45	26	30	68	68	68					
Ashpits without proper doors	17	18	37																																					

Smoke Abatement.—The limit of black smoke allowed in the Borough is two minutes per half-hour. During the year 213 smoke observations of the mill chimneys situated within the Borough have been taken, each being of 30 minutes' duration. The aggregate amount of black smoke evolved was 158 minutes, which is equal to an average of $44\frac{1}{2}$ seconds for each observation. The time limit (2 minutes in 30) permitted by your Council has been exceeded in 4 instances by 4 firms, this being equal to 1.8 per cent. of the total observations taken, the aggregate amount of black smoke emitted by these firms being 26 minutes, which is equal to an average of 6 minutes and 30 seconds for each observation. The average amount of black smoke emitted by the chimneys under the limit was equal to one minute.

40 firms equalled the limit of 2 minutes.

After the observation has been made the usual course has been taken, viz., to send a notification of the amount of black smoke emitted to the firm, and in cases where the limit has been exceeded the works have been visited in order to see if there were any defects in the boilers, &c., which may have caused the nuisance, this course being much appreciated by the owners, as it enables them to trace or check the cause of the nuisance.

The following table gives the results of the four observations exceeding the limit:—

	Black Smoke mins.	Moderate Smoke mins.	No Smoke mins.	Action taken by Owners.
B. & D. L.....	5	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	New Boiler and Patent Furnace Doors fixed.
F. M. Co. Ltd..	4	18	8	Abated.
P. M. Co.	$10\frac{1}{2}$	15	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Repairs to Boiler Flues, &c.
B. & B. Ltd....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	21	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Patent Furnace Doors Fixed.

In each case a legal notice was served.

Common Lodging-Houses and Houses Let-in-Lodgings.—

There are 14 common lodging-houses, which provide 275 beds. They have been inspected at frequent intervals, and are kept in a satisfactory manner. The number of houses let-in-lodgings now on the register is 27. 161 rooms in these houses are let off as furnished apartments, giving accommodation for 390 adults and 62 children.

Explosives Acts.—Seventy-two persons were registered for the sale of explosives during the year as required by these Acts, being for the sale of fireworks or mixed explosives, &c. The sale of fireworks only lasts for about two or three weeks, i.e., the last week in October and the first and second weeks in November. During this period the shops were visited, and the fireworks were found to be stored with few exceptions in accordance with the regulations made, dummy fireworks being exposed in the windows. Gunpowder is sold by the ironmongers and locksmiths, and is kept in safes in small quantities.

One store licence for mixed explosives has also been granted.

Canal Boat Acts, 1877 and 1884.—The work of inspection of the canal boats is carried out by Inspector Kay. No boats registered under the above Acts visited the Wharf at Bury Bridge during the year. Seven visits were paid to the Wharf.

Petroleum Acts.—Under these Acts two licences have been granted for the storage of benzine and benzoline, one hundred and two for petrol, and twenty-one for calcium carbide. In all cases the petrol is kept in metal vessels and drums in properly constructed stores. The stores for petrol are 85 underground tanks, fitted with pumps, and 17 for storage in two-gallon tins, one in tanks above ground (for benzine). The calcium carbide is kept in metal vessels with airtight lids, in dry places, generally in the shops and warehouses. In 12 cases the carbide is used for the generation of acetylene gas for welding and eight for sale for lighting purposes.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There are no premises in the Borough on which rag flock is manufactured.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Verbal Notices.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries).....	174	11	6
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	101	3	3
Workplaces (other than Outwork's Premises).....	122	12	5
Total.....	397	26	14

No Occupiers were prosecuted.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	..	..
Want of Ventilation .....	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .....	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .....	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances.....	28	28	..	..
Sanitary accommodation {				
Insufficient	8	8	..	..
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	..	..
Not separate for sexes	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 10T).....	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to Outwork) and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.....	2	2	..	..
Total	41	41	..	..

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	126
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority	<i>nil</i>
(ii) By other bodies or persons	86

1. *Unfit dwelling-houses.*

Inspection (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	237
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	164
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	104
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	54

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	129
--	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..	2
---	---

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
- | | |
|---|------------|
| (a) by owners | 2 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | <i>nil</i> |
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close *nil*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 4
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
- | | |
|---|------------|
| (a) by owners | 4 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | <i>nil</i> |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 104
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 104
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... *nil*
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... .. 1
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders *nil*

Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of informal notices 7

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the Borough is, on the whole, satisfactory. 92 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year 1929, and in each case the milk was found to be genuine and free from preservative.

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, which came into force on October 1st, 1926, revoked the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, 1886, and 1889, and all Regulations made thereunder by the Local Authorities in England and Wales.

The main provisions of those Orders and Regulations are replaced in the present Order by provisions similar in general purpose but modified in accordance with the development of modern hygienic knowledge, greater stress being laid on cleanliness in all operations connected with the production and handling of milk (including the care of the cow) than upon the structure of the building.

The most important of the new provisions of the Order are those relating to the health and inspection of Cattle and to the handling, conveyance and distribution of milk.

There are 126 persons registered to sell milk by retail and 48 persons registered as producers or wholesalers.

There is one licensed vendor of " Certified Milk " and one licensed vendor of " Grade A " milk.

lairage and slaughtering capacity is ample and would, in fact, be capable of dealing with three or four times the present number.

During the past year the various animals, carcasses, &c., passing through the Abattoir have been carefully examined, both before and after slaughter. The quality has been of a uniformly high standard.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
January	374	1498	510	38	2420
February	372	1540	489	48	2449
March	423	1775	557	42	2797
April	437	2057	389	32	2915
May	281	1739	227	10	2257
June	228	2873	247	15	3363
July	231	2469	166	24	2890
August... ..	338	2660	239	46	3283
September... ..	318	2116	360	40	2834
October	363	1678	494	58	2593
November... ..	360	1559	478	56	2453
December	413	1674	842	44	2973
	—	—	—	—	—
Total, 1929 ...	4138	23638	4998	453	33227
	—	—	—	—	—
Total, 1928 ...	4170	24500	5586	472	34728
	—	—	—	—	—

During the year 537 carcasses required special examination, of which number 234 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree as set out in table appended.

Bulls	effected in a more or less degree to the extent of	2.17%
Oxen	„ „ „ „	0.20%
Cows	„ „ „ „	18.30%
Heifers	„ „ „ „	1.05%
Pigs	„ „ „ „	3.96%

The percentage of meat (all classes) destroyed on account of Tuberculosis was:—

Beef, 0.44%. Pork, 0.75%.

It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcasses and organs of 1 beast, 15 sheep, and 8 pigs.

On three occasions the Inspector has been called upon to examine carcasses slaughtered in emergency. In one case slaughter had been performed sufficiently early after an accident to allow of the carcass being sold for food. In the other two cases the carcasses were surrendered and destroyed.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough was 33,227. The amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption was 23,819lbs., this being destroyed at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, under the supervision of the Cleansing Superintendent.

During the year the butchers' shops, fish shops, markets and food preparing places, &c., have been constantly kept under supervision, regular and frequent visits having been paid to same, the meat, fish, &c., coming under observation having, with a few exceptions, been satisfactory.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No cases were reported in the Borough, though on several occasions contacts had to be kept under observation.

Anthrax.

One case was reported during the year, but was not confirmed.

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Eight cases were reported under the Order, all of which were confirmed. These were valued and slaughtered according to the terms of the Order. The total amount of compensation paid during the year was £23 17s. 6d.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is in the hands of Mr. H. Cass, Markets Inspector, who takes samples for submission to the Borough Analyst. The following is a report on the analyses of these samples:—

13, Manchester Road,

BURY.

17th February, 1930.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Corporation of Bury.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report upon the various samples of Food and Drugs submitted to me by Inspector Cass during the year ended 31st December, 1929.

These samples numbered 310, and consisted of the following articles, namely:—

Foods:

Milk	90
Cream	14

Condensed Milk	13
Butter	31
Cheese	12
Margarine... ..	2
Lard	7
Tea	9
Coffee... ..	18
Cocoa	8
Pepper	10
Mustard	1
Flour	4
Ground Rice	1
Arrowroot	4
Tapioca... ..	1
Sago	3
Barley	1
Bread	2
Sugar... ..	7
Honey... ..	4
Jam	3
Treacle	2
Ground Almonds	3
Ground Ginger	2
Bottled Peas	2
Bottled Fruit	2
Sausage, Tinned and Potted Meat, Bacon... ..	25
Yeast	1
Baking Powder	1
Spirits	9

Drugs:

Tincture of Iodine	3
Paregoric	3
Gregory's Powder	2

And one each of Castor Oil, Vaseline, Linseed Meal, Salts of Tartar, Zinc Ointment, Chlorate of Potash, Oil of Eucalyptus, Phenacetin, and Antipyrine.

The samples of milk were formally taken, and all the other samples were informally taken.

It is very satisfactory to report that the marked improvement in the general quality of the samples of milk submitted—noticeable in 1925—has been fully maintained, as, with one exception, the samples examined during the past year have been found to be “genuine, clean, free from preservative,” and well above the legal standard required as to quality.

The samples of butter, cream, condensed milk, cheese, and margarine were all found to be free from preservatives, and where necessary were duly and correctly labelled; and the same remarks also apply to the 25 samples of sausages, tinned and potted meats, in which none of the prohibited preservatives were found.

All the other articles of foods were found to be genuine and of the usual qualities and standards prevailing, with the exception of the three samples of sago, which, although purchased as sago, were found to be tapioca and contained no sago whatever.

The 17 samples of drugs were all found to be genuine, or in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia or recognised formulæ.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, F.I.C.,

Borough Analyst.

NOTE.—I notice on reference to Bell's “Sale of Foods and Drugs”—7th Edition, pages 23 and 335—that in 1903 in a case of prosecution (*Sandys v. Rhodes*) for selling tapioca as sago, the High Court held that no offence had been committed as “the public and the trade generally knew this substance (tapioca) as sago.”

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases notified by medical practitioners during the year was 910. This is the highest number of notifications ever received in one year. The high figure is due chiefly to an epidemic of Chicken-Pox, 402 of the total notifications being in reference to cases of this disease.

Individual diseases are dealt with under separate heads, whilst details of the notifications received are given in Table A and C on pages 47 and 48.

Zymotic Disease Deaths.—There were twenty-two deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases—Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhœa, and Fever (Typhoid, Enteric, and Typhus). This is a death rate of 0.39 per 1,000 of the population.

Smallpox.—The last case of Smallpox in the outbreak of this disease referred to in my report for the year 1928 was discharged from Hospital on October 26th of that year. From then onwards the town was free from this disease until October 28th, 1929, when Smallpox was diagnosed in the case of an adult male living in the Rochdale Road district. On November 12th a further case was notified in a girl in the Walmersley Road district, but it was not possible to establish any connection between this case and the first one. On November 18th the wife of the first case was discovered to be suffering from Smallpox, as also was another contact. Two more cases were notified before the year end, both being contacts with previous cases.

All six cases were of the mild type and were treated at the Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital. There were no deaths.

The following are the particulars of the cases:—

Case No.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Notification and Removal to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	Condition as to Vaccination.
1.	M.	58 years.	Oct. 28th.	Nov. 25th.	Vaccinated in infancy
2.	F.	11 „	Nov. 12th.	Dec. 17th.	Unvaccinated.
3.	F.	56 „	„ 18th.	„ 7th.	Vaccinated in infancy
4.	M.	51 „	„ 18th.	„ 12th.	„
5.	M.	59 „	„ 20th.	„ 7th.	„
6.	F.	36 „	Dec. 18th.	Jan. 25th, 1930.	Unvaccinated.

VACCINATION.—No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917, during the year.

The following table is compiled from information kindly supplied to me each year by the Vaccination Officers of the Bury Union:—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

	Totals 1923	Totals 1924	Totals 1925	Totals 1926	Totals 1927	Totals 1928	Totals 1929
Births	921	905	804	852	906	862	874
Vaccinated	239	204	127	200	206	205	112
Insusceptible of Vaccination ...	0	3	1	5	2	3	3
Conscientious Objection Certificates	523	524	453	504	563	507	589
Dead, Unvaccinated...	67	51	44	54	62	59	58
Postponed by Medical Certificate	16	22	22	22	18	18	15
Removal to districts known.....	14	17	18	20	22	34	36
Removal to districts unknown.....	8	8	25	23	10	13	13
Unaccounted for	54	76	114	24	23	23	48

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the years 1923 to 1928:—

	Year ending December 31st,						
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of Births ...	921	905	804	852	906	862	874
Vaccinated	25.95	22.54	15.79	23.47	22.73	23.78	12.8
Con. objection Certs.	56.79	57.09	56.34	59.15	62.14	58.82	67.4
Unaccounted for ...	5.86	8.40	14.17	2.82	2.53	2.66	3.2

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during 1929 was 167, as compared with 94 during the year 1928.

This is the highest number of cases of Diphtheria in one year on record, although during 1917, 165 cases of the disease were notified. 95 per cent. of the cases notified were removed to hospital. Five children died during the year, a case mortality of 3 per cent.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied to medical practitioners free. A supply is kept at the Health Office, and also at the Police Station so as to be available when the Health Office is closed.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total.
Cases	41	65	42	19	167
Deaths	5	—	—	—	5

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total.
Cases	55	32	12	12	56	167
Deaths	1	2	1	—	1	5
Removed to hospital	52	32	11	11	52	158

Scarlet Fever.—Number of cases notified, 121. Number of deaths, 1. Case mortality, 0.8 per cent. Cases removed to Hospital, 84 per cent.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1929 shows an increase of 31 as compared with the number notified in the previous year.

RETURN CASES.—The following table gives particulars of the six instances in which a second case of Scarlet Fever occurred in a house after the return home from hospital of a previous case:—

Original Case.			
Date of Notification	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	Date Second Case Notified.
Mar. 1st, 1929.	Mar. 1st, 1929.	April 3rd, 1929.	April 7th, 1929.
April 7th, 1929.	April 7th, 1929.	May 22nd, 1929.	June 1st, 1929.
Apr. 27th, 1929.	April 27th, 1929.	May 29th, 1929.	June 6th, 1929.
Apr. 27th, 1929.	April 27th, 1929.	June 8th, 1929.	July 12th, 1929.
Oct. 7th, 1929.	Oct. 7th, 1929.	Nov. 6th, 1929.	Nov. 16th, 1929.
Oct. 14th, 1929.	Oct. 14th, 1929.	Dec. 4th, 1929.	Dec. 28th, 1929.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total
Cases	30	24	29	38	121
Deaths	1	—	—	—	1

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total
Cases	21	20	15	17	48	121
Deaths	—	—	—	—	1	1
Removed to Hosp'l.	14	16	15	12	45	102

Enteric Fever.—Four cases of Enteric Fever (including two notified as Para-typhoid B) were notified during 1929, as compared with three cases in the previous year.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Seven cases of Puerperal Fever, four of which proved fatal, and six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, were notified during the year. Of the thirteen cases notified, one was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, four were notified from, and treated at, the Union Institution, and four from the Bury Infirmary. Four cases were treated at home.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Three cases were notified during the year, as compared with none in the previous year. One of the cases notified proved fatal.

Chicken-Pox.—As previously mentioned, an epidemic of this disease occurred during the year, and the number of notifications received (402) is the highest figure in one year since Chicken-pox was made compulsorily notifiable in 1916. During 1928 the number of notifications received was 309.

Pneumonia.—The number of cases of Pneumonia notified during the year was 159, as compared with 91 in 1928. During the same period 76 deaths were certified as being due to Pneumonia (all forms).

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eleven notifications were received during 1929. Further reference to this disease is made on page 63.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens examined during the year by Dr. J. S. Pooley, at the Broadfield Clinical Laboratory, Rochdale:—

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria... ..	54	202	8	264
Blood for Typhoid Fever	5	10	—	15
Fæces for Typhoid Fever	—	5	—	5
Sputum for Tuberculosis... ..	29	100	—	129

Disinfection.

The disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., which has been exposed to infection, is carried out by the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board at the Florence Nightingale Hospital. Infected premises are dealt with by the Health Department. The following is a summary of disinfection carried out during the year:—

347 rooms in 323 houses were disinfected with the fumes of either sulphur or formaldehyde, and the walls of 540 rooms in 347 houses sprayed with a solution of formalin, after the occurrence in the house of a case of infectious disease.

Disinfection is also carried out after the occurrence of deaths or the removal of cases of Phthisis, and in this connection 32 rooms in 25 houses have been fumigated and the walls of 50 rooms in 25 houses sprayed.

Eleven rooms in seven houses have also been disinfected after Cancer deaths.

All the schools in the Borough were disinfected during the midsummer holidays. In addition six schools were disinfected during the year, after the occurrence of infectious diseases.

Six parcels of infected clothing and 192 sets of infected bedding have been disinfected by steam.

Table A —Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, Age Grouping, Ward Distribution, Cases Removed to Hospital, and Total Deaths during the Year 1929.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Ward.					Number of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Ward.					Total Cases remov'd to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.		At Ages					Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redyfe.	Elton.	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redyfe.	Elton.		
	Under 1	6	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65													Over 65
Smallpox	6	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	1	4	..	4	1	1	..	4	1	6	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).....	167	1	25	108	12	19	2	..	55	12	12	12	56	11	11	11	52	158	5
Erysipelas	24	..	1	1	2	1	11	8	6	6	1	4	7	..	1	1	4	6	1
Scarlet Fever	121	..	23	83	10	5	..	..	21	20	15	17	48	..	16	12	45	102	1
Enteric Fr (including Paratyphoid)	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	2	3	..
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox.....	402	9	195	190	7	1	..	..	80	58	18	101	145	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	159	5	17	20	11	38	44	24	34	40	12	30	43	..	..	..	..	..	76
Malaria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	7	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	910	26	261	403	44	81	63	32	203	165	63	173	306	..	48	27	104	276	83

Table B.—Deaths from Infectious Diseases (notifiable and not notifiable) during the year 1929.

Disease.	Deaths at All Ages.	Deaths at Age Periods:—											
		Undr	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	9	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza.....	37	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	6	10	17
Puerperal Fever...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Pneumonia.....	76	8	6	2	1	...	2	1	1	4	5	24	22
Totals.....	135	11	12	8	2	1	7	2	1	11	11	84	40

Table C.—Showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1910 to 1929.

DISEASE.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Smallpox .....	..	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	6
Scarlet Fever....	564	220	139	296	250	156	112	85	50	27	76	138	185	139	132	177	121	160	90	121
Diphtheria and Membran'us Croup	44	44	13	66	59	51	48	165	114	115	74	49	46	56	50	69	66	81	94	167
Enteric Fever....	18	25	6	7	8	8	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	3	4
Continued Fever..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Puerperal Fever..	4	6	6	6	4	3	2	4	2	3	6	7	7	3	1	4	3	6	3	7
*Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	6
Erysipelas	40	32	41	28	36	48	29	18	16	28	25	20	22	28	20	29	28	31	25	24
†Chickenpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	103	138	97	190	237	181	189	331	359	367	270	309	402
Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	11	3	1	3	..	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	..	..	1	4	15	15	22	21	6	11	12	14	17	6	8	13	9	11	7	11
‡Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	53	45	160	205	108	161	107	164	91	159
‡Malaria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
‡Dysentery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS....	670	357	208	408	373	281	442	403	331	462	449	515	619	633	664	815	703	735	678	910

† Made notifiable on Mar. 29th, 1916. ‡ Made notifiable Mar. 1st, 1919.

* Made notifiable on October 1st, 1926.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis, at various ages, during 1929:—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES during 1929.				Deaths during 1929.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.	Male	Female.
0—1 year.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5 years.	1	—	2	2	—	—	3	1
5—10 „	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
10—15 „	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
15—20 „	—	3	3	3	—	3	—	—
20—25 „	2	3	1	2	2	—	—	—
25—35 „	7	7	3	—	3	6	—	—
35—45 „	8	2	1	2	5	2	—	1
45—55 „	5	4	1	2	5	5	—	1
55—65 „	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	—
65 and upwards	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—
Totals	25	22	18	14	17	20	6	3

Death Rates:

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.65, and the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.81. Last year the rates were 0.72 per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 0.86 from all forms.

The following table shows the decline in the number of deaths and rates per 1,000 of the population from all forms of tuberculosis during the years 1901 to 1929:—

Period.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1901-10	1021	1·74
1911-20	812	1·45
1921	64	1·19
1922	50	0·89
1923	59	1·03
1924	53	0·93
1925	56	1·16
1926	47	0·83
1927	58	1·02
1928	49	0·86
1929	46	0·81

Deaths and Notification.—Of the 37 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, all except one had been notified by general practitioners, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, and of the nine cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis which died seven had been previously notified. In no case was there any evidence of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—No case of Tuberculosis among employers in the milk trade was notified during the year, no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.—It has not been necessary in any case to apply for an order for compulsory removal to hospital during the year.

Tuberculosis Schemes.—Institutional treatment is given to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board's Institution (the Aitken Sanatorium at Holcombe, near Bury). Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated at the Bury Infirmary and at the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases. Non-Pulmonary cases are also sent, when necessary, to the Manchester Royal Infirmary and to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital.

During 1929 a male patient from Bury was admitted to, and is still an in-patient of, the Papworth Village Settlement, where he is undergoing a course of treatment combined with vocational training.

The following table gives the number of patients treated at the various institutions, together with the number of patient days during 1929:—

	No. of patients. (Undischarged at end of 1928 and admitted during 1929.)	No. of Patient days.
Aitken Sanatorium	43	6252
Bury Infirmary	12	708
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital	1	123
Manchester Royal Infirmary	3	29
King Edward VII. Children's Hos- pital, Sheffield	1	203
Papworth Village Settlement, near Cambridge	1	135
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	*10	†124

* Out-patients and In-patients.

† In addition 58 out-patient attendances.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Average number of Beds available for Patients during the year 1929.

	Observation.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		TOTAL.
		'Sanatorium' Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Diseases of Bones and Joints	Other Conditions.	
Adult Males	6	6	1	1	14
Adult Females	4	4	1	1	10
Children under 15...	1	...	1
Total.....	...	10	10	3	2	25

(B.) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1929.

		In Institutions on January 1st.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on December 31st.	
Number of Patients	Adults	Male...	13	24	14	6	17
		Female	4	17	13	3	5
	Children	Male...	3	5	8	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Observation cases	Adults	Male...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	Male...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		20	46	35	9	22	

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Clinic for the treatment of Venereal Diseases is held twice weekly at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde—Tuesday, 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m., for females, and Friday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m., for males. The medical officer in charge is Dr. J. Holker, of Manchester, who is assisted in an honorary capacity by Dr. Lucy Stokoe, of Manchester.

The present accommodation consists of two dressing rooms, male and female examination rooms, laboratory, doctors' room and waiting room.

The number of out-patient attendances at the Clinic shows a decrease of 73 on the previous year, but it is higher than the yearly average of 2,077 for the past five years. The cases attending the Clinic for the first time during the year show a decrease of 20 on the figure for 1928.

The medical practitioners in the area have been kept informed of the facilities provided for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease.

The number of medical practitioners in the area who are qualified to receive free supplies of Arsenobenzol compounds is four.

During the year specimens of blood for the Wasserman test were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for examination as follows:—

From the Venereal Diseases Clinic	268
„ medical practitioners in the Borough	13
„ Bury Infirmary	32

Dr. Holker reports as follows on the working of the Clinic during the year:—

I am very pleased to note that general practitioners in Bury and district are making more and more use of the Clinic. Since, however, from time to time the cases of syphilis which are sent to

me are in the secondary stage of the disease, I infer that some practitioners are not yet aware that they have at their disposal a microscopic method for the rapid and absolute diagnosis of syphilis in the very early stage of the disease, before the Wasserman Reaction is positive. Again, since those cases which are sent to me in the early stage have frequently been given local treatment to the chancre, I wish to impress on practitioners that such local treatment should not be given as it mars a microscopical diagnosis. After local applications, especially those containing mercury, I am usually not able to find the specific organism, and a delay of several days occurs before a reliable examination can be made.

In using the word chancre I refer to the soft variety as well as the hard. It does not appear to be generally well known that soft sores are frequently specific in origin and reveal the presence of *Spironema Pallida* on microscopical examination.

The following table gives full particulars of the work carried out in the Borough under the Venereal Diseases Scheme :—

RETURN relating to VENEREAL DISEASES—Continued.

	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci	Other Organisms.	
9. Examinations of Pathological material:—				
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre.	2	143	2	..
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory.....	..	..	..	257

STATEMENT showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Bury.	Lancashire C.C.	Rochdale.	Bolton.	Blackpool			Total.
A. Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from:—								
Syphilis	25	22	1	..	..	..	..	48
Soft Chancre.....	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gonorrhœa	50	42	1	1	1	..	..	95
Conditions other than venereal.....	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
Total.....	80	71	2	1	1	..	..	155
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area.....	1027	1137	29	5	1	..	..	2199
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given in the:—								
1. Out-patient Clinic	245	233	9	6	..	..	..	493
2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area								
E. Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses	Neokharsivan generally. Sulfarsenol occasionally 0.45 gr. or 0.6 gr.							
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.	(1) Eight i.v.i. of 0.45, 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, rest 0.6 0.6, 0.6. Occasionally the course begins with 0.3, or ends with 0.75 or even 0.9. (2) In late Syphilis Bismuth is given intramuscularly. (3) Children are given Sulfarsenol.							
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page	As in Memo. V ²¹ , but no culture or complement fixation test is made.							

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternal Mortality.—Five deaths of Bury residents occurred during pregnancy or parturition. Three of these deaths took place in Manchester Institutions to which the patients had been ordered by their medical attendants. Death was due in two cases to Puerperal Sepsis with complications, and in the other case to Abortion. The two remaining deaths were also due to Puerperal Sepsis, one mother dying at the Bury Infirmary and one at home.

The maternal mortality rate was 6.4 per 1,000 births registered, there being one maternal death for every 155 births. The maternal mortality rate shows a reduction of 3.0 per 1,000 births compared with the rate for 1928.

Investigation of maternal deaths is now carried out on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health, to whom reports, without any particulars of identification, are furnished.

Arrangements for Attending to the Health of Children under Five Years of Age and of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Under the Notification of Births Act of 1907 the notification of every birth, within a period of 36 hours, is made compulsory. These notifications are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health, and on their receipt a health visitor calls at the home and makes certain enquiries as to surroundings, food, &c. If no doctor is in attendance the health visitor advises the mother on various points of hygiene, &c. Periodical visits are made, diminishing in frequency until the child attains the age of five years, when it comes under the supervision of the School Medical Officer.

Under the Act, 768 births were notified, 535 being notified by midwives, 61 by medical practitioners, 154 from institutions, and 18 by parents or other persons. Of the total number of births notified, 36 were returned as being "still-born," of which 21 were notified by midwives, 3 by medical practitioners, 11 from institutions, and 1 by parent.

From the table on page 64 it will be seen that during the year a total of 11,712 routine visits and re-visits have been paid to the homes of children under five years of age.

Consultation and Treatment Centres.—Two consultation centres are in operation, one at The Wylde, and one at Wood Street School, Elton. The accommodation provided at The Wylde for Infant Welfare Work is all on the ground floor, and consists of a consulting room with waiting room and dressing room adjoining, a weighing room, records room, shop, waiting hall with tea counter and electric water boiler, visitors' and staff lavatories, and a perambulator shed. Clinics are held on Monday and Thursday afternoons, and a medical officer attends at each session. The work of the Wood Street School Centre has continued as before. This Centre is open on Wednesday afternoons only, and a medical officer attends each alternate week.

Each child attending a centre is weighed weekly, and charts of the weights and medical records of the health of the children are kept. Cases which require medical treatment are referred to their own medical attendant. Advice is given on feeding and minor infantile disorders.

During the year 790 children, including 358 new cases, made 5,753 attendances at the Infant Welfare Centre, The Wylde. At the Wood Street Centre 196 children, including 111 new cases, made 1,852 attendances. The consultations by the medical officer numbered 1,843 at The Wylde, and 336 at Wood Street.

Thanks are due to the band of voluntary workers for their interest and assistance in the work of the Infant Welfare Centres. They render invaluable service by taking charge of the arrangements for the sale of dried milk, virol, &c., and in preparing tea for the mothers.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—The Ante-Natal Clinic is held on alternate Wednesdays at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde, but occasionally cases are seen on Mondays or Thursdays at the Child Welfare Clinic. The work of the Clinic is in charge of Dr. Fallon, who reports as follows for the year 1929:—

There is still evidently a reluctance on the part of expectant mothers to avail themselves of the facilities at their disposal at the Clinic. This is regrettable, as apart from the more serious complications of pregnancy, many minor departures from health can be rectified and thereby much worry—mental and physical—avoided.

The number of new cases attending during the year was 58, a decrease of ten on the previous year. Of these, three cases were sent by doctors and three by midwives. The remainder came of their own accord. The total number of attendances of expectant mothers was 238, a decrease of three on the previous year.

Thirty post-natal cases attended, as compared with 19 the previous year.

Particulars of action taken in certain instances:—

Three cases of Toxæmic Kidney discovered and referred to own medical attendant for treatment.

Six cases referred for dental treatment.

One case of severe ulceration of legs sent to Jericho Maternity Hospital for treatment previous to confinement, with a successful result.

Six cases were admitted to Jericho Maternity Hospital. In each case the confinement was successful.

Two cases were admitted to Bury Infirmary. One was treated successfully for post-partum hæmorrhage. There was a living child in each case.

One case, after an easy confinement at a Maternity Home, developed Puerperal Sepsis and died at the Bury Infirmary. This was the only death in connection with cases attending the ante-natal clinic.

Many minor irregularities in health were discovered and rectified either on advice received at the Clinic or on being referred to their own medical attendant.

Supply of Food and Milk.—The Corporation has arranged for the provision of free milk (fresh and dried) or milk at half-cost to necessitous cases in which the family income, according to the number of persons, comes within the limits of the under-mentioned scale. Free milk or milk at a reduced cost is only supplied to persons who attend the Welfare Centres, and in all cases careful enquiries are made and statements as to income verified before a grant is made.

Scale of income for the supply of milk free or at a reduced price:—

No. of Persons in Family.	Free Supply.	Nett Income of family after deducting rent.			Income per head.	Supply at 50% cost.	Income per head.
				
2	25/-	...	12/6	...	27/-	...	13/6
3	30/-	...	10/-	...	33/-	...	11/-
4	34/-	...	8/6	...	38/-	...	9/6
5	42/6	...	8/6	...	47/6	...	9/-
6	48/-	...	8/-	...	51/-	...	8/6
7	56/-	...	8/-	...	59/6	...	8/6
8	56/-	...	7/-	...	64/-	...	8/-
9	63/-	...	7/-	...	72/-	...	8/-
10	70/-	...	7/-	...	80/-	...	8/-
11	77/-	...	7/-	...	88/-	...	8/-
12	84/-	...	7/-	...	96 -	...	8/-

One hundred signed applications for assistance were received. In 79 instances the applicant's family income was found to be within the limits of the above scale, and a supply of milk was granted free of charge. In a further 4 cases the family income was too high for a free supply to be granted, but was within the limits of the scale for a grant at half-cost. The 17 remaining applications were refused owing to the applicant's incomes being above the prescribed amount for a grant to be made.

Complicated Cases of Labour.—Arrangements have been in force since June, 1920, under which cases of complicated labour are treated at the Bury Infirmary. During the year 1929, 13 patients were treated at the Institution, as compared with 22 in the previous year.

Co-ordination with the School Medical Service.—As the same medical officers carry out the child welfare work and the work of medical inspection of school children there is complete co-ordination between the two branches.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eleven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 births being 14, as compared with 9 per 1,000 births in 1928. The following table gives further particulars:—

Cases.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
		At Home.	At Hospital				
11	11	9	2	11	..	..	..

Orthopædic Treatment.—A scheme for the Orthopædic treatment of crippling defects, as mentioned earlier in this report under Heading B (4) on page 16, is now in force. During the year 10 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years paid 16 visits to the Lancashire County Council's Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield, where they were seen by the County Assistant Orthopædic Surgeon, Mr. E. S. Brentnall, F.R.C.S., for advice re treatment.

Eight cases were found to be improved after receiving treatment advised. In one case no treatment was advised. One female child was recommended for admission as an in-patient to the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, and was admitted to that institution on October 4th. She was still an in-patient there at the year end, her condition being much improved.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits and Attendances.	No
First visits to notified births	759
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	3167
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	7786
Visits to expectant mothers	153
Re-visits to expectant mothers	407
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	40
Re-visits during the summer diarrhoea season	4655
Visits re infectious diseases:—	
Measles, Whooping Cough, &c.	781
Chicken-pox	382
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	9
Visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	84
Re-visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	1329
Visits to Midwives	79
Attendances at Clinics:—	
Infant Welfare Centres	264
Ante-Natal	24
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	66
,, Evening Clinics	11
Visits and enquiries re applications under milk assistance scheme	839
Visits and enquiries re applications for extra nourishments under Tuberculosis Scheme	34
Visits re disinfection	37
Visits to Outworkers	5
Special investigation visits re young children (Board of Education)	43
Visits and enquiries re Medical and Hospital Fees	46
Visits for other causes	111
Total Visits	20760
Total Attendances at Clinics	365

THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.

RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
January...	3.45	3.29	3.56	2.13	5.39	2.22	4.26	2.86	5.65	1.59	4.87	4.95	2.98	6.22	3.47	3.63	3.79	5.35	5.02	7.37	4.76	4.62	3.74	3.37	5.85	5.31	13.07	2.44
February	1.94	3.37	3.86	2.43	3.71	2.74	3.87	2.67	4.27	5.02	1.71	1.73	2.64	5.04	4.75	1.53	5.87	1.19	4.75	0.50	5.26	6.84	1.33	7.45	4.63	2.25	6.33	1.32
March ...	2.48	4.72	2.57	3.44	3.51	3.82	3.37	3.39	0.88	2.11	6.46	5.02	5.93	1.89	2.37	2.99	2.13	7.06	3.74	3.64	3.30	2.17	1.75	2.41	2.86	6.09	3.09	1.52
April	2.37	2.21	2.64	3.20	2.27	1.85	2.50	3.63	2.71	2.93	1.00	4.96	1.96	1.83	3.59	1.88	1.04	2.59	5.01	1.70	2.53	3.81	2.28	2.96	1.92	3.21	1.04	1.29
May	3.00	4.50	2.56	0.32	3.60	4.38	3.16	2.35	3.30	2.46	3.13	3.39	2.55	1.53	2.78	1.58	3.13	2.11	7.22	2.67	2.03	4.30	5.57	4.52	3.33	1.90	1.58	3.50
June	1.22	1.66	1.29	3.53	1.97	7.62	2.02	2.69	3.31	3.04	5.95	2.58	1.56	2.75	3.13	2.40	1.87	1.67	3.16	0.44	2.68	0.91	2.32	0.06	2.43	4.74	7.23	1.36
July	2.88	3.81	1.86	2.56	1.96	2.81	5.02	6.83	4.14	0.22	5.34	1.17	4.89	4.51	2.02	2.31	3.98	2.07	8.17	1.89	4.91	5.04	4.57	1.99	2.28	3.04	2.33	3.83
August ...	3.16	5.36	4.85	5.10	4.75	4.46	3.45	3.24	6.05	2.47	7.58	2.98	3.46	5.62	3.30	6.64	3.64	3.87	2.73	6.07	5.04	6.02	7.09	5.43	5.24	7.27	6.26	5.86
September	1.80	5.42	1.45	2.70	1.57	1.20	3.93	2.65	0.21	4.03	1.76	2.06	4.77	0.61	2.78	2.48	12.53	1.88	3.02	1.47	4.57	4.70	4.62	4.53	4.15	6.41	0.74	2.13
October...	4.67	9.24	2.38	3.54	7.08	4.09	1.83	5.68	3.58	3.74	5.50	2.01	2.74	1.95	8.52	9.17	4.39	2.76	1.66	2.83	0.62	6.34	5.60	5.35	4.23	4.63	5.95	7.04
November	2.39	3.90	4.20	4.49	3.59	3.56	3.03	1.52	5.43	4.50	3.57	5.05	5.90	2.31	3.10	5.35	2.87	3.74	1.97	3.17	3.83	7.64	2.70	3.08	6.36	4.39	7.17	8.81
December	3.48	2.06	3.08	0.69	5.01	4.24	3.12	8.01	4.33	7.25	5.34	2.90	6.49	8.36	3.34	2.41	10.10	7.05	3.86	7.10	5.56	5.25	5.44	3.26	2.32	1.48	3.65	8.22
TOTAL.	32.90	50.04	34.30	34.13	44.41	42.99	39.56	45.52	43.86	39.36	52.21	38.80	45.87	42.62	43.15	42.37	55.34	41.34	50.31	38.85	45.09	57.64	47.01	44.41	45.60	50.72	58.44	47.32

INDEX.



	PAGE
Abattoirs	35—37
Ainsworth Hospital	16
Aitken Sanatorium	16, 50, 51
Ambulance facilities	17
Ante-natal Clinic	60, 61
Anthrax	39
Bacteriological Examinations	46
Bakehouses	35
Births, including still births	7, 8, 59
Canal Boats Acts	30
Cancer	10, 11
Chicken-Pox	45
Child Mortality	9
Clinics and Treatment Centres	18
Closet Accommodation	23—25
Committee, Health	3
Common Lodging Houses	29
Deaths	7—9, 12, 13
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	44
Disinfection	46
Drainage and Sewerage	21, 22
Encephalitis Lethargica	45
Enteric Fever	45
Explosives Acts	30
Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces	31
Florence Nightingale Hospital	16
Food, Inspection and Supervision of	34—41
Foot and Mouth Disease	39
Hospitals Provided in the Area	16
Houses Let in Lodgings	29
Housing	32—33

	PAGE
Ice Cream Manufacturing	35
Infant Mortality	8, 9, 13
Infectious Disease—prevalence of and control over	42—48
Infectious Disease—notification of	47, 48
Infectious Disease—deaths from	48
Institutional Treatment of Tuberculous Diseases	50, 51
Legislation in force	19—21
Marriages	7
Maternal Mortality	59
Maternity and Child Welfare	59—63
Maternity Homes and Nursing Homes	19
Meat Inspection	35—38
Midwives	19
Milk Supply, &c.	34, 35
Mortality Rates	7
Mortality at Different Ages	12
Notification of Births Act	59
Nuisances and Notices	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	45, 63
Orthopædic Treatment	16, 63
Petroleum Acts	30
Pneumonia	45
Population, Estimated	7, 8
Professional Nursing in the Home	19
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	45
Rag Flock Acts	30
Rainfall	65
Report of Borough Analyst	39—41
Sale of Food and Drugs Act	39—41
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	22—33
Sanitary Inspection of Area	26, 27
Scarlet Fever	44
Scavenging	26
Schools, Sanitary Conveniences at	26
Smallpox	42
Smoke Abatement	29
Staff of the Health Department	4
Statistics for whole district, 1923-1928	15
Statistics, General, for 1929	7

	PAGE
Summary of Work of the Health Visitors	64
Summary of Visits of the Sanitary Inspectors	26, 27
Supply of Food and Milk	62
Tuberculosis	49—54
Tuberculosis Schemes	50
Tuberculosis Order, 1925	39
Uncertified Deaths	9
Vaccination	43
Venereal Diseases	55—58
Vital Statistics	8, 15
Ward Distribution of Deaths	13
Ward Distribution of Infectious Diseases	47
Water Supply	22
Zymotic Disease Death Rate	42