

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

1931

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/b7zkfbq4>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1931,

BY

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BURY :

PRINTED AT THE "TIMES" OFFICE, CROSS STREET.

1932.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1931.

Chairman - Alderman JOHNSON,

Deputy-Chairman - Councillor STEEN.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
Councillor (now Alderman)
W. E. TURNER.

Alderman BATTERSBY,

„ BRADLEY,

„ GREENHALGH,

„ LEES,

„ SMITH,

„ WILKINSON,

Councillor BRADDOCK,

„ COLLEN,

Councillor (Mrs.) GOODALL,

„ HARTLEY,

„ HEAP,

„ HILL,

„ HOLT,

„ HOYLE,

„ PICKLES,

„ (Miss) WALMSLEY,

„ WHITEHEAD, J.,

„ WHITEHEAD,
O. L. W.

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

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 :*

January to May: MYLES F. FALLON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

June to December: REGINALD CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS,
M.D., 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 :
SAMUEL KAY, Cert. R.S.I.

*Smoke Inspector, Inspector of Infectious Diseases, Common
Lodging Houses :—*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, S.R.N.,
Certified Midwife, Cert. R.S.I., and AGNES HOLLINGWORTH,
S.R.N., 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,

TITHEBARN STREET,

BURY.

June, 1932.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 20th Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

I have to report that the general death rate shows an increase of 1.09 per 1,000 as compared with the rate of 13.41 per 1,000 for 1930. The birth rate of 12.00 shows a decrease, and it is the lowest birth rate ever recorded in the Borough.

The infant mortality rate for 1931 was 71 per 1,000 births—only 2 per 1,000 higher than the previous lowest recorded rate.

The maternal death rate shows a slight increase on that for 1930, there being one maternal death for 170 births, as compared with one for every 184 births in the preceding year.

There is a notable reduction in the number of infectious disease notifications received during 1931 as compared with recent years.

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, Lady and Gentlemen, for your sympathy and co-operation.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1931.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	5,925
Population at Census of 1931	56,186
Population (Registrar-General's estimate), 1931 (non-civilians excluded)	56,260
Number of Inhabited Houses, end of 1931	16,305

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

		Total.		Male.		Female.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate...	655	...	327	...	328	} Birth Rate, 12.00.
	{ Illegitimate..	24	...	8	...	16	
		—————		—————		—————	
Total		679	...	335	...	344	

Still Births, 31. Rate per 1,000 total births, 44.

Deaths. Total 816—male 398, female 418. Death Rate, 14.50.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, 28.5.

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth	{	From sepsis	3
	}	From other causes	1

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	71
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..	64
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births... ..	250
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	5
„ from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	4
„ from all forms of Tuberculosis	50

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1931 is 56,560. The Birth Rate is calculated on this figure, but non-civilians to the number of 300 are excluded for the calculation of the various death rates. The estimated civilian population, mid-year 1931, is therefore 56,260.

The population at the 1931 Census was returned as 56,186 (males 26,177, females 30,009).

Births.—The number of registered Bury births during the year was 679, returning a birth rate of 12.00 per 1,000 of the population. This is the lowest birth rate for the Borough on record, the previous lowest rate being the 12.73 per 1,000 for 1918. Last year the rate was 12.87 per 1,000, being the third lowest rate ever recorded. The rate for England and Wales for 1931 was 15.8 per 1,000 of the population.

The illegitimate births numbered 24, being 3.5 per cent. of the total births.

Still Births.—Thirty-one still births (20 males and 11 females) were registered, the rate per 1,000 of the population being 0.55 as compared with a rate per 1,000 of 0.67 for England and Wales.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year 1931 was 948. Of this number 170 were deaths of non-residents which occurred, the majority in Institutions, in the Borough. Thirty-eight deaths of Bury residents occurred outside the Borough. Thus the number of Bury deaths was 816, returning a death rate of 14.50 per 1,000 of the population. Last year the rate was 13.41 per 1,000. The rate for England and Wales for 1931 was 12.3 per 1,000.

Infantile Mortality.—During the year 48 deaths occurred in children under one year of age. This is the smallest number of deaths of infants under one year of age ever recorded in one year in the Borough, but owing to the correspondingly small number of births occurring the infant mortality rate of 71 per 1,000 births for 1931 is, together with the same rate for 1924, only the second lowest infant mortality rate recorded. Last year's rate of 69 per 1,000 births was the lowest rate on record for the Borough.

The Bury infant mortality rate is equal to that for the 107 great towns of England and Wales. For all England and Wales the rate was 66 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-two years :—

Year.	Number of deaths below one year of age.	Rate per 1,000 births.
1910	154	124
1911	200	168
1912	138	112
1913	168	141
1914	146	125
1915	118	115
1916	120	133
1917	73	93
1918	80	110
1919	68	92
Average for 10 years.	—	121
1920	102	91
1921	93	85
1922	78	82
1923	88	101
1924	63	71
1925	63	80
1926	62	76
1927	62	79
1928	67	90
1929	61	79
Average for 10 years.	—	83
1930	51	69
1931	48	71

Infantile Mortality in Various Wards.

	Infant Deaths.	Births.	Deaths per 1000 Births.
Moorside Ward	17	162	105
East Ward	6	131	45
Church Ward	7	91	77
Redvales Ward	10	111	90
Elton Ward	8	184	43
Whole Borough	48	679	71

The table on page 12 shows the causes of death in the various age groups up to one year.

Uncertified Deaths.—Fifty-six deaths were the subject of a coroner's enquiry, and 13 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 11.

The largest number of deaths were recorded as being due to Heart Diseases, viz., 173, or 21.1 per cent. of the total deaths. Diseases of the respiratory organs (excluding Phthisis) were responsible for 169 deaths, which is 20.7 per cent. of the total and an increase of 5.2 per cent. on the corresponding figure for 1930. There were 30 deaths from Influenza, which is almost double the 1930 figure. Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) was responsible for 50 deaths—6.1 per cent. of the total. Deaths from the epidemic infectious diseases (excluding influenza) numbered 11. An increase in the number of deaths from violence, i.e., 39 in 1931, compared with 24 in 1930, and 20 in 1929, is to be noted. Deaths from apoplexy and arterio-sclerosis numbered 46 and 73 respectively, whilst 53 deaths were classified under the heading of other defined diseases.

Cancer.—Eighty-nine deaths were registered as due to some form of malignant disease. This figure is 10.9 per cent. of the total deaths. The mortality rate per 1,000 of the population shows an increase on the previous year, being 1.58 per 1,000, as compared with 1.44 per 1,000. The numbers for the past ten years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1922	69	1.20
1923	85	1.48
1924	98	1.72
1925	91	1.60
1926	68	1.20
1927	77	1.35

Year	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000
1928	85	1.49
1929	97	1.71
1930	82	1.44
1931	89	1.58

Average rate per 1,000 of the population for the 10 years, 1.47.

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

Cancer Deaths, 1931.

SITE OF DISEASE.	AGE GROUPS.												TOTALS.	
	25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		Over 75			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach and Liver	..	..	..	1	5	2	3	4	11	4	3	1	22	12
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	3	4	..	1	9	7
Female Genital Organs ..	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	13
Breast.....	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	12
Other Organs	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	8	3
Totals	1	2	3	8	11	7	7	16	15	11	5	3	42	47

Sub Entries included in above figures.

[illegible]

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.—See page 3.

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 Diarrhœa, 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 Diarrhœa 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 1931 was 31, of which 22 were resident in the Borough. Four were nurses at the Jericho Institution.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.—For this purpose the Borough is divided into two districts, Bury East and Bury West. 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 44. 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, general acts adopted, and Byelaws relating to the public health are in force:—

LOCAL ACTS.

Bury Corporation Act, 1909.

Bury Corporation Act, 1927.

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.

BYE-LAWS.

Date came into force.

Common Lodging-houses 7th July, 1881.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings... .. 24th September, 1898.

Abattoirs... .. 5th October, 1916.

Offensive Trades 6th February, 1929.

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 Outside Bury Area.
(a) Within the Borough :				
Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury.	Isolation ...	96	Bury & District Joint Hospital Board.	Approx. 40%.
Bury Infirmary, Bury.	General ...	150	Voluntary	Approx. 48%.
Jericho Institution, Bury.	General ...	354	Public Assist'n'e Committee of Lancashire County Council	Approx. 50%.
(b) Outside the Borough :				
Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, near Bury.	Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	50	Bury & District Joint Hospital Board.	60% by Lanc'shire County Council Cases.
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, near Bolton.	Smallpox ...	28	do.	Cases admitted as required.

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

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

	Aitken Sanatorium		Ainsworth Smallpox H.		Fl. N. Hospital		Bury Infirmary		Jericho Institution	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
General Medical ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	21	20	20
General Surgical ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	22	12	12
Children.....	—	—	as required		as required		26		16	15
Maternity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	12 and 12 cots
Venereal Diseases..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	12	8	—	—	—	—	as required		3	3
Chronic Sick.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	58
Mental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	83
Mental Deficiency..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orthopædic	(as required at Biddu lph Orthopædic Hospital).									
Ear, Nose & Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	as required		—	—
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	as required		—	—	as required	
Ophthalmia Neon..	—	—	—	—	—	—	as required		as required	
Other	(Smallpox) 28				(Infectious Diseases) 96		—	—	—	—

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 (Bury Infirmary).

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.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) **FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.**—The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board own two 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 Government 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.	Health Committee of Local Authority
(b) Wood Street School, Elton... ..	Wednesday, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	" " "
Ante-Natal Clinic at Welfare Centre, The Wylde	Alternate Wednesdays, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	" " "
School Clinics:		
(a) Minor Ailments Clinic, The Wylde.....	Monday to Saturday, 9-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m.	Education Committee of Local Authority
(b) Dental Clinic, The Wylde	Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. (except during Dental Inspection in Schools). Saturday, 9-30 to 12-0 noon. Wednesday, 10-30 a.m.	" " "
(c) Ophthalmic Clinic, The Wylde	Tuesday and Thursday, 10-0 a.m. to 11 a.m., Wednesday, 6-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. when necessary.	Health Committee of Local Authority
Tuberculosis Clinics:		
Tuberculosis Dispensary, The Wylde	Females: Tuesday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Males: Friday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m.	" " "
Venereal Disease Clinic:		
The Wylde	Irrigation, Males only: Monday to Friday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m., except Tuesday, 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.	" " "
Orthopaedic Clinic:	Thursday mornings.	
School Clinic, Whitefield		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. Of the 16,305 houses in the Borough, 15,864 are supplied by the Board.

The supply is satisfactory both in quality and quantity. Complaint has been made during the year of the water in some districts of the town being discoloured. Samples have been taken for examination, and this has shown that the water is not impure.

The following is a report of the examinations:—

	Sample Number		
	1.	2.	3.
Bacteriological:—			
Number of Colonies on Gelatine in 3 days at 20° c.....	523	960	4,650
Bacillus Coli Communis	Found in 100 c.c. Not found in 10 c.c.	Found in 10 c.c. Not found in 1 c.c.	Found in 100 c.c. Not found in 10 c.c.
Chemical (in parts per 100,000)			
Colour.....	Green	Green	Green
Turbidity	Slight	Trace	Nil
Smell	Indistinct	Indistinct	Nil
Oxygen absorbed at 27° in 4 hours	0·125	0·036	0·066
Free and Saline Ammonia	0·0004	Nil	0·0012
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0120	0·0084	0·0132
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	0·060	0·040	0·055
Chlorides as Chlorine	1·1	1·15	1·25
Hardness Total.....	0·5	0·5	1·0
„ Temporary	3·0	2·9	3·3
„ Permanent	3·5	3·4	4·3

Drainage and Sewerage.—The drainage of the area is good, and there is no danger of flooding. The sewerage system is efficient, and has been extended where necessary to keep pace with housing estate developments.

The following information regarding sewage disposal is kindly 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 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 unit has dealt with an average of 652,000 gallons per day, and the other has dealt with 975,000 gallons per day during the past year. The experiments on the nitrifying bed have been continued with great success, and the bed is giving complete nitrification on a daily flow of 300 gallons of liquid per cubic yard of media.

The Tottington sewage was coupled up to the Bury sewers on April 1st, 1931, and the whole of Tottington Sewage has been dealt with at the Bury purification works.

During the year considerable research work has been carried on in regard to the biological digestion of sewage sludge. The economic disposal of sewage sludge is one of the most difficult problems which corporations have to face, and the results obtained on the digestion process are encouraging, as the sludge after digestion is much more amenable to de-watering and drying, and considerable volumes of gas are given off which can be utilised for lighting and power purposes.

The effluent is under the jurisdiction of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, whose inspectors frequently visit the works. During the past year eight samples of the effluent have been taken and all have been classed satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation.—The scheme of conversion to the water carriage system is now completed, and only a comparatively small number of closets on the conservancy systems remain in the area, and none of these are in populous or closely built districts.

The table on page 23 shows the number of privy and pail closets in existence at the end of 1931. The majority of these are in outlying districts and cannot be converted until sewers, and in some instances sufficient water supplies, are available.

Table giving particulars of the Conversions carried out during the past Ten years.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Privy closets cleared away	—	—	—	5	27	40	16	3	16	4
Pail closets cleared away... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	2	6	—
Privy closets converted to fresh-water closets	75	166	157	194	1477	1883	488	42	3	—
Pail closets converted to fresh-water closets	12	6	15	15	91	41	134	15	6	8
Additional fresh-water closets provided	42	38	51	44	89	47	59	63	66	36
Waste-water closets replaced by fresh-water closets	3	6	27	22	18	47	55	49	36	32
„ „ cleared away... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Trough „ replaced by fresh-water closets	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—
Total number of fresh-water closets fixed in connection with old property	132	216	250	275	1677	1518	736	173	111	76
Privy middens altered and converted to dry ashpits ...	30	67	59	48	6	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ ashbins ...	4	26	26	66	818	797	273	28	5	—
Dry ashpits „ „ ashbins ...	1	6	11	9	69	37	110	24	28	20
Number of ashbins provided (galvanised iron) fixed ...	2	11	15	0	18	3	1	—	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ portable	10	64	54	146	1780	1725	764	126	108	55
Number of cesspools cleared out	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3

Table showing the Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough in 1931.

	Moorside.	East.	Redvales.	Church.	Elton.	Totals.
Number of Dwelling-houses	4113	3234	3513	1418	4027	16305
" " Factories	28	62	44	41	54	229
" " Workshops and Lock-up Shops	44	68	60	219	64	455
" " Public Institutions and Places	26	24	27	34	14	125
" " Water Closets... ..	3506	2811	3351	1700	3576	14944
" " Waste Water Closets... ..	868	599	756	151	529	2903
" " Privy Closets	97	31	47	5	195	375
" " Pail Closets.	21	15	50	12	104	202
" " Tank Closets	—	—	2	—	2	4
" " Dry Ashpits	891	567	480	214	377	2529
" " Ashbins	2021	1673	2180	960	3075	9909

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...	4
„ Preliminary Notices served	9
„ Letters in lieu of Notices	297
„ Verbal Notices	142
„ Letters sent other than Notices	273

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 1931, while the ensuing table shows the number of Notices served during each of the years from 1926 to 1931. Of the 710 notices served during 1931, all except 4 were informal notices. Of the 4 legal notices, one was a notice served on the owner of a factory in respect of the issuing of black smoke from his chimney. The remaining cases were in respect of:—

Insufficient water for closet	1
Defective roof and eave gutters	1
Defective eave gutters	1

The notices have now been complied with.

Summary of Visits of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Infectious and contagious diseases	207
Common lodging-houses	513
Houses let in lodgings	580
Factories and Workshops	155
Workplaces and Shops	102

premises are dealt with by the Health Department. The following is a summary of disinfection carried out during the year :—

120 rooms in 102 houses were disinfected with the fumes of formaldehyde, and the walls of 250 rooms in 102 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 fumigated and the walls of 76 rooms in 38 houses sprayed. Ten rooms in seven houses have also been disinfected after Cancer deaths.

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

Six parcels of infected clothing and 58 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 1931.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified in Whole District.												Total Cases Notified in each Ward.					Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths of Notified Cases.
	At all Ages.	At Ages								Moore.	East.	Church.	Redville.	Elton.					
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20						20-35	35-45	45-65		
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).....	20	..	..	..	1	7	4	2	4	..	2	..	5	6	3	4			
Erysipelas	26	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	3	12	2	4	5	1	15			
Scarlet Fever	56	..	1	4	3	24	11	2	7	2	1	..	11	6	6	14			
Enteric F'r (including Paratyphoid)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..			
Chicken Pox.....	252	4	16	13	32	149	14	4	3	..	..	..	32	30	11	100			
Pneumonia	113	10	3	1	1	10	8	4	20	18	27	8	16	28	8	42			
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Dysentery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	1			
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	3	1	..	2			
Totals	483	20	20	15	24	37	191	38	13	47	43	10	77	78	29	77			

Table B.—Total Deaths from Infectious Diseases (notifiable and not notifiable) during the year 1931.

Disease.	Deaths at All Ages.	Deaths at Age Periods:—											
		Undr 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65
Scarlet Fever ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	30	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	11
Puerperal Fever & Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Pneumonia	75	12	5	1	2	...	1	...	1	3	4	23	23
Encephalitis Lethargica...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Totals	119	17	8	4	3	...	1	...	2	7	8	35	34

Table C.—Showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1912 to 1931.

DISEASE.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	6	2	..
Scarlet Fever....	139	296	250	156	112	85	50	27	76	138	185	139	132	177	121	160	90	121	102	56
Diphtheria and Membran'us Group	13	66	59	51	48	165	114	115	74	49	46	56	50	69	66	81	94	167	46	20
Enteric Fever....	6	7	8	8	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	3	4	4	..
Continued Fever..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever..	6	6	4	3	2	4	2	3	6	7	7	3	1	4	3	6	3	7	5	4
*Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	6	4	5
Erysipelas	41	28	36	48	29	18	16	28	25	20	22	28	20	29	28	31	25	24	30	26
†Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	223	103	138	97	190	237	181	189	331	359	367	270	309	402	547	252
Poliomyelitis	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	11	3	1	3	..	3	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	4	15	15	22	21	6	11	12	14	17	6	8	13	9	11	7	11	7	6
‡Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	53	45	160	205	108	161	107	164	91	159	122	113
‡Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
‡Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	208	408	373	281	442	403	331	462	449	515	619	633	664	815	703	735	678	910	872	483

† 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 1931 :—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES during 1931.				Deaths during 1931.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.	Male	Female.
0—1 year.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1—5 years.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—10 „	—	2	6	1	—	—	1	—
10—15 „	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
15—20 „	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
20—25 „	3	4	—	2	—	5	—	—
25—35 „	5	2	2	2	5	2	1	1
35—45 „	6	3	—	—	6	8	2	—
45—55 „	8	2	1	1	8	2	—	1
55—65 „	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	28	14	10	10	23	20	4	3

Death Rates :

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.76, and the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.89. Last year the rates were 0.60 per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 0.83 from all forms.

The following table shows the gradual decline during the past thirty-one 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 of Population.
1901-10	1021	1·74
1911-20	812	1·45
1921	64	1·19
1922	50	0·89
1923	59	1·03
1924	53	0·93
1925	66	1·16
1926	47	0·83
1927	58	1·02
1928	49	0·86
1929	46	0·81
1930	47	0·83
1931	50	0·89

Deaths and Notification.—Of the 43 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, two cases had not previously been notified by general practitioners under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, and of the seven cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis which died six 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). Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis

are occasionally sent to St. Annes Home, Bowdon, Cheshire. 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 Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, and other approved Institutions.

The number of patients treated at the various institutions, together with the patient days during 1931, are as follows:—

Institution.	No. of patients. (Undischarged at end of 1930 and admitted during 1931.)	No. of Patient days.
Aitken Sanatorium	37	5674
Bury Infirmary	13	845
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital	4	605
Papworth Village Settlement, near Cambridge	1	365
St. Gerard's Hospital, Coleshill, War- wickshire	1	275
St. Annes Home, Bowdon	1	173
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	*6	†52

* Out-patients.

† Out-patient attendances.

The Tables on the following pages give details of the work carried out under the Tuberculosis Scheme:—

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Form T. 1.

(A.) Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1934

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	24	7	—	1	3	7	6	4	27	14	6	5	52	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non tuberculous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	1	10	
C.—CASES written off the Dis- pensary Register as														
(a) Recovered	1	2	—	—	3	4	2	2	3	6	2	—	11	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagonised and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	5	2	13	
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispen- sary Register on Dec. 31st :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	77	64	5	8	34	38	26	20	111	102	31	28	272	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	279	7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	2	(a) Personal.....	11
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the Scheme, and cases "lost sight of."	13	(b) Other	20
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	37	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations)	52
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	485	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1241
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December.....	68	10. Number of	
		(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	38
		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work..	2
		11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above	2
		12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st.	53

B.) Number of Dispensaries for the Treatment of Tuberculosis (including Centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council One
 Provided by Voluntary Bodies None

C.) Number of Beds available for the Treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.†

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases.		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total.
	Adults.	Children under 15	Adults.	Children under 15	
The Council has no Institution, but uses beds as follows:—					
The Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe.....	20	—	—	—	20
Bury Infirmary	—	—	1	1	2
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital	—	—	when required	when required	—
Manchester Royal Infirmary	—	—	when required	when required	—
St Annes Home, Bowdon	—	when required	—	—	—

(D.) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1931.

		In Institutions on January 1st.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on December 31st.
Number of doubtfully Tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult Males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult Females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of definitely Tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult Males	9	18	11	5	11
	Adult Females	8	12	11	5	4
	Children	1	9	8	—	2
	Total ...	18	39	30	10	17
Grand Total.....		18	39	30	10	17

Table III.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year 1931 from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

[illegible]

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. Inter-clinic irrigation of male patients is provided for on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 6-30 to 8-30 p.m., and on Tuesday at 8-30—9-30 p.m. The medical officer in charge is Dr. J. Holker, 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.

During the year there was a decrease in new cases of 51, as compared with 1930. The total number of out-patient attendances, however, shows an increase from 4,139 to 5,519. The latter figure includes 923 attendances of male patients for irrigation. The average yearly attendance for the past five years is 3,214.

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...	559
„ medical practitioners in the Borough ...	49
„ Bury Infirmary ...	121
„ Jericho Institution ...	6

Dr. Holker reports as follows:—

The response of practitioners in Bury and district to my remarks in the past about the need for the early diagnosis of Venereal Disease, particularly by means of the microscopical equipment with which the Clinic is provided, has continued to be satisfactory.

I have, however, noticed over what has now become a long period of 14 years a tendency on the part of some practitioners to belittle the after effects of gonorrhœa, particularly in those patients who have a history of having had posterior urethritis and its concomitant complications, prostatitis and vesiculitis. It does not appear to be generally well known that a condition of neurasthenia, depression and general loss of tone and efficiency is very liable to develop in such patients in the late stage, if inadequately treated, and is due to the absorption of toxin from the focus of infection in the prostate and seminal vesicles. This condition is not infrequently declared by practitioners to be a neurosis, and so patients are told that there is no trouble present other than a mental one. This is a serious mistake, and I would urge in the friendly spirit of heretofore that, even if there is only a slight suspicion that a patient has or has had chronic gonorrhœa, he be sent for a thorough investigation. In this connection it would be well for the practitioner to remember that when such a patient is sent to the Clinic, it will be necessary for him to be kept under observation for a time, and be given various tests.

These remarks as to chronic gonorrhœa in men apply with even more force to women patients. I believe that the chief reasons why we do not succeed in reducing the number of cases of gonorrhœa are because (1) women, as compared with men, do not report readily enough when they have a discharge or irritation, (2) that when they do report to the general practitioner, they are not infrequently told by him, after a mere inspection which is often limited to the external genitals, that there is nothing the matter, and (3) that when they do report to or are sent to the Clinic, they are, under existing conditions, given very inadequate treatment.

One further criticism I would offer, and that refers to the criteria for a cure in gonorrhœa. It seems to be thought by some practitioners that one negative microscopical result is sufficient to establish a cure. I would point out that in my experience patients, particularly women, may give several negative results successively and then unfortunately exhibit a positive one, even though there exist no reason to believe that they have run further risk of infection. I would impress on practitioners that the criterion of a cure in a case of gonorrhœa is anything but a simple one.

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

VENEREAL DISEASES.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Bury during the year ended the 31st December, 1931.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal		Total.		Totals.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation.....	173	60	1	..	82	24	8	4	264	88	352
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, Primary	33	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	7	40
,, Secondary	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
,, Latent in first year of infection	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
,, All later stages	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	22
,, Congenital	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa, first year of infection	..	..	..	..	64	13	..	..	64	13	77
,, later	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Conditions other than Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	9	17	9	26
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4	5
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4.....	224	88	1	..	149	41	25	13	399	142	541
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	3	2	1	..	10	2	8	9	22	13	35
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from —											
Syphilis, Primary	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
,, Secondary	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	20
,, Latent in first year of infection	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
,, All later stages	19	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	10	29
,, Congenital	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa, first year of infection	..	..	..	..	47	19	..	..	47	19	66
,, Later	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	37	12	..	..	17	7	..	..	54	19	73
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres or to Institutions, or to care of private practitioners	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	5
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	130	54	..	..	69	13	17	4	216	71	287
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ..	224	88	1	..	149	41	25	13	399	142	541

RETURN relating to VENEREAL DISEASES—Continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.		Total.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
10. Number of cases in the following stages of Syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment,											
Syphilis, Primary	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
„ Secondary	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
„ Latent in first year of Infection ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
„ All later stages	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
„ Congenital	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. Number of attendances ;											
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officer.....	2269	1262	..	..	737	221	44	63	3050	1546	4596
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	..	..	..	..	923	..	..	..	923	..	923
Total attendances	2269	1262	..	..	1660	221	44	63	3973	1546	5519
12. In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Aggregate number of “ in-patient days ” of treatment given	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Totals.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
13. Number of cases of Congenital Syphilis in Item 3 above, classified according to age periods	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis:—	Arsenobenzene Compounds.				Mercury.				Bismuth.		
(a) Names of preparations.....	Neokharsivan, Kharsulphan, Myosalvarsan.				..				Bivatol, Bisoxyl, Bismogenol.		
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	1254				..				984		
(c) Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary or secondary Syphilis	420				..				336		

RETURN relating to VENEREAL DISEASES—Continued.

Are the tests recommended in Memo. V 21 as amended by Memo. V 21a followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa?	All except complement fixation test and culture test.				
If not, in what way are they modified?	—				
	Microscopical		Serum Tests.		
	For Spirochetes.	For Gonococci.	Wasserman	Others for Syphilis	For Gonorrhœa.
Pathological Work :—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre	75	110	..	..	..
(2) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Centre sent for examination to an Approved Laboratory	92	96	649	..	..

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'shire C.C.	Rochdale.	Bolton.	Manch'str	Blackb'm	Total.
.. Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found to be suffering from :—							
Syphilis	41	35	..	..	..	..	76
Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa	41	35	..	2	1	..	79
Conditions other than venereal	11	14	1	..	..	..	26
Total	93	84	1	2	1	..	181
. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	2902	2408	147	29	32	1	5519
. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the Out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area ..	600	580	65	6	3	..	1254

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternal Mortality.—There were four deaths during pregnancy or parturition. Three of the deaths occurred in Institutions—one each at the Jericho Institution, Bury Infirmary, and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester. Puerperal Fever with complications was the cause of death in three cases, and shock of protracted and difficult labour with breech presentation was the cause in the fourth.

The maternal mortality rate was 5.9 per 1,000 births registered, there being one maternal death for every 170 births. In 1930 the rate was 5.4 per 1,000 births, in 1929 it was 6.4 per 1,000 births, and in 1928 9.4 per 1,000 births. 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.

Health Visiting.

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.

The number of live births notified under the Act was 825, or 98.3 per cent. of the total births registered within the Borough. 43 still births were notified. The number of births notified by midwives was 410, and by doctors, parents, and from institutions 458. Of the latter figure 193 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.

During the year a total of 11,227 visits and re-visits were paid to infants 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 1931 the health visitors made 122 first visits and 260 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. Clinics are held on Monday and Thursday afternoons at The Wylde, and on Wednesday afternoons at the Wood Street School.

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 483 infants under one year of age and 123 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 4,611, and of children from one to five years 7,244. The average attendance of all children per session at the Centres was 84.

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.

During 1931 there was an increase in the number of new cases attending this Clinic—47 as compared with 37 in the previous year. The total number of attendances was 113.

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 under-mentioned scale. Free milk or milk at a reduced cost is only supplied to persons who attend the Welfare Centres, and in all cases careful enquiries are made and statements as to income verified before a grant is made.

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

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

Applications dealt with:—

	1931.	1930.
Number of applications for a supply of free milk received	125	114
Number of families to whom a supply of free milk was granted	113	101
Number of families to whom a supply of milk at half cost was granted	0	1
Number of applications refused	12	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 1931, 10 patients were treated at the Institution, as compared with 8 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. 74 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 174.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 births being 8.8, as compared with 10 per 1,000 births in 1930. The following table gives further particulars:—

Cases.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
		At Home.	At Hospital				
6	6	4	2	6	..	..	..

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 eight children

under the age of 5 years paid seventeen 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.

Boarded-out Children.—The supervision of boarded-out and nursed-out children under the provisions of the Children Act, 1908, Part I., was transferred to the Health Committee when the Local Government Act, 1929, came into force in April, 1930. The work of inspection is carried out by the Health Visitors.

The number of boarded-out children at the end of 1931 was five and the number of nursed-out children 11.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits and Attendances.	No.
First visits to notified births	638
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	3661
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	6928
Visits to expectant mothers	122
Re-visits to expectant mothers	260
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	33
Re-visits during the summer diarrhœa season	2425
Visits re infectious diseases:—	
Measles, Whooping Cough, &c.	860
Chicken-pox... ..	226
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	56
Re-visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	1066
Visits to Midwives	74
Attendances at Clinics:—	
Infant Welfare Centres	250
Ante-Natal	24
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	61
" Evening Clinics	5
Visits and enquiries re applications under milk assistance scheme	959
Visits and enquiries re applications for extra nourishments under Tuberculosis Scheme	49
Visits re disinfection	46
Visits to Boarded-out and Nursed-out Children	51
Visits and enquiries re Medical and Hospital Fees	33
Visits for other causes	105
Total Visits	17611
Total Attendance at Clinics... ..	340

THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.

RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January...	3.56	2.13	5.39	2.22	4.26	2.86	5.65	1.59	4.87	4.95	2.98	6.22	3.47	3.63	3.79	5.55	5.02	7.37	4.76	4.62	3.74	3.37	5.85	5.31	13.07	2.44	5.81	6.50
February...	3.85	2.43	3.71	2.74	3.87	2.67	4.27	5.02	1.71	1.73	2.64	5.04	4.75	1.53	5.87	1.19	4.75	0.50	5.26	6.84	1.33	7.45	4.63	2.25	6.33	1.32	0.47	6.23
March ..	2.57	3.44	3.51	3.22	3.37	3.39	0.88	2.11	6.46	5.02	5.93	1.89	2.37	2.99	2.13	7.06	3.74	3.64	3.30	2.17	1.75	2.41	2.85	6.09	3.09	1.52	3.32	0.44
April	2.64	3.20	2.27	1.85	2.50	3.63	2.71	2.93	1.00	4.96	1.96	1.83	3.59	1.88	1.04	2.59	5.01	1.70	2.53	3.81	2.28	2.96	1.92	3.21	1.04	1.29	2.34	3.48
May	2.56	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	2.89
June	1.29	3.53	1.97	7.62	2.02	2.69	3.31	3.04	5.95	2.58	1.56	2.75	3.13	2.40	1.87	1.67	3.16	0.44	2.68	0.91	2.32	0.06	2.43	4.74	7.23	1.36	1.81	5.51
July	1.96	2.36	1.96	2.81	5.02	6.83	4.14	0.22	5.34	1.17	4.89	4.51	2.02	2.31	3.98	2.07	8.17	1.89	4.91	5.04	4.57	1.99	2.28	3.04	2.33	3.83	5.89	5.07
August ..	4.85	5.10	4.75	4.46	3.45	3.24	6.05	2.47	7.58	2.98	3.46	5.62	3.30	6.64	3.64	3.87	2.73	6.07	5.04	6.02	7.09	5.43	5.24	7.27	6.26	5.86	7.13	6.57
September	1.45	2.70	1.57	1.20	3.93	2.65	0.21	4.03	1.76	2.06	4.77	0.61	2.73	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	3.92
October ..	2.33	3.54	7.08	4.09	1.83	5.68	3.38	3.74	5.50	2.01	2.74	1.95	8.52	9.17	4.39	2.76	1.66	2.83	0.62	6.34	5.60	5.35	4.23	4.63	5.95	7.04	6.49	2.59
November	4.20	4.49	3.59	3.56	3.03	1.52	5.43	4.50	3.57	5.05	5.90	2.31	3.10	5.35	2.87	3.74	1.97	3.17	3.83	7.64	2.70	3.08	6.36	4.39	7.17	8.81	6.53	8.61
December	3.08	0.69	5.01	4.24	3.12	8.01	4.33	7.25	5.34	2.90	6.49	8.36	3.34	2.41	10.10	7.05	3.86	7.10	5.56	5.25	5.44	3.26	2.32	1.48	3.65	8.22	4.23	2.61
Total...	34.30	34.13	44.41	42.99	39.56	45.52	43.06	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	45.80	50.72	58.44	47.32	50.47	54.42

INDEX.

	PAGE
Abattoirs	35—37
Ambulance facilities	18
Ante-natal Clinic	61
Bacteriological Examinations	44
Births, including still births	6, 7, 60
Boarded-out Children	64
Cancer	9, 10
Chicken-Pox	44
Clinics and Treatment Centres	19
Closet Accommodation	21—23
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts	38
Committee, Health	2
Common Lodging Houses	28
Deaths	7, 9, 11—13
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	43
Disinfection	44
Drainage and Sewerage	20, 21
Encephalitis Lethargica	43
Explosives Acts	28
Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces	29
Food, Inspection and Supervision of	33—40
General Provision of Health Services in the area	14—19
Hospitals	16, 17
Houses Let in Lodgings	28
Housing	30—32
Ice Cream Manufacturing	35
Infant Mortality	7, 8, 12
Infectious Disease—prevalence of and control over	41—48
Infectious Disease—notification of	46, 48
Infectious Disease—deaths from	47
Legislation in force	15, 16
Local Government Act, 1929	18
Maternal Mortality	60
Maternity and Child Welfare	60—65
Maternity Homes and Nursing Homes	17
Meat Inspection	35—37

	PAGE
Midwives	14, 63
Milk Supply, &c.	33, 34
Mortality in relation to age	11
Notification of Births Act	60
Nuisances and Notices	24—26
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	44, 63
Orthopædic Treatment	63
Petroleum Acts	28
Pneumonia	44
Population, Estimated	6, 7
Professional Nursing in the Home	14
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	44, 60
Rag Flock Acts	28
Rainfall	66
Report of Borough Analyst	38—40
Sale of Food and Drugs Act	38—40
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	20—29
Sanitary Inspection of Area	24, 26
Scarlet Fever	43
Scavenging	24
Schools, Sanitary Conveniences at	24
Smallpox	41
Smoke Abatement	27
Staff of the Health Department	3—4
Statistics for whole district, 1925-1931	13
Statistics, General, for 1931	6
Summary of Work of the Health Visitors	65
Summary of Visits of the Sanitary Inspectors	24, 25
Supply of Food and Milk, Maternity and Child Welfare	62
Tuberculosis	49—54
Tuberculosis Schemes	50—54
Uncertified deaths	9
Vaccination	41, 42
Venereal Diseases	55—59
Vital Statistics	7, 13
Ward Distribution of Infectious Diseases	46
Water Supply	20
Zymotic Disease Death Rate	41

Public Buildings	5
Caravans	98
Re Premises to cleanse	64
„ „ repair	459
„ Houses damp	18
„ „ overcrowded	15
„ „ insufficient water supply	94
„ „ defective water pipes and fittings	16
„ „ „ gas pipes and fittings	10
„ Flooded cellars	37
„ Defective rain-water spouts and eaves-gutters... ..	223
„ Drains choked, dilapidated, and untrapped	611
„ Testing drains and fittings	6
„ Defective waste pipes	47
„ Water closets	547
„ Privy middens and pail closets	91
„ Ashpits and ashbins	359
„ Manure	4
„ Accumulation of refuse	83
„ Animals kept as to be a nuisance	26
„ Defective and foul yard pavements	15
„ Defective walls	7
„ Defective cellar areas	4
„ Defective chimney flues	32
„ Premises infested by rats	19
„ Effluvium nuisance... ..	15
„ Foul water course	4
„ Housing Act... ..	1909
„ Poisons and Pharmacy Acts... ..	8
„ Petroleum Acts (petrol stores, &c.)	324
„ Explosives Acts... ..	59
„ Breach of Byelaws... ..	11
„ Work in progress	21
„ Appointments and nuisances of a general character	728

TABLE OF NUISANCES.

Type of Nuisance dealt with.	1926.					1927.					1928.					1929.					1930.					1931.				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
Damp, due to being built against an embankment.....	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Damp walls, built without dampproof course or defective.	11	13	13	13	13	16	16	16	16	16	36	42	43	43	43	32	39	38	38	38	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Damp, due to defective roofs.....	16	16	16	16	16	10	11	10	11	10	19	19	19	19	19	12	12	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Damp, due to defective eaves gutters and spouts	18	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	10	11	10	11	10	15	16	16	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Premises to cleanse.....	50	54	54	54	54	48	57	57	57	57	86	71	70	70	70	91	126	127	127	127	83	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
" " to repair.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	12	16	16	16	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" " overcrowded.....	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	8	13	13	13	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Defective gas pipes or fittings in houses.....	12	12	12	12	12	7	7	7	7	7	10	10	10	10	10	19	20	20	20	20	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
" " water pipes.....	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Insufficient water supplies.....	8	8	8	8	8	14	15	14	15	14	25	28	30	30	30	13	14	13	13	13	19	24	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Defective chimney flues in houses.....	19	19	19	19	19	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Animals kept as to be a nuisance.....	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	13	14	13	13	13	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Accumulation of refuse.....	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	6	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Defective yard surface.....	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	18	22	22	22	22	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Foul.....	36	36	36	36	36	45	45	45	45	45	37	37	37	37	37	18	24	24	24	24	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Dangerous places, cellar areas, fences, &c.....	6	6	6	6	6	14	14	14	14	14	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Choked street grids.....	9	9	9	9	9	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
" " cellar drains.....	42	43	44	44	44	25	25	25	25	25	32	32	32	32	32	51	51	51	51	51	42	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
" " passage drains.....	39	39	39	39	39	27	30	30	30	30	20	23	23	23	23	34	34	34	34	34	27	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
" " yard drains.....	23	27	27	27	27	25	32	31	31	31	24	28	26	26	26	14	17	17	17	17	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
" " waste water closet drains.....	14	16	16	16	16	25	32	31	31	31	25	30	27	27	27	21	21	21	21	21	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
" " rainwater spout drains.....	25	28	28	28	28	30	32	31	31	31	3	3	3	3	3	14	16	16	16	16	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Defective drains.....	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	14	16	16	16	16	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Insufficient drains.....	1	1	1	1	1	11	21	22	22	22	12	12	12	12	12	22	23	23	23	23	9	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Drains inside premises.....	9	13	13	13	13	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	9	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Insanitary traps connected to drains.....	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Defective waste pipes.....	33	59	41	41	41	31	35	51	51	51	38	39	44	43	43	47	47	47	47	47	44	46	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
" " fittings, sinks and basins.....	25	26	29	29	29	9	10	19	19	19	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	31	36	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	
" " rainwater spouts.....	3	3	3	3	3	32	37	30	30	30	36	36	36	36	36	32	32	32	32	32	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Premises without spouts or gutters.....	34	40	45	45	45	16	30	18	44	44	26	38	71	71	71	41	53	53	53	53	18	25	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
Premises with an insufficient closet accommodation	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.
Closets structurally defective.....	20	50	76	76	76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Closets dirty and foul approaches.....	4	4	4	4	4	14	16	16	16	16	27	30	51	51	51	37	42	42	42	42	24	25	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Water closet cisterns out of order.....	18	26	48	48	48	5	7	17	17	17	20	29	81	81	81	47	55	55	55	55	25	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	
" " water pipe burst.....	22	25	52	52	52	3	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	11	17	17	17	17	5	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
" " without a water supply.....	2	2	2	2	2	12	21	16	16	16	2	2	2	2	2	22	25	25	25	25	15	15	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
" " defective pedestal.....	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" " defective flush pipes.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" " defective soil pipes.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" " defective vent pipes.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" " insanitary urinals.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" " insufficiently lighted and ventilated.....	2	2	2	2	2	34	36	34	34	34	30	32	32	32	32	29	33	33	33	33	28	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Waste water closet tripplers out of order.....	14	15	14	14	14	8	16	17	17	17	22	39	45	45	45	10	12	12	12	12	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Insanitary Water Closets.....	18	25	25	25	25	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.	c.m.
Offensive privy closets and middens.....	37	101	46	127	127	1	18	39	20	45	2	4	2	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	2	2	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Defective privy closets.....	6	8	11	12	12	1	10	26	26	26	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Defective ashbins.....	14	30	39	39	39	19	60	59	59	59	34	91	99	99	99	30	67	67	67	67	18	40	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	
Insufficient ashpits.....	21	40	40	40	40	12	17	37	37	37																				

A—No. of Notices. B—No. of Nuisances.

C—No. of dwellinghouses affected.

D—No. of factories and workshops affected.

E—No. of other premises affected.

Smoke Abatement.—The limit of black smoke allowed in the Borough is two minutes per half-hour. During the year 204 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 210 minutes, which is equal to an average of 1 minute $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds for each observation. The time limit (2 minutes in 30) permitted by the Council has been exceeded in 2 instances by 2 firms, this being equal to 0.9 per cent. of the total observations taken, the aggregate amount of black smoke emitted by these firms being 7 minutes. The average amount of black smoke emitted by the chimneys under the limit was equal to one minute, 6 seconds.

62 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 two observations exceeding the limit:—

Firm.	Black Smoke mins.	Moderate Smoke mins.	No Smoke mins.	Action taken by Owners.
P.A.F.S.	3	21	6	Abated.
C.W.S. Ltd.	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	Abated.

In each case a legal notice was served.

Alterations to prevent the issue of black smoke have been carried out by the following firms without a notice being served:—

Firm.	Action taken.
K.L.S.W.	New Iron Chimney.
J.C. Ltd.	New Iron Chimney.
C. & P. Ltd.	Air Heating Plant.
W.S. & S.	Patent Furnace Door.

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

There are 11 common lodging-houses, which provide 184 beds. They have been inspected at frequent intervals, and are kept in a satisfactory manner. The number of houses let-in-lodgings now on the register is 27. 161 rooms in these houses are let off as furnished apartments, giving accommodation for 390 adults and 62 children.

Explosives Acts.—Seventy-four 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 for naphtha, one hundred and fourteen for petrol, and nineteen for calcium carbide. In all cases the petrol is kept in metal vessels and drums in properly constructed stores. The stores for petrol are 105 underground tanks, fitted with pumps, and 10 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 13 cases the carbide is used for the generation of acetylene gas for welding and six for sale for lighting purposes.

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

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Verbal Notices.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries).....	57	2	2
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	98	2	2
Workplaces (other than Outwork's Premises).....	102	2	5
Total.....	257	6	9

No Occupiers were prosecuted.

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	..	..	..	..
Want of Ventilation	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances.....	11	11	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient	2	2	..	..
{ Unsuitable or defective	2	2	..	..
{ Not separate for sexes	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101).....	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to Outwork) and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.....	..	..	..	..
Total	15	15	..	..

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

- (a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) :
 - (i) By the Local Authority 540
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities *nil*
 - (iii) By other bodies and persons 91
- (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 *nil*
 - (b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925 520
 - (c) For other purposes *nil*
 - (ii) By other bodies or persons *nil*

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected (for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1131
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... 2818
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925) 344
- (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose.. 1909
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 281
- (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 63

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	24
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	4
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	<i>nil</i>

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

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

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	167
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	48

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made *nil*
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit *nil*

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

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs *nil*
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—
 - (a) by owners *nil*
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners *nil*
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close *nil*

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

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made *nil*
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... *nil*
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made *nil*
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... .. 37

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 shippens, and provision of better floors and channels for drainage.

There are 130 persons registered to sell milk by retail and 46 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	Ordinary				
2	Mixed	Morning's milk collected on round...	1	c.c.	115,627
3	"	" " " " " " " "	1/100	c.c.	36,213
4	"	" " " " " " " "	1/10	c.c.	25,360
5	"	" " " " " " " "	1/10	c.c.	—
6	Mixed				
7	Pasteurised	Collected on round	1/10	c.c.	—
8	"	" " " " " " " "	1/100	c.c.	Too numerous to count
9	Ordinary				
10	Mixed	Morning's milk collected on round...	1/100	c.c.	38,600
11	"	" " " " " " " "	1	c.c.	11,500
12	"	Previous evening's milk collected on morning round	1/10	c.c.	378,800
13	"	" " " " " " " "	1	c.c.	12,046
14	Unmixed	Collected before Pasteurisation	1/1000	c.c.	Too numerous to count
15	Pasteurised	Collected on round	1/100	c.c.	16,507
16	"	Collected at Dairy	1/10	c.c.	13,187
17	Ordinary				
18	Mixed	Collected at Farm	1/10	c.c.	336,700
19	Pasteurised	" " " " " " " "	1/10	c.c.	5,450
20	"	" " " " " " " "	1	c.c.	1,907

In cases where the reports were unsatisfactory the attention of the dealer was drawn to the matter and further samples taken.

For Tuberculosis.

No.	Class of Milk.	Source of Sample.	Result of Examination
1	Unmixed	From selected cow at farm	Negative
2	"	" " " " " " " "	"

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

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS DURING THE PAST 12 YEARS.

	Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
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
1931	3606	19194	4635	426	27861

During the year 589 carcasses required special examination, of which number 166 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree as set out in table appended.

Bulls were effected in a more or less degree to the extent of 0.54%				
Oxen	„	„	„	0.20%
Cows	„	„	„	20.00%
Heifers	„	„	„	0.21%
Pigs	„	„	„	3.02%

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

Beef, 0.27%. Pork, 0.55%.

It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcasses and organs of 1 beast, 5 sheep, 6 pigs, and 4 calves.

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

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough was 27,861. The amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption was 16,699lbs., 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, 1931.**

Kind of Animal.	Number Examined.	EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS EXAMINED.													OTHER DISEASES.				
		Of which were Tuberculous	Heads	THORAX.			ABDOMEN.							Entire Carcasses Condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other diseases.	Total Weight of Meat destroyed for all diseases.		
				Lungs	Hearts and Pericardii	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens.	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes					Mesenterics	Udders
Beasts {	Bulls ...	562	3	10	21	...	15	9	4	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	1 Bull.	lbs.	lbs.
	Oxen ...	2483	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Oxen.	6284	2986
	Cows ...	85	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Cows.	...	9220
	Heifers	476	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
		3606	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Sheep ...	19194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1416	1416
Pigs	4635	140	186	135	...	8	134	3	9	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	8 Pigs	4970	869
Calves...	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	224
	27861	166	146	156	...	23	143	7	16	9	...	...	...	...	7	15	15	11254	5445
																			16699

CONTAGIOUS 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.

Six 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 £12 15s. 0d. The sum realised by salvage amounted to £3 15s. 0d.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

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

13, Manchester Road,

BURY.

14th March, 1932.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report upon the examination of the various samples of Foods and Drugs submitted to me by your Inspector, Mr. H. C. Cass, during the year ended 31st December, 1931, under the Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The number of articles submitted consisted of 237 Foods and 16 Drugs, as under, namely:—

FOODS:

Milk	44	Bottled Fruit	2
Cream	11	Ground Ginger	4
Condensed Milk	14	Ground Almonds	2
Butter	25	Bread	6
Cheese	12	Flour	8
Lard	9	Oatmeal	5
Margarine	5	Barley	1
Tea	5	Rice	1
Coffee	10	Arrowroot	3
Cocoa	10	Pepper	11
Sugar	8	Tinned & Potted Meat	7
Chocolate	3	Sausage	8
Honey	4	Spirits	8
Treacle	3	Baking Powder	1
Jam	5	Yeast	1

DRUGS:

Castor Oil	2	Citrate of Magnesia ...	2
Cream of Tartar	3	Tincture of Rhubarb...	2

And one each of Olive Oil, Almond Oil, Glycerine, Linseed Meal, Tincture of Camphor, Aloes and Cream of Tartar (Potassii Tartras Acidus).

All the samples of milk were formally and the remainder informally taken.

The samples of milk, with five exceptions, were found to be genuine, clean, free from preservatives, and of good average quality. The five exceptions were deficient in fat, amounting to 12.0 per cent., 10.3 per cent., 5.3 per cent., 4.0 per cent., and 47.0 per cent. respectively.

No preservatives were found in the samples of cream, butter or margarine, nor in the samples of sausage did the amount of sulphurous acid exceed the permitted limit.

The samples of condensed milk were found to be of standard quality, and in each case correctly labelled as required by the regulations.

The samples of spirits varied in strength from a dilution of 29 deg. to 34 deg. under proof—the legal limit of dilution being 35 deg. under proof.

The 16 samples of drugs were found to be genuine, or in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

The remainder of the samples were of the standard qualities usually found on sale, and need no special comment thereon.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

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

Borough Analyst.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 483 cases of notifiable infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) have been notified by medical practitioners. This is the smallest number of notifications received in one year since 1920. Reference to individual diseases is made under separate heads.

Zymotic Disease Deaths.—There were 14 deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases—Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhœa, and Fever (Typhoid, Enteric, and Typhus), returning a death rate of 0.25 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 0.26 per 1,000 for 1930.

Smallpox.—No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year. Since February, 1930, the Borough has been free from this disease.

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:—

	Totals 1925	Totals 1926	Totals 1927	Totals 1928	Totals 1929	Totals 1930	Totals 1931
Births (during previous year)	804	852	906	862	874	874	864
Vaccinated	127	200	206	205	112	139	148
Insusceptible of Vaccination ...	1	5	2	3	3	3	—
Conscientious Objection Certificates	453	504	563	507	589	598	566
Dead, Unvaccinated...	44	54	62	59	58	52	53
Postponed by Medical Certificate	22	22	18	18	15	8	11
Removal to districts known.....	18	20	22	34	36	24	26
Removal to districts unknown.....	25	23	10	13	13	12	14
Unaccounted for	114	24	23	23	48	38	46

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the previous six years:—

	Year ending December 31st.						
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Number of Births ...	804...	852 ...	906...	862 ...	874 ...	874...	864
Vaccinated	15.79...	23.47 ...	22.73...	23.78 ...	12.8 ...	15.9...	17.1
Con. objection Certs.	56.34...	59.15 ...	62.14...	58.82 ...	67.4 ...	68.4...	65.5
Unaccounted for ...	14.17...	2.82 ...	2.53...	2.66 ...	3.2 ...	4.3...	5.3

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 notified was 20—the lowest number in any one year since 1912. All the cases except three were removed to hospital, and no deaths occurred.

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.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total.
Cases	5	6	3	2	4	20
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed to hospital	5	6	2	2	2	17

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases notified was 56, the lowest yearly total since 1919. Fifty-one cases were removed to hospital, where two died.

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

Original Case.			Date Second Case Notified.
Date of Notification	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	
(a) Dec. 9th, 1930.	Dec. 9th, 1930.	Feb. 4th, 1931.	Feb. 26th, 1931.
(b) Jan. 15th, 1931.	Jan. 15th, 1931.	Feb. 21st, 1931.	Mar. 1st, 1931.
(c) Feb. 2nd, 1931.	Feb. 2nd, 1931.	Feb. 28th, 1931.	Mar. 13th, 1931.
(d) Jan. 17th, 1931.	Jan. 17th, 1931.	Mar. 18th, 1931.	Mar. 25th, 1931.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total
Cases	11	6	6	19	14	56
Deaths	1	—	—	1	—	2
Removed to hospital	11	6	6	17	11	51

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case was notified during the year, as compared with three in 1930 and three in 1929. The two deaths from this disease during 1931 were cases notified in previous years.

Chicken-Pox.—There was a substantial decrease in the incidence of this disease during 1931, when 252 cases were notified as compared with 547 in 1930 and 402 in 1929.

A large number of the cases notified were visited by the Medical Officer of Health or Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Pneumonia.—The number of cases of Pneumonia notified during the year was 113, as compared with 122 in 1930. Of the 113 cases notified, 23 proved fatal.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Four cases of Puerperal Fever (two of which died) and four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia (one proving fatal) were notified. Of the nine cases, seven were notified from Institutions, two being residents of districts outside the Borough. Three cases—two of Puerperal Pyrexia and one of Puerperal Fever—were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment and recovered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Six notifications were received during 1931. Further reference to this disease is made on page 63.

Bacteriological Examinations.

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

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria... ..	6	48	1	55
Blood for Typhoid Fever	—	11	—	11
Smears for Malaria	—	1	—	1
Sputum for Tuberculosis... ..	39	124	—	163
Spinal Fluid for Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	—	1

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