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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of health

FOR THE YEAR

1930.

BY

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,
MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BURY:

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1931.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1930.

Chairman Councillor JOHNSON

Deputy-Chairman Councillor SALTER.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR	Councillor (Mrs.) GOODALL,
(Alderman A. E. Lees),	" HARTLEY,
Alderman BATTERSBY,	,, HEAP,
" BRADLEY,	,, HILL,
" GREENHALGH,	,, HOYLE,
HARGREAVES,	,, (Mrs.) KENYON,
" SMITH,	,, PICKLES,
" WILKINSON,	,, POTTS,
Councillor BIRCH,	,, STEEN,

Meetings—The Monday in each month immediately preceding the 16th day before the Council, at 10-0 a.m.

COLLEN,

WHITEHEAD

County Borough of Burn.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

- 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.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Venereal Diseases Medical Officer: J. Holker, D.Sc., M.D.
District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts and Public
Vaccinators:—H. Smith, M.B., D.P.H., and W. Greenlaw,
M.B., Ch.B.

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.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

CLOUGH STREET,

BURY.

June, 1931.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 19th Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

I am pleased to be able to report that the general death rate shows a decrease of 2.99 per 1,000 as compared with the rate of 16.40 per 1,000 for 1929. The birth rate (12.87 per 1,000) also shows a decrease, and is the lowest but one ever recorded in the Borough.

Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the 1930 report is the further drop in the infant mortality rate—69 per 1,000 births, as compared with 79 per 1,000 in 1929. The rate for 1930 is lower by 2 per 1,000 than the previous lowest recorded rate.

The maternal death rate shows a reduction on that of 1929. There was one maternal death for every 184 births, as compared with one for every 155 births during the preceding year.

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis is very slightly higher than that of 1929, but here again only one lower rate has previously been recorded.

It is pleasing to note the decrease in the incidence of the principal notifiable infectious diseases, particularly diphtheria, in 1930.

I have commented in previous reports on the neglect of vaccination, and I would again call attention to the low percentage of vaccinations of infants. The figures for the year under review, although an improvement on those for 1929 (15.9 per cent. of children born were vaccinated as compared with 12.8 per cent.) cannot be considered satisfactory.

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.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1930.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

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, 1930 15,787
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921 13,891
Rateable Value £322,353
Sum represented by a penny rate £1,240
the second secon
In the following summary, extracts from the vital statistics of the year are given:—
Total. Male. Female.
Live Births { Legitimate 696 357 339 } Birth Rate, 12.87 [Illegitimate 39 17 22] Birth Rate, 12.87
Total 735 374 361
Total 155 514 501
Still Births, 43. Rate per 1,000 total births, 55.
Deaths. Total 762—male 367, female 395. Death Rate, 13.41.
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, 30.6.
Number of women dying in, or in conse- (From sepsis 3
quence of, childbirth From other causes 1
Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live
births—Legitimate 69, Illegitimate 77 Total 69
Deaths from Measles (all ages) 2
from Whoeping Cough (all ages)
from Diagraphy (under 2 years of age) 6
from all forms of Tuberculosis 47
,, from an forms of Tuberculosis

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—In accordance with a Memorandum from the Ministry of Health stating that the 1930 estimate of the population will not be available before the end of June, and suggesting that the mid-year 1929 estimate population might be used, the mortality rates for the year 1930 have been calculated on the mid-1929 estimate—56,830. For the birth rate, non-civilians to the number of 260 have been included, giving a figure of 57,090 for the calculation of the latter rate. At the Census of 1921 the population of the Borough was returned as 56,403 (26,162 males, 30,241 females).

Births.—During the year 735 births were registered in the Borough, returning a birth rate of 12.87 per 1,000 of the population. With the exception of the rate for 1918 (12.73 per 1,000) the 1930 figure is the lowest on record. The rate for England and Wales is 16.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The illegitimate births numbered 39, being 5.3 per cent. of the total births.

Still Births.—Forty-three still births (26 males and 17 females) were registered, the rate per 1,000 of the population being 0.76 as compared with a rate per 1,000 of 0.69 for England and Wales.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year 1930 was 952. This number includes the deaths of 245 non-residents which occurred in the Borough. Fifty-five Bury residents died in other parts of the country. The corrected number after deduction of the former deaths and addition of the latter was 762 (367 males, 395 females), being at the rate of 13.41 per 1,000 of the population. This is a reduction of 2.99 per 1,000 on the rate for 1929. The rate for England and Wales was 11.4 per 1,000.

Infantile Mortality.—During the year 51 deaths occurred in children under one year of age. The infant mortality rate was 69 per 1,000 births, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough. This rate is, however, higher than that for the 107

great towns of England and Wales, which is 64 per 1,000 births. For all England and Wales the rate is 60 per 1,000 births.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past twenty-one years:—

Year.		Number of deaths below one year of age.	Rate per 1,000 births.
1910		154	124
1911		200	168
912		138	112
913		168	141
914		146	125
915		118	115
1916		120	133
1917		73	93
.918		80	110
919		68	92
Average for 10 y	ears.	_	121
1920		102	91
1921		93	85
922		78	82
1923		88	101
1924		63	71
1925		63	80
1926		62	76
1927	*****	62	79
928		67	90
929		61	79
Average for 10 y	ears.	_	83
930		51	69

Infantile Mortality in Various Wards.

	Infant Deaths.	Births.	De	aths per Births.
Moorside Ward	 17	 171		99
East Ward				73
Church Ward				45
Redvales Ward				83
Elton Ward				45
Whole Borough	 51	 735		69

The table on page 13 shows the causes of death in the various age groups up to one year.

Child Mortality.—During the year there were 14 deaths (1.83 per cent. of the total deaths) of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Of these deaths five were due to Pneumonia (all forms), 3 to Whooping Cough, 2 to Measles, and 1 to Tuberculous diseases other than Respiratory.

Uncertified Deaths.—Forty-eight deaths were the subject of a coroner's enquiry, and 10 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 table on page 12.

"Heart Diseases" is again the heading under which the greatest number of deaths are recorded, viz., 174, being 22.8 per cent. of the total deaths. Diseases of the respiratory organs (excluding phthisis) were responsible for a total of 118 deaths, which is 15.5 per cent. of the total. Tuberculosis in various forms was responsible for 47 deaths, or 6.2 per cent. of the total. Deaths from the epidemic diseases (including influenza) numbered 23. Deaths from Apoplexy and Arterio-sclerosis numbered 75 and 36 respectively.

Cancer.—Eighty-two deaths were registered as due to some form of malignant disease. This figure is 10.8 per cent. of the total deaths. The mortality rate per 1,000 of the population shows a decrease on the previous year, being 1.44 per 1,000, as compared with 1.71 per 1,000. The numbers for the past ten years are as follows:—

Year.				No. of Deaths.	Rate per
1921	 	 	 	 75	 1.30
1922	 	 	 	 69	 1.20
1923	 	 	 	 85	 1.48
1924	 	 	 	 98	 1.72
1925	 	 	 	 91	 1.60
1926	 	 	 	 68	 1.20

Year				No. o Death	f s.	Rate per
1927	 	 	 	 77		1.35
1928	 	 	 	 85		1.49
1929	 	 	 	 97		1.71

Average rate per 1,000 of the population for the 10 years, 1.45.

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

Cancer Deaths, 1930.

					A	GE (FROU	PS.				-	Tom	ALS.
SITE OF DISEASE.	25-	- 35	35-	-45	45-	-55	55-	-65	65-	-75	Ove	r 75	101	ALS:
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity					1		2		1		1	1	5	1
Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach and Liver	1		1				4	1	8	2	2	3	16	6
Peritoneum, Intes- tines and Rectum						1	3	2	4	6	1	2	8	11
Female Genital Organs						4		1		2			* *	7
Breast				2		3		7		2				14
Other Organs				1	3			1	4	2	2	1	9	5
Totals	1		1	3	4	8	, 9	12	17	14	6	7	38	44

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1930.

Causes of Death.	Ne Re	ett D esider	its,	whet	her o	ubjoi occur Dist	ring	with	of	whether of Non-residents lons in the rict.
Causes of Death.	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.	Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
All Causes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Certified} \dots \\ \text{Uncertified} \end{array} \right.$	752 10	51	6	8	13	21	87 1	229 3	337 6	426
Enteric Fever	1							1		1
Smallpox										
Measles	2		2							
Scarlet Fever	.;	.:		.;						
Whooping Cough Diphtheria and Croup	4	1	2	1						
Influenza	16			**	::	i	4	5	6	1::
Encephalitis Lethargica	3					1	1	1		2
Meningococcal Meningitis. Tuberculosis of Respirat'ry	1	1								
System	34				1	6	18	9		9
OtherTuberculousDiseases				1		4	4	2	2	8
Cancer, Malignant Disease Rheumatic Fever	-					.:	6	33	43	38
Diabetes	10	::	::			1 1		9	i	6
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	75			::	::		1	27	47	28
Heart Diseases	174	3				2	10	47	112	111
Arterio-sclerosis	36	.:						7	29	45
Pneumonia (all forms)	52 63	6	2	3	2	· · ·	9	15 22	34 18	14
Other Respir'tory Diseases								1	2	4
Ulcer of Stomach or Duo-		1			1000	127				
denum	10	1		.:	.:		4	4	1	13
Diarrhœa, &c	8	6		1	3	1	3	3	.:	3 15
Cirrhosis of Liver	4		::				1	2	1	2
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	19				1		3	9	6	11
Puerperal Sepsis	3					2	1			3
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturi-										
tion	1						1			1
Congenital Debility and										
Malformation, including	01	01								1.0
Premature Birth Suicides	21	21							.:	19
Other Deaths from Viol'nce		1	::	i	3	::	7	6	6	33
Other Defined Diseases	81	10		1	2	2	12	24	30	43
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown								1		
Unknown								•••		
	762	51	6	8	13	21	88	232	343	429
Sub Entr	ies	inclu	ided	in a	abov	e fig	ure	s.		
Broncho Pneumonia	16	4	2	2			1	3	4	16
Senile Decay	16								16	
General Paralysis of Insane Erysipelas	4						3	1		
Locomotor Ataxy	1		::				1	1		1
Venereal Diseases		2			1::	1		1		2

INFANT MORTALITY, 1930.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

	Under 1 week.	1.2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3.4 weeks.	Total under 1 month	1-3 Months.	3.6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9.12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes Certified	19	5		1	25	12	7	6	1	51
All Causes (Uncertified										
Smallpox										
Chicken-pox										0
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping Cough							1			1
Diphtheria										
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Abdominal Tuberculosis Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)							::	· ;	::	i
Convulsions	4	::	::	::	4	2	1	î	::	8
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis								1		- 1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1				1	1	2	1	1	6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		1			1	4		1		6
Gastritis										.:
Syphilis						2				2
Rickets						1:		4.4		
Suffocation, overlying						1				1
Injury at Birth					.:					i
Congenital Malformations	3	i			1 4		i		::	5
Premature Birth	6			i	7					7
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	4	::			4	1	1			5
Other Causes		3	1		3 .	2	1	1		7

	19	5		1	25	12	7	6	1	51

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate.. 696 | Nett Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants .. 48 | Illegitimate Infants .. 3

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1930 and Previous Years.

ider not ster	Non- Residents of Non- Residents not existered registered	Non- residents	Deaths of Non-	* 17		REGISTERED IN THE	ANTICON ANTICON ANTICON ANTICON ANTICON ANTICON AND ANTICON ANTICON AND ANTICO
21			residents	t. DISTRICT. Non-	DISTRICT. Non- residents	t. DISTRICT. Non-	Nett. DISTRICT. Non- residents
in the District.		_	registered in the District.	Rate District.	Number Rate in the District.	Number. Rate Number Rate in the District.	Number. Rate Number Rate in the District.
	187		978 17.25 187	17.25	978 17-25	18-77 978 17-25	784 13·77 978 17·25
	172		839 14.80 172	14.80	889 14.80	14.80 889 14.80	816 14.80 889 14.80
	226		1036 18.25 226	18.25	1036 18.25	13.68 1036 18.25	779 13.68 1036 18.25
	187	16.48 187		16.48	938 16.48	18.02 938 16.48	744 13.02 938 16.48
	245		1117 19.65 245	19.65	1117 19.65	13.59 1117 19.65	776 13.59 1117 19.65
	245		952 16.75 245	16.75	735 12.87 952 16.75	12.87 952 16.75	735 12.87 952 16.75

Total population at all ages56408 | Total families or separate occupiers ...13891 | Average number of persons per house ...4.06 * See paragraph re Population on page 8. Area of District in acres (land and inland) 5925.

water)

At Census

CENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.—See page 4.

Nursing in the Home.—Home Nursing is not provided directly by the Council, but is carried out by the Bury Branch of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses. An arrangement has been entered into whereby, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, one of the Association's Nurses visits and treats cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles and German Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhæa, and Poliomyelitis. The charge to the Council 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 Diarrhæa and Poliomyelitis, 6d. per visit; and for cases of Measles and German Measles £1 1s. per case.

Midwives.—The number of midwives practising in the area during 1930 was 29. Of these, 21 resided in the Borough (four were Nurses at the Jericho Union Institution).

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.—For this purpose the Borough is divided into two districts, Bury East (population 43,830) and Bury West (population 15,211). No change of note has occurred since the transfer under the Local Government Act, 1929.

Laboratory Facilities.—Arrangements are in force for the examination of clinical material (sputum, throat swabs, &c.) by Dr. J. S. Pooley, Broadfield Clinical Laboratory, Rochdale. Details of the examinations will be found on page 51. Samples of water are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Milk and foodstuffs are analysed by the Borough Analyst, Mr. T. J. Hutchinson, 13, Manchester Road, Bury.

Legislation in Force.

The following local Acts, Special Orders and general adoptive Acts relating wholly or in part to the public health 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. 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.

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).

Hospitals.

(a) The following is a list of hospitals used by inhabitants of Bury:—

Name and Situation.	Type.	No. of Available Beds.	Management,	Proportion of beds used by persons from Out- side Bury Area.
Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, near Bury.	Sanatorium.	50	Bury & District Joint Hospital Board.	
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ains- worth, near Bolton.	Smallpox	28	do.	Cases admitted as required.
Florence Sightin- gale Hospital, Bury.		96	do.	do.
Bury Infirmary, Bury.	General	150	Voluntary	Approx. 48%.
Jericho Institution, Bury.	General	354	Public Assist'n'e Committee of Lancashire County Council	and make

In addition to the above hospital provision, cases from Bury are admitted to the following institutions outside the area:—Manchester Royal Infirmary (General Medical and Surgical), Manchester and Salford Skin Hospital (Skin Cases), and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester (Maternity).

(b) The beds available for the various services are as follows:—

	Ait! Sanat			worth pox H.		N. pital		nry mary		icho tution
General Medical	м.	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.	M. 20	F. 21	м. 20	F. 20
General Surgical	_	_	-	_	_	_	27	22	12	12
Children	_	_	as re	quired	as rec	quired	2	6	16	15
Maternity	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	13	-	12 and
Venereal Diseases	_	_	_	-	_	-	-	_	-	12 cots
Tuberculosis	12	8	-	-	-	_	as rec	quired	3	3
Chronic Sick		_	_	_	_	_	-	-	41	58
Mental	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	_	59	83
Mental Deficiency	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	-	-	_
Orthopædic	(as re	equire	d at	Biddu	lph O	rthop	ædic	Hosp	ital).	
Ear, Nose &Throat	_	_	-	_	_	_	as rec	quired	_	-
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	as rec	quired	-	-	as rec	quired
Ophthalmia Neon.	_	-	-	_	-	_	as rec	quired	as re	quired
Other	(Small	pox)	28		ctious ases) 6	-	-	-	

Maternity 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.

Maternal Mortality.—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.

Cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are enquired into by the Health Visitors, and reports are made to the Medical Officer of Health.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.—There is no institution in the Borough devoted exclusively to dealing with cases under this heading.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.—
No special accommodation is provided for these cases in the Area.
Such are sent to outside institutions.

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.

Local Covernment Act, 1929.—The former Bury Union Institution has been taken over by the Lancashire County Council and is administered by that body.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The following is a list of clinics and treatment centres available for Bury patients:-

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. Wednesday, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30	Health Committee of Local Authority
Ante-Natal Clinic at Welfare Centre, The	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.	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	
(c) Ophthalmic Clinic, The Wylde	Inspection in Schools). Saturday, 9-30 to 12-0 noon. Wednesday, 10-30 a.m.	**
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	Health Committee of Local Authority
Venereal Disease Clinic: The Wylde	p.m. when necessary. Females: Tuesday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Males: Friday, 6-30 to 8-30	:
Orthopædic Clinic: School Clinic, Whitefield	p.m. Thursday mornings.	Health and Education Committees of Local Authority by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council.

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. 15,370 of the 15,787 houses in the Borough are supplied by the Board.

During the year samples of water from house taps have been taken for analysis. The following is a report of the examinations:

Analysis of Water—Samples taken during 1930.

		Sample	Number-	
Bacteriological:—	1.	2.	3.	4.
Number of Colonies on Gelatine per c.c	1,279	136	195	2,500
Bacillus Coli Communis		Not found in 100 c.c.		Found in 100 c.c. Not found in 10 c.c.
Chemical (in parts per 100,000)				
Colour	Greenish Yellow	Green	Brown- Green	Brown
Turbidity	Trace	Nil	Nil	Trace
Smell	None	Slight	Indistinct	Indistinct
Oxygen absorbed at 27° in 4 hours	0.079	0.064	0.084	0.106
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0014	0.0022	0.0015	0.0050
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0072	0.0098	0.0104	0.0124
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	Trace	Trace	Nil	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.04	0.030	0.070	0.050
Chlorides as Chlorine	1.25	1.2	1.1	1.2
Hardness Total	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.8
" Temporary	0.5	0.25	0.2	0.75
,, Permanent	4.3	4.75	3.9	4.0

Remarks: - Sample 1. None.

Sample 2. These results are entirely satisfactory.

Sample 3. These results are quite satisfactory.

Sample 4. The total count is higher than usual, but there is no evidence of dangerous pollution with excretal matter.

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.

The following information regarding sewage disposal has kindly been supplied by Mr. J. Bolton, Sewage Works Manager:

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. Two separate systems follow the sedimentation tanks, i.e., four acres of percolating beds and two units of activated sludge process worked on the Simplex Surface Aeration principle. One plant deals with an average of over 700,000 gallons per day and the other, which has recently been completed, is gradually being conditioned, when it is hoped that it will deal with an average of over 1,000,000 gallons per day.

During the past year a nitrifying bed has been laid down for the purpose of investigating the possibility of rapid nitrification of sewage effluents which have, in other processes, been subjected to a carbonaceous fermentation. Remarkably good results are being obtained from this bed, and it has been found possible to satisfactorily deal with 300 gallons of liquid per cube yard of media per day.

The recent extensions have been carried out to deal with the sewage of the Urban District of Tottington, who have entered into

an agreement to have their sewage treated at the Bury Corporation Main Works.

The whole of the effluents from the two 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.

Closet Accommodation.—The scheme of conversion to the Water Carriage System, which was commenced in 1925, has now been completed. The total numbers of conveniences dealt with are as follows:—Privy Closets, 3,699; pail closets, 335; waste water closets, 229.

There are still 379 privy closets and 210 pail closets in the Borough. These cannot be dealt with until suitable sewers, and in certain instances, sufficient water supplies, are available. Conversions are being carried out when sewers and water supplies are provided in the districts concerned.

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	1921	1922	1928	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1980
Privy closets cleared away		1	1		5	27	40	16	8	16
Pail closets cleared away	-	1	1	1	-	1		25	. 63	9
Privy closets converted to fresh-water closets	23	22	166	157	194	1477	1883	488	42	60
Pail closets converted to fresh-water closets	61	12	9	15	15	91	41	134	15	9
Additional fresh-water closets provided	90	42	88	51	44	68	47	59	89	99
Waste-water closets replaced by fresh-water closets	4	ಣ	9	27	22	18	47	55	49	98
,, cleared away	1	1	1	-	1	1	١	1	1	C1
Trough ,, replaced by fresh-water closets	1	1	1	1	1	67	1	1	7	1
Total number of fresh-water closets fixed in connection with old property	29	182	216	250	275	1677	1518	736	178	111
Privy middens altered and converted to dry ashpits	4	30	67	59	84	9		1	-	1
", ", ashbins	6	4	56	26	99	818	797	278	28	5
Dry ashpits ,, ashbins	ũ	1	9	11	6	69	87	110	24	28
Number of ashbins provided (galvanised iron) fixed	10	63	11	15	0	18	83	1		1
", ", portable	14	10	64	54	146	1780	1725	764	126	108
Number of cesspools cleared out	1	1	1	- 1	1	-	1			1

Table showing the Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough in 1930.

		Moorside.	East.	Redvales.	Church.	Elton.	Totals.
er	Number of Dwelling-houses	4077	3271	3081	1455	3903	15787
	" Factories	28	62	44	41	54	229
	,, Workshops and Lock-up Shops	4	89	9	219	64	455
	", Public Institutions and Places	56	21	27	34	14	122
	" Water Closets	3423	2810	2911	8171	3441	14303
	", Waste Water Closets	898	909	762	156	534	2926
	" Privy Closets	101	31	47	5	195	379
,,	,, Pail Closets	23	15	50	12	110	210
	", Tank Closets	1	1	7	1	4	7
	" Dry Ashpits	168	292	484	217	381	2540
	,, Ashbins	4961	1662	1740	496	2928	9264

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	8
,.	Preliminary Notices served	15
,,	Letters in lieu of Notices	322
,,	Verbal Notices	184
,,	Letters sent other than Notices	369

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 1930, while the ensuing table shows the number of Notices served during each of the years from 1925 to 1930. Of the 524 notices served during 1930, all except 8 were informal notices. Of the 8 legal notices, five 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:—

	Insufficient closet accommodation	2
	Defective pavement of yard	1
The	notices have now been complied with.	

Summary of Visits of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Infectious and contagious diseases	372
Common lodging-houses	478
Houses let in lodgings	
Factories and Workshops	
Workplaces and Shops	
Canal boats (wharf)	

Public Buildings	5
Caravans	28
Re Premises to cleanse	101
,, ,, repair	551
,, Houses damp	21
,, ,, overcrowded	19
,, ,, insufficient water supply	95
,, ,, defective water pipes and fittings	31
,, ,, ,, gas pipes and fittings	12
,, Flooded cellars	38
,, Defective rain-water spouts and eaves-gutters	251
,, Drains choked, dilapidated, and untrapped	724
,, Testing drains and fittings	6
,, Defective waste pipes	11
,, Water Closets	667
,, Privy middens and ashpits	555
,, Manure	30
,, Accumulation of refuse	107
,, Animals kept as to be a nuisance	54
,, Defective and foul yard pavements	11
,, Defective walls	8
,, Defective cellar areas	9
,, Defective chimney flues	15
,, Premises infested by rats	56
,, Effluvium nuisance	7
,, Foul water course	11
,, Inspections under the Housing, Town Planning,	
&c., Acts	1299
,, ,, Poisons & Pharmacy Acts	4
,, ,, Petroleum Acts (petrol	
stores, &c.)	308
,, ,, Explosives Acts	63
,, ,, Breach of Byelaws	9
,, Work in progress	90
,, Appointments and nuisances of a general	
character	935

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Type of Nuisance dealt with.	Agree of theistered again with	Damp, due to being built against an embankment. Damp walls, without cawities. Damp, due to defective eavies gutters and spouts. Defective gas pipes or fittings in houses. To repair. Liverenowing the anisone of offertive of the anisone of offertive of the anisone of the a	A-No. of Notices. B-No. of Nuisances.

Smoke Abatement.—The limit of black smoke allowed in the Borough is two minutes per half-hour. During the year 212 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 220 minutes, which is equal to an average of 1 minute 2 seconds for each observation. The time limit (2 minutes in 30) permitted by your Council has been exceeded in 5 instances by 5 firms, this being equal to 2.3 per cent. of the total observations taken, the aggregate amount of black smoke emitted by these firms being 31½ minutes, which is equal to an average of 6 minutes and 18 seconds for each observation. The average amount of black smoke emitted by the chimneys under the limit was equal to one minute, 6 seconds.

50 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 five observations exceeding the limit:—

S	moke Smoke nins, mins.	No Smoke mins.	Action	taken by	Owners.
O. P. M. Co. Ltd.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ $19\frac{1}{2}$	2	Automatic	Stokers	Fixed.
T. F. M. Co. Ltd. B. B. C				Furnace	Fixed
J. H					rixed.
B. C. E. W					
Y					

In each case a legal notice was served.

Common Lodging-Houses and Houses Let-in-Lodgings.—
There are 13 common lodging-houses, which provide 238 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.—Eighty 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.

Petroleum Acts.—Under these Acts two licences have been granted for the storage of benzine and benzoline, one hundred and eleven 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 96 underground tanks, fitted with pumps, and 15 for storage in two-gallon tins, two 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 nine 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.

dries) Workshops (including Workshop	Number of				
Premises.	Inspections.	Verbal Notices.	Written Notices		
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	112	8	7		
Laundries)	71	3	7		
Premises)	130	6	6		
Total	313	17	20		

No Occupiers were prosecuted.

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

	Number of Defects.			
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of Prose- cutions
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:-			1	
Want of Cleanliness	4	4		
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances	22	22		
Sanitary Insufficient	3	3		
accommodation Unsuitable or defective	8	8		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts: -				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (S. 101)				
of Powers) Order, 1921				
Total	37	37		

A.-HOUSING.

Nu	umber of new houses erected during the year:-	
	(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	:
	(i) By the Local Authority 2	58
	(ii) By other Local Authorities	ni
	(III) D	80
	(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:	
	(i) By the Local Authority.	
	(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	ril
	(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	58
	(c) For other purposes	iil
-	(ii) By other bodies or persons	iil
1. Inspe	ection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—	
(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected Inspection	ns
(11	for housing defects (under Public Health or	
	Housing Acts) and the number of inspec-	
	tions made 236 70)8
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under	
	sub-head (1) above) which were inspected	
	and recorded under the Housing Consoli-	
	dated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made 134 53	16
	House	
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state	
	so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit	9
	Tot numan national	4
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those	
	referred to under the preceding sub-head) found	
	not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	5
	A STATE OF THE STA	

2. Remedy of Defects during t	he Year without Service of
formal Notices:—	
consequence of infor	elling-houses rendered fit in mal action by the Local ers 64
3. Action under Statutory Pow	ers during the Year:—
A.—Proceedings under Sec	ction 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.
	eiling-houses in respect of ere served requiring repairs 2
dered fit after s (a) by owner	lling-houses which were renervice of formal notices:— s
which Closing pursuance of dec	Orders became operative in clarations by owners of inten-
B.—Proceedings under Pul	olic Health Acts.
which notices w	elling-houses in respect of vere served requiring defects
	lling-houses in which defects after service of formal
(a) By owne	rs 1
(b) by Local A	Authority in default of owners nil
C.—Proceedings under Sect Act, 1925.	tions 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing
	esentations made with a view f Closing Orders 122
which Closing C	elling-houses in respect of orders were made

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	17
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	185
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	62
4. Number of houses owned by the Local Authority distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under (1) Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925, (2) Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, and (3) other	
powers	1170
Held under (1)	310
Held under (2)	nil
Held under (3)	nil

B .- HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1. Ceneral Observations:-

The general standard of the houses situated within the Borough is good. The types of house vary in accordance with the periods in which they were built. Since the war semi-detached houses containing two or three bedrooms with bath and w.c., without yards but with gardens front and back, have been the chief type.

The bulk of the houses built during a period of 50 years prior to the war were built in rows or terraces parallel to each other, with good well paved and wide streets both back and front. The houses consist chiefly of four rooms—living room, kitchen, and two bedrooms. A large number, however, have three bedrooms. Each house has its own separate yard, w.c., &c.

In an earlier period the prevailing idea appears to have been to build as many houses as possible in a given area without any regard for sanitary accommodation. We accordingly have a large number of blocks of houses built in the forms of triangles, squares, &c., with one common yard and inadequate sanitary accommodation. Many of these houses built in corners are without through ventilation. There are still a number of back-to-back houses which are now being dealt with. The prevailing defects found are those common to old property—dampness due to solid walls and walls without efficient damp-proof courses, insufficient ventilation due to windows being of a fixed type and insufficient means for obtaining hot water, the hot-water boilers of the kitchen ranges being often out of order. Informal notices are generally sufficient to get the necessary repairs carried out.

2. Sufficiency of Houses:-

- (a) There is still a demand for houses by newly-married couples and by families who have been compelled to take rooms or live with their relatives. This demand is now being met by the Housing Committee, who I believe will, in the near future, have built sufficient houses to meet the requirements.
- (b) No important changes of population are anticipated in the near future.
- (c) There have been no special difficulties in providing suitable sites for Housing Estates. There are now Estates in each Ward, with the exception of Church Ward, which is situated in the centre of the town.

3. Overcrowding:-

- (a) Overcrowding does not exist to any serious extent except in cases where large families occupy four-roomed houses and married sons or daughters are living with their parents. In taking the census of occupants of the houses proposed to be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930, they were found to have an average of 3.55 persons per house.
- (b) Families living in rooms are already, in many cases, paying more than the rents charged for available houses.
- (c) The Housing Committee built 258 houses during 1930, and further building is being proceeded with.

4. Fitness of Houses:-

- (a) There have been no difficulties in taking action under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925. In only two cases has it been found necessary to serve notices.
- (b) In cases where back-to-back houses can be made through and the usual amenities given to bring them up to a standard equal to or better than other houses in the district, it is suggested to the owners that this be carried out.
- (c) Only in one district which is at higher level than the public water supply can provide for is there any inadequacy in the supply. The district contains about 50 houses, and at present they are privately supplied with water which is pumped from a well into a tank, and then gravitates to each house. In a dry season the supply is often insufficient.
- (d) More than three-fourths of the houses in the Borough have private sanitary accommodation. In the remaining cases sanitary accommodation is common to two or more houses as follows:—

	2	houses to	one	w.c	 	 2,285	houses.
	3	,,	,,		 	 630	,,
	4	,,	,,		 	 172	,,
Over	4	,,	,,		 	 20	,,

5. Unhealthy Areas:-

There is no area in the Borough which could be classed as particularly unhealthy.

6. Byelaws:-

Byelaws relating to houses let in lodgings, made in 1898, are in force. There are no byelaws relating to dwelling-houses, tents, vans, seds, &c. The latter class is found difficult to deal with.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

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.

As a result of the above Order there has been a definite improvement in the conditions under which milk is produced in the Borough.

There is still room for great improvement yet on many farms, particularly in regard to the grooming of cows, ventilation of shippons, and provision of better floors and channels for drainage.

There are 128 persons registered to sell milk by retail and 47 persons registered as producers or wholesalers.

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

During the year samples of milk retailed in the Borough were bacteriologically examined. The following tables give the results of these examinations:—

For Cleanliness of Milk.

No.	Class of Milk.	Source of Sample.	B. Coli present in.	Bacteria Organisms per c.c.
1 2	Ordinary Mixed	E ollegted on following	1/100 c.c. 1/100 c.c.	104 100
3 4 5	Sterilised (Bottled)	Morning's milk collected on round	1/100 c.c. 1/1000 c.c.	
6	Ordinary Mixed	Morning's milk collected on round	5 c.c. 1/1000 c.c.	The second second
7 8	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1/100 00	315,270
9	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1/1000 c.c.	137,253
11 12	Pasteurised	a u te t for Destauringtion		100 100
13	Ordinary Mixed	Morning's milk collected on round	1/100 c.c	81,020

The attention of the retailers was drawn to the reports numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, and 11, and they were cautioned. In cases where the milk was produced outside the Borough reports were sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the districts concerned.

For Tuberculosis.

No.	Class of Milk.		Sou	rce of Sample.			Result of Examinati'n
1 0	Ordinary Mixed	Evening'	s milk collect	ed on following ted on round	g morning	s roun	. I OSICITO
2 3	,,	,,	11	- 11			. Negative
4	,,	,,	,,	11			. ,,
5	,,		11	,,			. ,,
8	,,	",	,,	,,			
6 7	,,	,,	,,	,,			
8	,,	,,	,,	,,			Negative
9	,,	,,	,,	,,			. ,,
10	,,	"		,,			., ,,
11	Unmixed	Control s	sample taken	from selected	cow at fa	rm .	., ,,
12			,,	11	,,		., ,,
13	,,	,,		,,	,,		., ,,
14	55	,,	,,	,,	"		,,
15	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		Positive
16	Ordinary Mixed	Sample	taken from	selected cow	s at farm		Negative
	Ordinary Mixed				2.2	*** *	Positive
17	Unmixed	Control	sample taken	from selected	l cow at fa	rm .	Negative
18	Unmixed	and the second second		,,,	,,		,,
19))	,,	,,	,,	11		,,
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,
21	,,	,,	,,		**		,,
22	21	,,	,,	,,			

On case No. 2 proving positive control samples were taken. Two of these also proved positive, and the animals concerned were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. In the case of sample No. 7 the farm at which the milk was produced is outside the Borough, and the case was dealt with by the Local Authority concerned.

Other Foods.

On the whole the premises which are used for the preparation, &c., of food have been maintained in a satisfactory state. There are 113 bakehouses in the Borough. These have been kept under observation and have been well conducted, except that in several cases the occupiers' attention has had to be called to the delay in limewashing.

Ice Cream Manufacturing.

The absence of compulsory registration of ice cream shops renders proper supervision difficult. There are about 30 ice cream makers in the town, and their premises have been visited regularly.

Meat.

The Public Abattoir was completed in the year 1903, and all private slaughter-houses in the Borough were abolished the same year.

The Abattoir is modern in every respect with railway siding and cattle dock attached, so that animals arriving in the Borough by rail for slaughter need not be walked through the street. The 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, carcases, &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 during the past 12 years.

	Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1919	6090	 15025	 3429	 487	 25031
1920	4776	 21582	 3783	 390	 30531
1921	4349	 24886	 3401	 571	 33207
1922	4777	 24798	 3501	 662	 33738
1923	4418	 21436	 3523	 663	 30040
1924	4231	 20855	 3752	 521	 29359
1925	4378	 21343	 4471	 591	 30783
1926	4142	 22333	 3849	 462	 30786
1927	4256	 25434	 4760	 541	 34991
1928	4170	 24500	 5586	 472	 34728
1929	4138	 23638	 4998	 453	 33227
1930	3930	 19762	 4239	 389	 28320

During the year 653 carcases required special examination, of which number 167 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree as set out in table appended.

Bulls were	e effected i	n a more or	less degree	to the exte	nt of 1.49%
Oxen	, ,	,,	,,	,,	0.25%
Cows	,,	,,	,,	,,	23.33%
Heifers	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.76%
Pigs	,,	,,	. ,,	,,	2.95%

The percentage of meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis was:—

It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcases and organs of 1 beast, 17 sheep, and 7 pigs.

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

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough was 28,320. The amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption was 20,210lbs., 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.

Table showing extent of Tuberculous Diseases and Weight of Diseased Meat Destroyed, year ending December 31st, 1930.

OTHER DISEASES.	Total	Weight of Meat Meat destroyed for all diseases.	lbs.	18525		1820	5365	:	20210
OTHER	-	70	lbs.	8184		1820	800	:	5804
	Waioht of		lbs.	10841		:	4565	:	1+906
		Entire Carcases Condemned owing to Tuberculosis	1 Bull. 2 Oxen.		11	:	8 Pigs	:	19
ED.		Udders		93		:	:	:	00
EXAMINED.		Mesenteries		œ		:	11	:	19
1 29		Serous		12		:	:	:	12
ANIMALS		instU.		:		:	:	:	1 :
	Авромеи.	sənitsətnI		:		:	:	:	:
TUBERCULOSIS IN	ABD	Kidneys		10		:	6	:	19
CULC		Spleens.		6		:	10	:	1.9
UBER		Stomachs		4		:	-	:	50
OF I		Livers		22		:	108	:	130
EXTENT	۲.	Serons		28		:	4	:	32
EXT	THORAX.	Hearts and Pericardii		63		:	:	:	64
		Lungs		36		:	108	:	144
		Heads.		18		:	107	:	125
		Of which were Tuberculous	9	212	42	:	125	:	167
	Number	Examined.	Bulls 605 Oxen 2710	10	3930	19762	4289	389	28320
	Kind of	Animal.		Beasts	_	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	

CONTACIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No cases were reported in the Borough.

Anthrax.

No cases were reported in the Borough.

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Seven 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 £25 10s. 0d. The sum realised by salvage amounted to £14 17s. 9d.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUCS 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.

16th February, 1931.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the results of my examination of the samples of Foods and Drugs submitted to me by your Inspector—Mr. H. Cass—during the year ended December 31st, 1930.

These samples, numbering 296, consisted of the following articles, namely:—

Milk	54	Cream	10
Condensed Milk	13	Butter	29
Margarine	4	Cheese	11
Lard	12	Coffee	13
Tea	12	Chocolate	1
Cocoa	8	Bread	7
Flour	6	Arrowroot	3
Cornflour	2	Rice	3
Barley	1	Oatmeal	8
Honey	3	Sugar	9
Treacle	7	Pepper	8
Mustard	1	Vinegar	1
Sausage	5	Tinned Meat	5
Potted Meat	4	Tinned Fruit	6
Yeast	1	Ground Ginger	3
Ground Almonds	3	Spirits	12
Drugs	31		

The samples of milk and four samples of spirits were formally and all the others informally taken.

The samples of milk were found to be "genuine, clean, and free from preservatives," and, with one or two exceptions, of very good average quality.

Of the informally taken samples of spirits, one of them, a sample of gin, was found to have been excessively diluted to the extent of 5.7 per cent. of extraneous water, having a gravity of 40.7 deg. U.P. instead of 35 deg. U.P.—the legal limit of dilution permissible. The other samples, including the four formally taken, were found to be of standard strength.

All the samples of butter were found to be genuine, free from preservatives and of good quality, but the samples of cheese, although genuine, were poor in quality, tasteless, and without "character" and probably of foreign origin.

No objectionable preservatives were found in the samples of tinned or potted meats or sausages submitted, and the samples of cream contained no traces of preservatives whatever.

The samples of condensed milk were of standard quality and properly labelled as required by the Regulations.

The remainder of the samples of foods were found to be of the usual standard quality, and need no special comment.

The samples of drugs examined, thirty-one in number, consisted of the following articles:—

Salts of Tartar :	Crea	am of Tartar	 1
Vaseline	Pare	egoric	 1
Tartaric Acid	Citr	ic Acid	 1
Linseed Meal	Tine	cture of Rhubarb	 2
Citrate of Magnesia	Greg	gory's Powder	 2
Cod Liver Oil	Cast	tor Oil	 3
Olive Oil	Alm	ond Oil	 1
Aloes	Sulp	hate of Quinine	 1
Spirits of Camphor	Glyc	cerine	 1
Phenacetin		ipyrine	
Bismuth Lozenges			

These samples were found to be either genuine or otherwise in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopæia.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

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

Borough Analyst.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) notified by medical practitioners during the year was 872. This figure is lower by 38 than the total number of notifications received during 1929. Chicken-pox is again responsible for the high total, nearly two-thirds of the total notifications received being in reference to this disease.

Individual diseases are dealt with under separate heads, whilst details of the notifications received and comparisons with the figures relating to previous years are given in Tables A, B, and C on pages 52, 53, and 54.

Zymotic Disease Deaths.—There were fifteen deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases—Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhæa, and Fever (Typhoid, Enteric, and Typhus). This is a death rate of 0.26 per 1,000 of the population.

Smallpox.—Two cases of Smallpox were notified in the early part of the year, and were removed for treatment to the Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital. The patients were brothers, and were contacts with the cases notified in December of 1929. The disease was of a mild type. Since February, 1930, the Borough has been free from Smallpox.

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 gives particulars regarding vaccination during recent years:—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

	Totals 1924	Totals 1925	Totals 1926	Totals 1927	Totals 1928	Totals 1929	Totals 1930
Births (during previous year)	905	804	852	906	862	874	874
Vaccinated	204	127	200	206	205	112	139
Insusceptible of Vaccination	3	1	5	2	3	3	3
Conscientious Objection Certificates	524	453	504	563	507	589	598
Dead, Unvaccinated	51	44	54	62	59	58	52
Postponed by Medical Certificate	22	22	22	18	18	15	8
Removal to districts known	17	18	20	22	34	36	24
Removal to districts unknown	8	25	23	10	13	13	12
Unaccounted for	76	114	24	23	23	48	38

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the years 1924 to 1929:—

			Year en	ding Decemb	per 31st,		
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Births	. 905	804	852	906	862	 874	874
Vaccinated	22.54	15.79	23.47	22.73	23.78	 12.8	15.9
Con. objection Certs.	57.09	56.34	59.15	62.14	58.82	 67.4	68.4
Unaccounted for	8.40	14.17	2.82	2.53	2.66	 3.2	4.3

NOTE: Births include all births registered in the Borough, i.e., before deduction of "outside" births and addition of inward transfers.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during 1930 was 46, which is a substantial decrease on the figure of 167 for 1929. There were no deaths as compared with five during the previous year. All the cases with the exception of two were removed to hospital for treatment.

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.

	ıst (Quarte	r and	Quarte	r 3rd	Quarter	4th	Quarte	r	Total.
Cases		23		7		5 .		11		46
Deaths				_				_		

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorsi	ide.	East.	. (Church	. R	edva	es.	Elton	Total.
Cases	15		7		7		7		10	 46
Deaths										
Removed to hospita	1 13		7		7		7		10	 44

Scarlet Fever.—Number of cases notified, 102. No deaths. Cases removed to hospital, 82 per cent.

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

Ori	ginal	Case.

Date of	Date of Admission	Date of	Date Second
Notification	to Hospital.	Discharge.	Case Notified.
Nov. 16th, 1929.	Nov. 16th, 1929.	Jan. 25th, 1930.	Feb. 7th, 1930.
Sept. 8th, 1930.	Sept. 8th, 1930.	Oct. 8th, 1930.	Nov. 7th, 1930.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	ıst	Quarter.	and	Quarter.	3rd	Quarter.	4th	Quart	er.	Total
Cases	 	25		13		25 .		39		102
Deaths	 							_		_

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moo	rside.	F	ast.	Chu	irch.	Rec	ivales	s. E	lton.	Total
Cases		15		19		2		35		31	102
Deaths		_		_		_		_		-	—
Removed to Hosp	p'l.	8		17		2		30		27	84

Enteric Fever.—Four cases of Enteric Fever (including one notified as Paratyphoid A and two as Paratyphoid B) were notified during the year. One of the cases proved fatal.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Five cases of Puerperal Fever (three of which died) and four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Of the Puerperal Fever cases two were treated at the Florence Nightingale Hospital and recovered. The cases of Puerperal Pyrexia all recovered. Three were treated at their own homes, and one at the Bury Infirmary.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Three cases were notified during the year, as compared with three in 1929 and none in 1928. Of the three cases notified two proved fatal, the third death from this disease during 1930 being a chronic case notified in a previous year.

Chicken-Pox.—This disease was again very prevalent during 1930, when 547 cases were notified by medical practitioners. This is the highest number of Chicken-Pox notifications received in one year since compulsory notification was introduced in 1916, and is 145 more than the figure (402) for 1928, which was the previous highest total.

A large number of the cases notified were visited by the Medical Officer of Health or Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Particularly were these visits made in the early part of the year, during the decline of the last outbreak of Smallpox.

Pneumonia.—The number of cases of Pneumonia notified during the year was 122, as compared with 159 in 1929. Of the 122 cases notified, 26 proved fatal.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Seven notifications were received during 1930. Further reference to this disease is made on page 68.

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:—

	Positiv	re	Negative	Doubtful	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria	4		83 .	 2	. 89
Blood for Typhoid Fever	2		11 .	 	. 13
Fæces for Typhoid Fever	_		3 .	 	. 3
Sputum for Tuberculosis	42		101	 	. 143

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:—

328 rooms in 184 houses were disinfected with the fumes of formaldehyde, and the walls of 420 rooms in 184 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 38 rooms in 38 houses have been furnigated and the walls of 76 rooms in 38 houses sprayed. Eight rooms in four houses have also been disinfected after Cancer deaths.

Four schools were disinfected during the year after the occurrence of infectious diseases.

Four parcels of infected clothing and 84 sets of infected bedding were disinfected by steam.

Fluid disinfectant in bottles suitably labelled with instructions for use is supplied on application to occupiers of houses in which a case of infectious disease has occurred. Disinfectant is also supplied by the Health Department for use in the Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Table A.-Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis), Age Grouping, Ward Distribution, Cases Removed to Hospital, and Deaths during the Year 1930.

	Deaths	Notifi'd Cases.	yan :	:	1	:	1	67	:	:	:	:		26	:		. 00			55	
	Total Cases remov'd	to Hospit'l	67	44	5	84	00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		2	:		140	
paac	e e	Elton.	:	10	4	27	-	:	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	-	42	
Reme	m eac	Redv'l's	21	-1	:	30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	I	33	
Number of Cases Removed	to Hospital from each Ward.	Church.	:	1	1	C1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		1	:	-	Ξ	
oer of	Hospi	East.	:	-1	:	17	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	1	96	
Num	to	Moor-	:	13	:	00	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	22	
		Elton.	:	10	90	31	C)	1	:	:	:	:	112	42	:	:	-	-	1	210	
Total Cases Notified	ard.	Redv'l's	63	2	5	35	:	:	:	:	:	67	47	15	:	:	:	67	1	113	
ases N	in each Ward	Сритср.	:	1	7	63	:	:	:	:	:	:	94	15	:		C1	:	1	103	_
otal C	in ea	East.	:	-	-	19	-	G1	:	:	:	4	182	23	:	:	-	-	1	247	
T.		Moor- side.	:	15	9	15	-		:	:	:	-	130	30	:	:	-	:	1	199	
		Over 65		;	es	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		01	:	:	:	:	I	13	
in Whole District.		15-65	:	ÇÌ	17	:	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	27	:	:	:		-	84	
ole Di	90	25-45	:	6	9	67	27	:	:	:	:	:	-	30	:	:	4	67	İ	99	
n Wh	At Ages	15-25	63	14	-	91	:	-	:	:	:	:	00	=	:	:	-	C1	1	56	
	F	5.15	:	18	01	89	-	-	:	:	:	:	365	34	:	:	:	:		489	
s Not		1.5	:	63	:	16	:	:	:	:	:		150	-	:	:	:	:		34 176 489	
Total Cases Notified		Under	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	23	00	:	:	:	:	1	34	
Total		At all Ages	61	46	30	102	*	63	:	:	:	7	547	122	:	:	5	4	-	872	
	NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.		Smallpox	ous Croup)	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric F'r (including Paratyphoid)	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Continued Fever	Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Chicken Pox	Paeumonia	Malaria	Dysentery	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia		Totals	

Table B.—Total Deaths from Infectious Diseases (notifiable and not notifiable) during the year 1930.

	Deaths				D	eaths	at Ag	ge Per	riods:	-			
Disease.	All Ages.	Undr 1	1 - 2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65
teric Fever	1							4				1	
ırlet Fever													
ohtheria and mbranousCroup												***	
asles	2		2										
nooping Cough	4	1	2	1									
vsipelas	1										1		6
luenza	16									4 8	2	4	0
erperal Fever	63	6	2	2	1		2		1	4	5	22	18
cedhalitis Lethargica	3									1	1	1	
Totals	93	7	6	3	1		2		1	12	9	28	24

Table C.—Showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1911 to 1930.

DISEASE.			1913		1915	1916	1917	1918										0.00		
Smallpox	30					1												51	6	2
Scarlet Fever	220	139	296	250	156	112	85	50	27	76	138	185	139	132	177	121	160	90	121	102
Diphtheria and Membran'us Croup	44	13	66	59	51	48	165	114	115	74	49	46	56	50	69	66	81	94	167	46
Enteric Fever	25	6	7	8	8	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	4	1				3	4	4
Continued Fever.			1														1			
Puerperal Fever	6	6	6	4	3	2	4	2	3	6	7	7	3	1	4	3	6	3	7	5
PuerperalPyrexia																	6	3	6	4
Erysipelas	32	41	28	36	48	29	18	16	28	25	20	22	28	20	29	28	31	25	24	30
Chickenpox						223	103	138	97	190	237	181	189	331	359	367	270	309	402	547
Poliomyelitis		2		1						1				1			1	1		
Cerebro-Spinal Fr																1	1	1		
Encephalitis Lethargica								**		1	2		3	11	3	1	3		3	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		1	4	15	15	22	21	6	11	12	14	17	6	8	13	9	11	7	11	7
Pneumonia									149	53	45	160	205	108	161	107	164	91	159	122
Malaria									23	10	2			1						
Dysentery									2											
TOTALS		208		373	281	442	403	331	462	449	515	619	633	664		703	735	678	910	872

[†] 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 1930:—

		NEW during			E	eaths du	iring 19	30.
AGE PERIODS.	Pulmo	onary.	Non-Pu	lmonary	Pulm	onary.	Non-Pu	lmonary
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.	Male	Female
0—1 year.	-	-	1	_	_	_		
1-5 years.	_		3	1	_	-	1	_
5—10 ,,	_	-	4	2	_	-	_	-
10—15 ,,	-	1	1		_	1	_	-
15—20 ,,	1	6	1	1	_	3	1	2
20-25 ,,	5	6	1	3	2	1	-	_
25—35 ,,	4	4	2	5	3	4	-	3
35-45 ,,	8	9	_	1	9	2	2	-
45—55 ,,	5	8	-	_	7	1	1	1
55—65 ,,	_		_		1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-		-	-	_	_	1	1
Totals	28	29	18	13	22	12	6	7

Death Rates:

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.60, and the death rate from all forms of Tuberlosis was 0.83. Last year the rates were 0.65 per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 0.81 from all forms.

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

Period.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 o Population
1901-10	1021	1.74
1911-20	812	1.45
1921	64	1.19
1922	50	0.89
1923	59	1.03
1924	58	0.98
1925	56	1.16
1926	47	0.83
1927	58	1.02
1928	49	0.86
1929	46	0.81
1930	47	0.88

Deaths and Notification.—Of the 34 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, two cases had not previously been notified by general practitioners under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, and of the thirteen cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis which died eleven 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 Shrop-shire Orthopædic Hospital.

A male patient from Bury was sent to the Papworth Village Settlement, near Cambridge, during 1929, for a course of treatment combined with vocational training. He was still an in-patient at the end of 1930, when his condition was reported as being very satisfactory.

The number of patients treated at the various institutions, together with the patient days during 1930, are as follows:—

Institution.	1020 0	and ad	ents. at end of nitted 30.)	No. of Patient days.
Aitken Sanatorium		46		5883
Bury Infirmary		23		1029
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital		4		635
Manchester Royal Infirmary		2		49
Papworth Village Settlement,				
Cambridge		1		365
Manchester and Salford Hospita	al for			
Skin Diseases		*7		†69

^{*} Out-patients.

The Tables on the following pages give details of the work at and in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary (Table I.), the extent of residential treatment (Table II.), and the results of this treatment (Table III.):—

[†] Out-patient attendances.

Table I.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1930.

	P	ULMO	ONAR	Y.	Non	-PUI	MON	ARY.		To	ral.	
Diagnosis.	Adu	lts.	Chil	dren	Adu	ılts.	Chil	dren	Ad	ults.	Chil	dre
	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts): (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Doubtfully tuberculous (c) Non-tuberculous	21 —	25 _ _		=	5 _	8 _	8 -	3	26 - 2	33	8 -	-
year: (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Doubtfully tuberculous (c) Non-tuberculous			=	=	=		=	=		$\frac{1}{1}$	- 3	-
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as (a) Cured (b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non- tuberculous (including cancella- tion of cases notified in error		1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1 4	1 3	1	
D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st: (a) Diagnosis completed (b) Diagnosis not completed	77 —	74	6	5 –	34	36 —	25 —	21	111	110 1	31	26
2. Number of Patients transferred from other areas and of 'lost sight of' cases returned	272 7 31 34 1	10	0. I (a (b) 1. N 2. N 3. (a (b) 4. N	Trea conn Numb prace) At Vumb Culos Visi purp Numb) X-necti Numb pensi Numb Dom	per of tition Home herwiser of tors of	on win win win win win win win win win wi	th the sultant of Ap of the state of the sured ter or sured reatr	visits Home Nurs s for Pers nent	with spen with nts by es es or Dis nade y wor ons of 31st sons on the spen on t	Tub Heapensa	in ical er lth ary 14	- 38 48 48 29 181 -
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment	539 8	16	(a	the Pers	year ons: om G.	f rep in P. 1	orts resp	rece	of]	duri Insur	ng ed	29 220

Table II. RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Average number of Beds available for Patients during the year 1930.

	Observation.	PULMO TUBERO		Non-Pui Tuberc		TOTAL
		'Sanatorium' Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Diseases of Bones and Joints	Other Conditions.	
dult Males		1	2	1	1	14
dult Females			8	1	1	10
Children under 15				1	1	2
Total		2	20	3	3	26

(B.) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1930.

		In Institutions on January 18t.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in the Institutions,	In Institutions on December 31st
	(# (Male	17	26	28	6	9
Number of	Female Female	5	21	17	1	8
Patients	E (Male		5	5		
	Male Female		2	1		1
	/ # Male					
Number of	Wale Female					F 1
Observation cases	Male					
	Female					
	Total	22	54	51	7	18

Table III. Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients and of

E .		durin	1	D.			. 4 10			1 00						
Classification on	admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	1	Un	der	3		3—6	,	6	-12		Mon 12 n	re ti	han	tution.
Cla	Ing			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	М.	F.	Ch.	
	B.	Quiescent					1									1
	Class T.	Improved		1						2			3	2		8
	Cla	No material improvement		2	1		1									4
		Died in Institution		1									1			2
S.	plus.	Quiescent														
LOS	T.B.	Improved					1									1
RCU	Class T.B. Group	No material improvement		1												1
UBE	Cla	Died in Institution														
RY T	plus.	Quiescent														
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	up S	Improved					1			1	1					3
MIO	Class T.B. Group 8	No material improvement			1		2						1			4
P	Clas	Died in Institution		1									1			2
	plus.	Quiescent														
		Improved											1			1
	Class T.B.	No material improvement						3								3
	Clas	Died in Institution			1		2									3
	q	Quiescent or Arrested				1					1					2
	Bones and Joints.	T					3									3
	ones al	No material improvement		2	1			1					1			5
,	B	Died in Tradition														
osis	1.	0-11-1-1-1	1													
COL	Abdominal.	Immoral :		1												. 1
BER	odon			1	2	1										4
T.	IA	District District								.,						
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	·še	Out	1						1					* *		**
OWO	rgai	I		1	**	**			1						2.	2
-Pul	Other Organs.	V						1		•••	•••			**	**	1
NON	Oth	Died in Institution							**		••	**		••		
	1150	0-1	1			**					**					
	Peripheral Glands.			1	3	3					**		•••	**	* *	7
	eriphers Glands.	27								**						
	Pe	Died in Institution	••												**	
		and the substitution		U	nde	r		1-2			2-4		Mon	re th	han	
g,		(Park annual	-	1 w	ee,	N.,	W	eek	5.	W	eeks	S.	4 1	veel	s.	
Observation for	purposes of Diagnosis.					37					**					
for	ol									*	• •					**
00	I O	Doubtful ,.	3													

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. Free treatment is available for any person, whether resident in the Borough or elsewhere.

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

The cases attending the Clinic for the first time during 1930 show on increase of 77 on the figure for the previous year. The number of out-patient attendances (4,139) shows the substantial increase of 1,940 over the 1929 figure. The average yearly attendance for the past five years is 2,518. The increase in the figures for 1930 is probably due, in the first place, to a campaign carried out by the Health Department in conjunction with the British Social Hygiene Council in February of 1930, when a series of lectures dealing mainly with the dangers of venereal diseases was held in the town, and secondly to the more intensive course of treatment now carried out at the Clinic, thus necessitating additional attendances of patients.

The medical practitioners in the area are aware of the facilities provided for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease at the Clinic.

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	455
,,	medical practitioners in the Borough	27
,,	Bury Infirmary	72
	Jericho Institution	7

Dr. Holker reports that he has pointed out previously to the medical practitioners of Bury and district the need for an early diagnosis in cases of suspected Venereal Disease, and has therefore pressed the need for making use of the microscopical equipment with which the Clinic is provided. He is very pleased to say that the response to his friendly criticism has on the whole been a good one. A reflection of the response is seen in the greatly increased number of pathological examinations made during last year.

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

VENEREAL DISEASES.

ETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Bury during the year ended the 31st December, 1930.

	Syl	hilis.	Soft C	Chancre.	Gono	rrhœa.	other	litions than nereal	То	tal.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males I	Female
Number of cases which— (a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for	119	75	10	3	99	33	6		234	111
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection.	15	12			15	1			30	13
Total Items 1 (a) and 1 (b)	134	87	10	3	114	34	6		264	124
Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year.	72	27	1		68	13)	16	1.5	157	41
for the first time with infections of 2. more than one year's standing	14	10			10	(10	- (24	10
Total.—Items 1 (a) 1 (b) and 2 (a)	220	124	11	3	192	47	22	1	445	175
Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection	11	10			9	1			20	11
Number of cases which ceased to attend (a) before completing the first course of treatment for		2			21	7			27	9
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for		6			11	7			19	13
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	5	5			6	3			11	8
Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	3	1			4				7	1
Number of persons discharged after completion of treatment and ob- servation for	4	4			21	1	10		35	5
Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for		106	11	3	129	29	12	1	346	139
Total.—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6	220	124	11	3	192	47	22	1	445	175
Out-patients' attendances:— (a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer (b) For intermediate treatment, e.g.	1938	1088			880	201	23	1	2849	129
Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from										

RETURN relating to VENEREAL DISEASES-Continued.

		F	or detection	of	
9.	Examinations of Pathological material:—	Spirochetes.	Gonococci	Other Organisms.	For Wasserman Reaction.
	 (a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre. (b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for 	59	230		
	Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory				449

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.	Lanc'sh're C.C.	Rochdale.	Bolton,	Manch'str	Halifax	Blackb'rn	Liverpool	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 Soft Chancre. Gonorrhæa Conditions other than venereal.	84	33 1 37 7	5	1 1	2 1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		125 1 89 17
Total	140	78	6	2	3	1	1	1	-	232
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	2202	1794	3	104	26	1	6	1	2	4139
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area										
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given 2. In-patient Dept			3	52	7					1999
to patients residing in each area:						••				

- E. Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial sionally, Initial dose usually 0.45, final and final doses
- 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.
- G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to As in Memo. V21, but no culture or compledischarge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page

- dose usually 0.6.
- In the latter part of the year the course was increased to 12 i.v.i's., 0.45, 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, rest 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, rest 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, 0.6. Now the treatment consists of two full courses of 8 each with K.I. between. Sometimes the course begins with 0.3 or ends with 0.75 or 0.9. Bismuth is given in late Syphilis. Sulfarsenol is mostly given to children.
- ment fixation test is used.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternal Mortality.—There were four deaths during pregnancy or parturition as compared with five in the previous year. All four deaths occurred in institutions—two at the Bury Infirmary and two at the Jericho Institution. Death was due in three cases to Puerperal Sepsis with complications, and in the remaining case to Eclampsia.

The maternal mortality rate was 5.4 per 1,000 births registered, there being one maternal death for every 184 births. The maternal mortality rate is lower than the rate for the two previous years. In 1929 the rate was 6.4 per 1,000 births, and in 1928 9.4 per 1,000 births.

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.

During 1930, the total of births notified under the Act was 891. The live births numbered 845, and the still births 46. The number of births notified by midwives was 500, and the number notified by doctors, parents, and from institutions was 391. Of the latter number 153 were in relation to infants whose parents were non-residents of the Borough, i.e., the mother having entered a Bury Institution for her confinement.

From the table on page 70 it will be seen that during the year a total of 12,679 routine visits and re-visits have been paid to the homes of children under five years of age.

Expectant mothers are visited by the health visitors if requested to do so. The request is often made by the prospective mother herself or by the midwife engaged for the confinement. In this way much useful advice is given. During 1930 the health visitors made 126 first visits and 333 re-visits of this kind.

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 493 infants under one year of age and 163 children between the ages of one and five years attended the Centres for the first time. The total number of attendances of infants under one year was 2,560, and of children from one to five years 6,917. The average attendance of all children per session at the Centres was 68.

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.

It is a matter for regret that greater use is not made of this Clinic by expectant mothers. During 1930 only 37 new cases attended, a decrease of 21 on the previous year. The total number of attendances was 142, a decrease of 96 on the 1929 attendances. The post-natal attendances numbered 33.

There was no maternal death among patients who attended the Ante-Natal Clinic during the year.

Many irregularities in health were discovered and rectified either on advice received at the Clinic or on the patients 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 undermentioned 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		Nett I	ncome of fam	ily after	r deducting re	nt.	
Persons in Family	Free Supply.		Income per head.		Supply at 50°/o 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/-

Applications dealt with during 1930:-

Number of applications for a supply of free milk received	114
Number of families to whom a supply of free milk was	
granted	101
Number of families to whom a supply of milk at half cost	
was granted	1
Number of applications refused	12

Complicated Cases of Labour.—An agreement has been in force since June, 1920, under which cases of complicated labour are treated at the Bury Infirmary. Under this agreement during the year 1930, 8 patients were treated at the Institution, as compared with 13 in the previous year.

Midwives.—The records, appliances, methods of practice, &c., of the midwives registered as practising in the Borough have been regularly inspected. 71 visits have been paid in this connection. The number of medical aid forms received from midwives in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board was 226.

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.—Seven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 births being 10, as compared with 14 per 1,000 births in 1929. The following table gives further particulars:—

Cases.	Notified.		ated.	Vision Unim-	Vision Im-	Total Blind-	Deaths.
		At	At Hospital	paired.	paired.	ness.	
7	7	3	4	7			

Orthopædic Treatment.—A scheme for the Orthopædic treatment of crippling defects (by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council) is now in force. During the year seven children between the ages of 1 and 5 years paid nine 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.

One child of pre-school age received treatment at Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, from which institution she was discharged on May 9th, after seven months' stay in hospital. The diagnosis on admission was Genu Varum, and on discharge the child was pronounced cured, with general condition much improved.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits and Attendances.	No.
First visits to notified births	702
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	3744
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	8233
Visits to expectant mothers	126
Re-visits to expectant mothers	333
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	39
Re-visits during the summer diarrhœa season	3786
Visits re infectious diseases:—	
Measles, Whooping Cough, &c	665
Chicken-pox	572
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	11
Visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been	
notified	83
Re-visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been	
notified	1317
Visits to Midwives	71
Attendances at Clinics:-	
Infant Welfare Centres	262
Ante-Natal	24
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	69
,, Evening Clinics	9
Visits and enquiries re applications under milk assistance	
scheme	833
Visits and enquiries re applications for extra nourishments	
under Tuberculosis Scheme	29
Visits re disinfection	38
Visits to Boarded out and Nursed-out Children	61
Special investigation visits re young children (Board of	
Education)	13
Visits and enquiries re Medical and Hospital Fees	52
Visits for other causes	118
Total Visits 20837	
Total Attendances at Clinics 364	

THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.

RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	1903	1904	1905	9061	1907	1908	1909	1910	1161	1912	1913	1914	1915	9161	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	3.29	3.56	2.13	5.39	22 22	4.26	2.86	5.65	1.59	4-87	4.96	2.98	6.23	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	5.81
February	3.87	2.86	2.43	3.71	2-74	3.87	2.67	4.57	5.05	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	0-47
March	4-72	2-57	3-44	2.21	3.82	3.37	3.39	0.88	2.11	94.9	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	60-9	3-09	1.52	3-32
April	2.31	2.64	3.20	2.27	1.85	2.50	2.63	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	82-28	2.96	1-92	3.21	1.04	1.29	2.34
May	4.50	5.56	0.52	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	2.48
June	1.66	1.29	2.53	1.97	7-62	2.02	5.69	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	90-0	2.43	474	7-23	1.36	1.81
July	3.81	1.36	2:36	1.96	2.81	5.02	6.83	4-14	0.55	5.34	1.17	4.89	4-51	2.02	2.31	3-98	2.07	8.17	1.88	4-91	5.04	4.57	1.99	2.28	3.04	2.33	3.83	5.89
August	5.36	4.85	5.10	4.75	4.46	3.45	3.24	90-9	2.47	7.58	2 98	3.46	5.62	3.30	6.64	3.64	3.87	2.73	20.9	5.04	6.02	7.09	5.43	5.24	7.27	6.26	98.9	7.13
September	5.43	1.45	2.70	1.57	1.20	3.93	3.69	0.21	4.03	1.76	3.06	4-77	19.0	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	3-97
October	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	2.60	5.35	4.23	4-63	5.95	7.04	6-43
November	3-90	4-20	4.49	3-59	3.56	2.03	1.52	5.43	4-50	3-57	5.06	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	6.53
December	2.06	3.08	69-0	5.01	4-24	3.12	3.01	4.33	7.25	5.34	2.90	6.43	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	83	4.23
TOTAL	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	50-47

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