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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1932.

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.

1933.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1932.

Chairman - Councillor STEEN.

Deputy-Chairman - Alderman JOHNSON, resigned 3rd March,
1932.

Councillor HARTLEY, elected 16th May,
1932.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Alderman J. L. LORD),

Councillor (Miss) FLETCHER

Alderman BATTERSBY,

„ HEAP,

„ BRADLEY,

„ HEATON,

„ LEES,

„ HILL,

„ SMITH,

„ HOYLE,

„ TURNER,

„ PICKLES,

„ WILKINSON,

Councillor BRADDOCK,

„ WHITEHEAD, J.,

„ COLLEN,

„ 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 :*

REGINALD CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS, M.B., D.P.H.

*District Inspector of Moorside, East, and part of Redvales Wards,
Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector under Explosives
Act and Petroleum Acts, 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, 1933.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 21st Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

I have to report that the general death rate shows a decrease of 1.03 per 1,000 as compared with the rate of 14.50 per 1,000 for 1931. The birth rate of 12.74 shows an increase of 0.74 per 1,000 over the rate for 1931.

The infant mortality rate unfortunately shows a considerable increase, being 85 per 1,000 births, compared with 71 per 1,000 during 1931.

The maternal death rate shows a welcome decrease, being 2.5 per 1,000 births compared with 5.6 per 1,000 in 1931. In other words, whilst one maternal death occurred for every 177 births in 1931, the corresponding rate for 1932 was one maternal death for every 387 births.

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was the low one of 0.63 per 1,000 of the population.

It is with extreme regret that I have to record the death, which took place on May 5th, 1933, of Dr. I. W. Johnson, who was Chairman of the Health Committee from November, 1922, to October, 1931, and Deputy-Chairman from the latter date until his resignation in March, 1932.

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, 1932.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	5,925
Resident Population (Registrar-General's estimate) 1932...	57,160
Number of Inhabited Houses, end of 1932	16,735
Rateable Value	£325,971
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,299

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

	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births	Legitimate... 674 ...	335 ...	339	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resi- dent popula- tion, 12.74.
	Illegitimate.. 54 ...	25 ...	29	
	Total	728 ...	360 ...	
			368	

Still Births, 46. Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still), 59.

Deaths. Total 770—male 369, female 401. Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.47.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, 32.0.

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total births.
Puerperal Sepsis	0	—
Other Puerperal causes	2	2.58
Total	2	2.58

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	85
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..	83
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births... ..	129
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
„ from Whooping Cough (all ages)	4
„ from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	7
„ from all forms of Tuberculosis	36

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1932 is 57,160. This figure has been used for the calculation of the various birth and death rates.

The population at the 1931 Census was returned as 56,182 (males 26,150, females 30,032).

Births.—The number of births during the year was 728, returning a birth rate of 12.74 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is slightly higher than last year's record low rate, and is the third lowest rate on record. The illegitimate births numbered 54, being 7.5 per cent. of the total births.

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1932 was 15.3 per 1,000.

Still Births.—Forty-six still births (27 males and 19 females) were registered, being at the rate of 59 per 1,000 of the total births.

Deaths.—During the year 984 deaths have been registered in the Borough. Of these deaths 260 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 724, to which must be added 46 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of Bury deaths is thus brought to 770, which is less by 46 than the previous year. The death rate is 13.47 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 14.50 per 1,000 in the previous year. The rate for all England and Wales was 12.0 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality.—The Infant Mortality Rate for the year 1932 is 85 per 1,000 births, and shows an increase of 14 compared with the corresponding rate for 1931, which was, however, the second lowest rate yet recorded. On reference to the table on page 12 it will be seen that 29 deaths (or 46.7 per cent.) occurred during the first week after birth.

The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 65 per 1,000 births, and for the great towns of England and Wales 69 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-three 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
1932	62	85

Infantile Mortality in Various Wards.

	Infant Deaths.	Births.	Deaths per 1000 Births.
Moorside Ward	16	163	98
East Ward	10	135	74
Church Ward	9	78	115
Redvales Ward... ..	13	143	91
Elton Ward	14	209	67
Whole Borough	62	728	85

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

Uncertified Deaths.—Thirty-seven deaths were the subject of a coroner's enquiry, and 14 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.

Heart Disease was the chief cause of death, there being 146 deaths, or 18.9 per cent. of the total deaths classified under this heading. Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding Phthisis) accounted for 111 deaths, which is 14.4 per cent. of the total, a decrease of 6.3 per cent. on the corresponding figure for 1931. Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) was responsible for 36 deaths—4.6 per cent. of the total as compared with 6.1 per cent. last year. The deaths from infectious diseases (including Influenza) numbered 21 or 2.7 per cent. of the total deaths. There is a decrease in the number of deaths from violence—25 as compared with last year's high figure of 39. Deaths from other circulatory diseases (chiefly arterio-sclerosis) numbered 114—14.8 per cent. of the total, whilst 45 deaths were classified as due to other defined causes.

Cancer.—Ninety-three deaths (12.1 per cent. of the total deaths) were registered as due to some form of malignant disease. The mortality rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.63, as compared with a rate of 1.58 in 1931. The number of deaths from Cancer and mortality rates for the past ten years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1923	85	1.48
1924	98	1.72
1925	91	1.60
1926	68	1.20
1927	77	1.35
1928	85	1.49
1929	97	1.71

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1930	82	1.44
1931	89	1.58
1932	93	1.63

Average rate per 1,000 of the population for the 10 years, 1.52.

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

Cancer Deaths, 1932.

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	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	2	..	..	1	8	8
Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach and Liver	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	3	7	4	4	4	18	19
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	..	..	3	1	..	1	5	4	2	5	2	1	12	15
Female Genital Organs	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	12
Breast	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	7
Other Organs	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	7	9
Totals	..	..	6	2	4	7	16	14	12	15	7	10	45	48

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1932.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes (Certified)	756	60	11	4	19	18	65	227	352	478
Uncertified ..	14	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	14	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	5
Encephalitis Lethargica..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respirat'ry System	26	..	..	..	2	5	13	6	..	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	10	1	1	..	1	1	4	2	..	8
Syphilis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	93	..	..	..	..	..	7	41	45	46
Diabetes	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage.....	43	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	26	17
Heart Disease	146	..	..	..	2	2	14	46	82	82
Aneurysm	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Other circulatory Diseases	114	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	93	109
Bronchitis	41	4	..	1	..	..	2	12	22	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	62	13	3	1	2	2	3	19	19	33
Other Respir'tory Diseases	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	3
Peptic Ulcer	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 yrs)	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Appendicitis	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	10
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
Other Diseases of Liver, etc	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Other Digestive Diseases..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	13
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	28	..	..	..	1	2	3	14	8	11
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Puerperal Causes....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	36	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	24
Senility	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	4
Suicides	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	6
Other Deaths from Viol'nce	25	..	1	2	2	3	..	8	9	39
Other Defined Causes	45	1	1	..	4	3	4	18	14	29
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	770	62	11	4	19	18	66	231	359	478

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1932 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District.	Transfer- able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.		
		Number.	Rate						Number.	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	
1926	56840	816	14.30	839	14.80	172	62	62	76	729	12.82
1927	56770	779	13.68	1036	18.25	226	50	62	79	810	14.27
1928	56910	744	13.02	938	16.48	187	40	67	90	791	13.90
1929	56830	776	13.59	1117	19.65	245	60	61	79	932	16.40
1930	56880	735	12.87	952	16.75	245	55	51	69	762	13.41
1931	56260	679	12.00	948	16.85	170	38	48	71	816	14.50
1932	57160	728	12.74	984	17.49	260	46	62	85	770	13.47

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 5925.
 Total population at all ages 56,182 } At Census
 Total families or separate occupiers 15,402 } of 1931.
 Average number of persons per house 3.71 }

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 1932 was 36, of which 26 were resident in the Borough. Seven 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 46. 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.

Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

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.

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 ...	784	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).

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—One Maternity Home and one Joint Maternity Home and Nursing Home are registered in the Borough under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. During the year the registraion of one Maternity Home was cancelled owing to the Home being closed. 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 Jericho Institution of the late Board of Guardians has not been transferred to the Public Health Committee. It is administered by the Public Assistance Committee of the Lancashire County Council. Accommodation is available for the sick inhabitants of the area, as before.

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		" " "
Tuberculosis Clinics :		
Tuberculosis Dispensary, The Wylde	Tuesday and Thursday, 10-0 a.m. to 11 a.m., Wednesday, 6-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. when necessary.	Health Committee of Local Authority
Venereal Disease Clinic :		
The Wylde	Females : Tuesday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Males : Friday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m.	" " "
	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 16,735 houses in the Borough, 16,237 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					
Bacteriological:—	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Number of Colonies on Gelatine in 3 days at 20° c.	306,000	629	82	6,250	9,200	132
Bacillus Coli Communis...	Found in 1 c.c.	Found in 10 c.c.	Found in 10 c.c.	Found in 1 c.c.	Found in 100 c.c.	Found in 100 c.c.
	Not found in 0.1 c.c.	Not found in 1 c.c.	Not found in 1 c.c.	Not found in 0.1 c.c.	Not found in 10 c.c.	Not found in 10 c.c.
Chemical (in parts per 100,000)						
Colour	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yel. Green	Yel. Green
Turbidity	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace	Trace	Nil
Smell	Indistinct	Indistinct	Indistinct	Indistinct	Indistinct	Indistinct
Oxygen absorbed at 27° in 4 hours...	0.141	0.065	0.057	0.115	0.080	0.091
Free & Saline Ammonia	0.0048	0.0004	0.0004	0.0008	0.0012	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia...	0.0182	0.0120	0.0118	0.0172	0.0132	0.0096
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates) ...	0.085	0.045	0.035	0.045	0.040	0.040
Chlorides as Chlorine ...	1.05	1.15	1.1	0.95	1.05	1.0
Hardness Total...	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.3
„ Temporary ...	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
„ Permanent ...	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1

REMARKS:—Sample 1. B. coli count and total counts are high.
 „ 2. None.
 „ 3. These results are quite satisfactory.
 „ 4. B. coli counts and total counts are high.
 „ 5. The total count is high but as there is no evidence of gross pollution with excretal matter, the results may be considered satisfactory.
 „ 6. These results are entirely satisfactory.

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 to the Main Outfall Sewage Works situate at Blackford Bridge. The total volume of sewage treated was 1,422,042,400 gallons, being an average of 3,879,897 gallons per day.

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 588,647 gallons per day, and the other has dealt with 977,808 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 is coupled up to the Bury sewers, and the whole of the Tottington sewage is 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 research work is being continued on thermophilic lines, that is, at artificial temperatures, and a large scale plant is being constructed for purposes of further investigation.

The effluent is under the jurisdiction of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, whose inspectors frequently visit the works.

During the past year seven samples of the effluent have been taken, five of which have been classed satisfactory and two unsatisfactory.

Closet Accommodation.—The following table gives the number of closet conversions carried out in 1932 and preceding years. The table on page 23 shows the number of closets of each type at the end of 1932.

There are no closets on the conservancy system remaining in populous and closely built districts, and where this type of closet does still exist it is mainly in outlying districts. In such cases conversions will be carried out when sewers, and in some instances sufficient water supplies, become available.

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

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Privy closets cleared away	—	—	5	27	40	16	3	16	4	2
Pail closets cleared away... ..	—	—	—	—	—	25	2	6	—	—
Privy closets converted to fresh-water closets	166	157	194	1477	1883	488	42	3	—	25
Pail closets converted to fresh-water closets	6	15	15	91	41	134	15	6	8	2
Additional fresh-water closets provided	38	51	44	89	47	59	63	66	36	36
Waste-water closets replaced by fresh-water closets	6	27	22	18	47	55	49	36	32	27
„ „ cleared away... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Trough „ replaced by fresh-water closets	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—
Total number of fresh-water closets fixed in connection with old property	216	250	275	1677	1518	736	173	111	76	90
Privy middens altered and converted to dry ashpits ...	67	59	48	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ ashbins ...	26	26	66	818	797	273	28	5	—	13
Dry ashpits „ „ ashbins ...	6	11	9	69	37	110	24	28	20	19
Number of ashbins provided (galvanised iron) fixed ...	11	15	0	18	3	1	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ portable	64	54	146	1780	1725	764	126	108	55	73
Number of cesspools cleared out	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—

Table showing the Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough in 1932.

	Moorside.	East.	Redvales.	Church.	Elton.	Totals.
Number of Dwelling-houses	4050	3483	3540	1367	4295	16735
„ „ Factories	30	64	44	41	54	233
„ „ Workshops and Lock-up Shops	44	81	60	219	64	468
„ „ Public Institutions and Places	30	25	27	34	14	130
„ „ Water Closets... ..	3552	3148	3383	1672	3870	15625
„ „ Waste Water Closets... ..	858	588	751	148	525	2870
„ „ Privy Closets	97	29	47	5	170	348
„ „ Pail Closets.	19	15	50	12	104	200
„ „ Tank Closets	—	—	2	—	2	4
„ „ Dry Ashpits	855	567	477	209	372	2480
„ „ Ashbins	2100	2104	2215	960	3371	10750

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	14
„ Letters in lieu of Notices	281
„ Verbal Notices	151
„ Letters sent other than Notices	183

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 1932, while the ensuing table shows the number of Notices served during each of the years from 1927 to 1932. Of the 446 notices served during 1932, all except 4 were informal notices. Of the four legal notices, three were served on the owners of factories in respect of the issuing of black smoke from their chimneys. The remaining notice was served in respect of two houses with defective eave gutters and has been complied with.

Summary of Visits of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Infectious and contagious diseases	209
Common lodging-houses	470
Houses-let-in-lodgings	514
Factories and Workshops	156
Workplaces and Shops	111
Public Buildings	19
Caravans	7

Re Premises to cleanse	128
„ „ repair	650
„ Houses damp	30
„ „ overcrowded	13
„ „ insufficient water supply	67
„ „ defective water pipes and fittings	38
„ „ „ gas pipes and fittings	7
„ Flooded cellars	23
„ Defective rain-water spouts and eaves-gutters...	172
„ Drains choked, dilapidated, and untrapped ...	628
„ Testing drains and fittings	6
„ Defective waste pipes	11
„ Water closets	584
„ Privy middens and pail closets	259
„ Ashpits and ashbins	378
„ Manure	18
„ Accumulation of refuse	147
„ Animals kept as to be a nuisance	14
„ Defective and foul yard pavements	10
„ Defective walls and doors	26
„ Defective cellar areas	6
„ Defective chimney flues	33
„ Premises infested by vermin... ..	40
„ Effluvium nuisance	26
„ Foul water course	5
„ Housing Act	1857
„ Poisons and Pharmacy Acts	4
„ Petroleum Acts (petrol stores, &c.)	271
„ Explosives Acts	65
„ Breach of Byelaws	9
„ Work in progress	21
„ Appointments and nuisances of a general character	920

TABLE OF NUISANCES.

Type of Nuisance dealt with.	1927.					1928.					1929.					1930.					1931.					1932.					
	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	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Damp walls, built without dampproof course or defective.	16	16	16	16	16	36	42	43	43	43	32	39	38	38	38	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Damp, due to defective roofs.....	10	11	10	1	1	19	19	19	19	19	16	16	14	1	1	13	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Damp, due to defective eaves gutters and spouts	16	16	16	1	1	10	11	10	1	1	91	126	127	127	127	83	102	102	102	102	80	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
Premises to cleanse.....	48	57	57	2	2	86	71	70	70	70	1	12	16	16	16	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
" " to repair.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	12	16	16	16	16	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
" overcrowded.....	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	19	20	20	20	20	15	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Defective gas pipes or fittings in houses.....	7	7	7	7	7	10	10	10	10	10	19	20	20	20	20	15	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Insufficient water supplies.....	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Defective chimney flues in houses.....	14	15	14	1	1	25	28	30	30	30	20	24	25	25	25	19	20	21	21	21	15	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
" fittings.....	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Animals kept as to be a nuisance.....	20	20	16	3	4	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	21	22	22	22	22	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Accumulation of refuse.....	6	6	6	2	2	10	10	10	10	10	6	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Defective yard surface.....	6	6	6	21	21	4	4	4	4	4	6	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Foul.....	9	9	9	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	18	22	22	22	22	8	8	8	8	8	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Dangerous places, cellar areas, fences, &c.....	45	45	45	4	4	37	37	37	37	37	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Choked street grids.....	3	4	4	2	2	10	15	14	14	14	2	2	2	2	2	6	11	11	11	11	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
" cellar drains.....	14	14	67	2	2	32	43	51	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	42	45	45	45	45	2	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
" passage drains.....	45	45	64	2	2	33	36	50	50	50	3	3	3	3	3	27	30	30	30	30	2	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	
" yard drains.....	25	36	57	3	3	20	23	29	29	29	1	1	1	1	1	25	30	30	30	30	1	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
" water closet drains.....	27	30	37	3	3	24	28	26	26	26	1	1	1	1	1	28	30	31	31	31	1	28	30	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	
" waste water closet drains.....	25	32	31	1	1	25	30	47	47	47	3	5	5	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
" rainwater spout drains.....	30	32	31	1	1	25	30	47	47	47	3	5	5	5	5	12	12	12	12	12	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Defective drains.....	2	2	2	9	9	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Insufficient drains.....	11	21	22	2	2	12	12	12	12	12	9	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Drains inside premises.....	6	6	6	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	22	23	23	23	23	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Insanitary traps connected to drains.....	43	50	42	4	4	43	47	43	43	43	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	27	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	
Defective waste pipes.....	31	35	35	3	3	38	39	39	39	39	43	49	49	49	49	51	51	51	51	51	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	
" fittings, sinks and basins.....	9	10	19	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
" rainwater spouts.....	32	37	30	7	7	32	36	36	36	36	41	41	41	41	41	22	22	22	22	22	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Premises without spouts or gutters.....	16	30	18	44	44	26	38	38	38	38	71	108	108	108	108	18	25	25	25	25	26	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Premises with an insufficient closet accommodation.....	14	16	16	16	16	27	30	30	30	30	51	51	51	51	51	24	25	25	25	25	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Closets structurally defective.....	5	5	5	5	5	20	29	29	29	29	81	81	81	81	81	25	31	31	31	31	35	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	
Closets dirty and foul approaches.....	12	21	16	1	1	11	12	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	15	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Water closet cisterns out of order.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	22	25	25	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" water pipe burst.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	11	17	17	17	17	5	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" without a water supply.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	22	25	25	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
" defective pedestal.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" defective flush pipes.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" defective soil pipes.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" defective vent pipes.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" insanitary urinals.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" insufficiently lighted and ventilated.....	34	36	34	2	2	30	32	32	32	32	29	33	33	33	33	28	28	28	28	28	24	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Waste water closet tippers out of order.....	8	16	17	1	1	22	39	45	45	45	10	12	11	11	11	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Insanitary Water Closets.....	18	39	20	48	48	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Offensive privy closets and middens.....	10	26	26	26	26	20	47	54	54	54	2	2	2	2	2	18	40	42	42	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Defective pail closets.....	19	60	59	1	1	34	91	99	99	99	3	3	3	3	3	18	24	24	24	24	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Defective ashbins.....	12	17	37	3	3	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	10	10	10	10	10	34	36	36	36	36						

Smoke Abatement.—The limit of black smoke allowed in the Borough is two minutes per half-hour. During the year 200 smoke observations of the mill chimneys situated within the Borough have been taken, each being of 30 minutes' duration. The aggregate amount of black smoke evolved was 220 minutes, which is equal to an average of 1 minute 9 seconds for each observation. The time limit (2 minutes in 30) permitted by the Council has been exceeded in 3 instances by 3 firms, this being equal to 1.5 per cent. of the total observations taken, the aggregate amount of black smoke emitted by these firms being $31\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. The average amount of black smoke emitted by the chimneys under the limit was equal to one minute, 4 seconds. Twenty-nine 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 three observations exceeding the limit :—

Firm.	Black Smoke mins.	Moderate Smoke mins.	No Smoke mins.	Action taken by Owners.
O.B.M. Co.	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	8	Abated.
C.W.S. Ltd.	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	Abated.
A. & P. Ltd.	15	15	0	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.
J.C. Ltd.	New boiler.
R.P.M. Ltd.	Patent Stokers.
P.M. Co. Ltd.	Super Heat Furnace.

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.—Eighty-one 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. Under the Act one store licence for mixed explosives was also granted.

Petroleum Acts.—Under these Acts two licences have been granted for the storage of benzine and benzoline, one for naphtha, one hundred and fifteen 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 106 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 16 cases the carbide is used for the generation of acetylene gas for welding and three for sale for lighting purposes.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There are no premises in the Borough on which rag flack 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).....	66	7	5
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	90	1	4
Workplaces (other than Outwork'rs' Premises).....	111	9	2
Total	267	17	11

No Occupiers were prosecuted.

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	..	..
Want of Ventilation	1	1	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances	18	18	..	..
Sanitary accommodation {	Insufficient	3	3	..
	Unsuitable or defective	8	8	..
	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	31	31	..	..

HOUSING.

General Observations.—The yearly totals given below show the number of houses built within the Borough during the past 12 years:—

1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619
											2976
Total											

Of these 2,976 houses 1,222 were built by private enterprise and 1,754 by the Local Authority, 2,370 houses being subsidised (private builders, 722; Local Authority, 1,648). At the close of the year there remained 44 houses in course of erection to complete the Huntley Brook Housing Scheme. These were finished early in 1933, and the number of houses built by the Corporation is now 1,956 (one estate was built prior to 1914). They are distributed in the following wards:—Moorside, 312. East, 540. Redvales, 440. Elton, 664. Included in the Moorside total of 312 are 20 houses built for sale.

Housing Standards.—The standard of houses accepted by the Local Authority for over 60 years, viz., that of houses built in terraces, each house self-contained with a separate backyard, w.c., &c., and a superficial area of 150 square feet at the rear of the building, abutting upon a well-paved back street, has been departed from by the erection of flats of one, two and three bedrooms. The flats of the one bedroom type are for old-age pensioners. These are much appreciated, and there is a demand for more, as a number of four-roomed houses in the area are at present occupied by one or two elderly persons.

Housing Act, 1930.—In the five years' programme submitted in 1930 under the Act provision was made for 700 houses to be allocated to tenants displaced under schemes of housing improvement, viz., 250 in the first year, 150 in the second year, and 100 in the third, fourth and fifth years respectively. Owing, however, to the cessation of building and rearrangement of the Government schemes the programme cannot be carried out. At the close of the year 1932 the number of houses demolished under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, was 177, displacing 615 persons. The number of back-to-back houses made into through houses was 192.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

- (a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) :
 - (i) By the Local Authority 505
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities *nil*
 - (iii) By other bodies and persons 114
- (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 505
 - (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) 732
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... 1857
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925) 184
- (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose.. 650

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 58 |
| (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 | 126 |

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 | 121 |
|--|-----|

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.. | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) by owners | 1 |
| (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 | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) by owners | 1 |
| (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 | 27 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 129 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 19 | 27 |

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 | <i>nil</i> |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | <i>nil</i> |

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

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

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

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative | <i>nil</i> |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | <i>nil</i> |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative... | <i>nil</i> |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 13 |

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 improvement on many farms, particularly in regard to the grooming of cows and ventilation of shippens.

There are 132 persons registered to sell milk by retail and 48 persons registered as producers or wholesalers.

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

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	...	1/10 c.c.	1,130
3	"	" " " "	...	1/10 c.c.	69,000
4	"	" " " "	...	1/100 c.c.	670,000
5	"	" " " "	...	1/10 c.c.	5,950
6	"	" " " "	...	5 c.c.	1,520
7	"	" " " "	...	1/10 c.c.	11,180
8	"	" " " "	...	1/10 c.c.	5,893
9	"	" " " "	...	1/100 c.c.	78,027
	"	" " " "	...	1/10 c.c.	83,800

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	Ordinary Mixed	Morning's milk collected at farm	Negative
2	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Positive
3	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Negative
4	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
5	Unmixed	Control sample taken at farm	Positive
6	Ordinary Mixed	Morning's milk collected at farm	Negative
7	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
8	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
9	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
10	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
11	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
12	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
13	"	Collected at farm " " " " " " " " " " " "	Positive
14	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Negative
15	Unmixed	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
16	Ordinary Mixed	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
17	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
18	Unmixed	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
19	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Positive
20	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Negative
21	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
22	Ordinary Mixed	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Positive
23	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Negative
24	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Positive
25	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Negative
26	Unmixed	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
27	Ordinary Mixed	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
28	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
29	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
30	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
31	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
32	Unmixed	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
33	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"

In cases where the result of examination was positive action was taken under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

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 107 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.

Registration for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream in the Borough is compulsory under the Bury Corporation Act, 1932. Stricter supervision of such premises will now be possible.

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.
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
1932	3494	22313	5186	478	31471

During the year 604 carcasses required special examination, of which number 136 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree as set out in table appended.

Bulls were affected in a more or less degree to the extent of 1.09%				
Oxen	„	„	„	0.25%
Cows	„	„	„	16.0%
Heifers	„	„	„	0.5%
Pigs	„	„	„	2.81%

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

Beef, 0.40%. Pork, 0.49%.

It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcasses and organs of 1 beast, 19 sheep, 9 pigs, and 2 calves.

On two 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 carcase being sold for food. In the other case the carcase was surrendered and destroyed.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough was 31,471. The amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption was 21,447 lbs., this being destroyed at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, under the supervision of the Cleansing Superintendent.

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

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No cases were reported in the Borough.

Anthrax.

No cases were reported in the Borough.

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Four 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 £8 10s. 0d. The sum realised by salvage amounted to £1 18s. 3d.

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, 1933.

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

Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my Annual Report upon the samples supplied to me by your Inspector, for the year ended 31st December, 1932, under the "Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928."

The number of samples examined consisted of 225 articles, of which 205 were Foods and 20 Drugs, namely :—

Milk	18	Bread	11
Cream	12	Flour	1
Butter	29	Oatmeal	5
Cheese	11	Cornflour	2
Lard	10	Rice	2
Condensed Milk	13	Sugar	4
Margarine	3	Treacle	3
Tea	9	Jams	5
Coffee	12	Honey	4
Cocoa	10	Ginger	2
Chocolate	7	Almonds	1
Sausage	4	Beer	1
Potted Meat	6	Spirits	4
Pepper	12	Yeast	1
Baking Powder	3		

The 20 samples of Drugs consisted of Castor Oil 3, Gregory's Powder 2, Aloes 2, Magnesia Citrate 2, and one each of Linseed Meal, Cream of Tartar, Tincture of Camphor, Rhubarb and Quinine, Olive Oil, Oil of Eucalyptus, Almond Oil, Zinc Ointment, Glycerine, and Ipecacuanha Wine.

With the exception of the samples of Milk, all these articles were informally taken.

The samples of Milk submitted numbered only 18, and they were found to be "genuine, clean, and free from preservatives," and were of fair average quality.

The samples of Condensed Milk were found to be of standard quality, and in every case the containers were correctly labelled as required by the regulations.

The samples of Cream and Butter were free from preservatives, and no objectionable preservatives were found in the Potted Meats and Sausage.

Of the four samples of Spirits examined, two were found to be adulterated by an excess of water. There was a sample of Rum standing at 40 deg. under proof, and a sample of Irish Whisky 37 deg. under proof, or 5 deg. and 2 deg. respectively in excess of the legal limit of dilution—namely, 35 deg. under proof.

All the other samples were found to be genuine, and fairly represented the ordinary articles of trade, and required no comment.

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

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON,

Borough Analyst.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 539 cases of notifiable infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) have been notified by medical practitioners. This is 56 more than were notified in the previous year, but, with that year's exception, it is the smallest number of notifications received in one year since 1921. Of the notifications received, 64 per cent. were in reference to Chicken-Pox. 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 0.24 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 0.25 per 1,000 for 1931.

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 1926	Totals 1927	Totals 1928	Totals 1929	Totals 1930	Totals 1931	Total 1932
Births (during previous year)	852	906	862	874	874	864	838
Vaccinated	200	206	205	112	139	148	138
Insusceptible of Vaccination ...	5	2	3	3	3	—	2
Conscientious Objection Certificates	504	563	507	589	598	566	561
Dead, Unvaccinated...	54	62	59	58	52	53	50
Postponed by Medical Certificate	22	18	18	15	8	11	12
Removal to districts known.....	20	22	34	36	24	26	29
Removal to districts unknown.....	23	10	13	13	12	14	17
Unaccounted for	24	23	23	48	38	46	29

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

	Year ending December 31st.						
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number of Births ...	852 ...	906...	862 ...	874 ...	874...	864 ...	838
Vaccinated	23.47 ...	22.73...	23.78 ...	12.8 ...	15.9...	17.1 ...	16.5
Con. objection Certs.	59.15 ...	62.14...	58.82 ...	67.4	68.4...	65.5 ...	66.9
Unaccounted for ...	2.82 ...	2.53...	2.66 ...	3.2 ...	4.3...	5.3 ...	3.5

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 31. All the cases, with one exception, were removed to hospital, where all recovered. One Bury child, however, died from Diphtheria in an outside institution.

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	2	13	3	10	3	31
Deaths	—	—	1	—	—	1
Removed to hospital	2	12	3	10	3	30

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases notified was 42, the lowest yearly total since 1919. Thirty-four cases were removed to hospital, and there were no deaths.

No instances in which a second case of Scarlet Fever occurred in a house after the return home from hospital of a previous case were recorded during the year.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total
Cases	3	7	4	16	12	42
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed to hospital	2	7	3	12	10	34

Chicken-Pox.—347 notifications were received as compared with 252 in the previous year.

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 77, as compared with 113 in 1931. Of the 77 cases notified, 21 proved fatal.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Five cases of Puerperal Fever and five cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Of the ten cases, four were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment. There were no deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Ten notifications were received during 1932. Further reference to this disease is made on page 64.

Other Diseases.—No cases of Encephalitis Lethargica, Enteric Fever, or Cerebro Spinal Fever were notified during the year. One case suspected to be Cerebro-Spinal Fever was removed to Hospital and kept under observation, but the diagnosis was not established.

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... ..	13	243	6	262
Blood for Typhoid Fever	—	19	—	19
Fæces for Typhoid Fever	—	2	—	2
Urine for Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	1
Sputum for Tuberculosis... ..	24	121	—	145

Disinfection.

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

93 rooms in 93 houses were disinfected with the fumes of formaldehyde, and the walls of 186 rooms in 93 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 36 rooms in 36 houses have been fumigated and the walls of 152 rooms in 36 houses sprayed. 16 rooms in eight houses have also been disinfected after Cancer deaths.

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

Five parcels of infected clothing and 78 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 B.—Total Deaths from Infectious Diseases (notifiable and not notifiable) during the year 1932.

Disease.	Deaths at All Ages.	Deaths at Age Periods:—											
		Under 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza.....	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Erythral Fever & Erythral Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia.....	62	13	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	19	19
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	83	15	6	...	1	...	3	1	1	2	5	23	26

Table C.—Showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1913 to 1932.

DISEASE.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Smallpox	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	6	2	..	..
Scarlet Fever....	296	250	156	112	85	50	27	76	138	185	139	132	177	121	160	90	121	102	56	4
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	66	59	51	48	165	114	115	74	49	46	56	50	69	66	81	94	167	46	20	3
Enteric Fever....	7	8	8	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	..
Continued Fever..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever..	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	28	36	48	29	18	16	28	25	20	22	28	20	29	28	31	25	24	30	26	2
†Chickenpox	..	..	..	223	103	138	97	190	237	181	189	331	359	367	270	309	402	547	252	34
Poliomyelitis	..	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.	4	15	15	22	21	6	11	12	14	17	6	8	13	9	11	7	11	7	6	1
‡Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	53	45	160	205	108	161	107	164	91	159	122	113	7
‡Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
‡Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	408	373	281	442	403	331	462	449	515	619	633	664	815	703	735	678	910	872	483	53

† 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 1932:—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES during 1932.				Deaths during 1932.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.	Male	Female.
0—1 year.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5 years.	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—
5—10 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
10—15 „	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	—
15—20 „	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
20—25 „	6	2	—	1	—	4	—	1
25—35 „	3	6	3	3	3	6	2	1
35—45 „	3	2	—	—	3	1	1	—
45—55 „	7	1	1	—	5	—	1	1
55—65 „	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	25	20	7	9	12	14	6	4

Death Rates:

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.45, and the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.63. Last year the rates were 0.76 per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 0.89 from all forms.

These rates for 1932 are the lowest on record, and the following table shows the gradual decline during the past thirty-two 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
1932	36	0·63

Deaths and Notification.—All the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis had been the subject of notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations. Of the ten deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, seven of the cases had previously been notified. In no cases was there 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, the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and other approved Institutions.

The number of patients treated at the various institutions, together with the patient days during 1932, are as follows:—

Institution.	No. of patients. (Undischarged at end of 1931 and admitted during 1932.)	No. of Patient days.
Aitken Sanatorium	44	6277
Bury Infirmary	10	830
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital	6	501
Papworth Village Settlement, near Cambridge	1	365
St. Gerard's Hospital, Coleshill, War- wickshire... ..	1	365
St. Annes Home, Bowdon	3	71
Manchester Royal Infirmary	2	25
Royal National Hospital for Consump- tion, Ventnor	1	70
Heath Charnock Pulmonary Hospital, Chorley	1	52
Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, Heswall	1	162
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	*7	†43

* 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. 145

(A.) Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1932.

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	18	8	1	3	2	4	2	4	20	12	3	7	42	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	3	12	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not competed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
C.—CASES written off the Dis- pensary Register as														
(a) Recovered	1	1	—	—	6	2	4	4	7	3	4	4	18	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	6	15	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispen- sary Register on Dec. 31st :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	82	63	6	6	24	33	22	20	106	96	28	26	256	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	274	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.....	10	(a) Personal.....	4
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the Scheme, and cases "lost sight of."	25	(b) Other	27
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	27	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations)	43
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	354	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1018
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December.....	59	10. Number of	
		(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	45
		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work..	—
		11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above	—
		12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st.	50

(B.) Number of Dispensaries for the Treatment of Tuberculosis

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.

The Council has no Institution of its own for the treatment of tuberculosis but retains beds for this purpose as follows :—

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases.		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total.
	Adults.	Children under 15	Adults.	Children under 15	
the Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe.....	20	—	—	—	20
ary Infirmary	—	—	1	1	2
aropshire Orthopædic Hospital	—	—	when required	when required	—
Manchester Royal Infirmary	—	—	when required	when required	—
the Manchester & Salford Hospital for Diseases of the Skin	—	—	when required	when required	—
Annes Home, Bowdon	—	when required	—	—	—

(D.) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1932.

		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	11	28	22	5	12
	Adult Females	4	12	6	2	8
	Children	2	13	13	—	2
	Total ...	17	53	41	7	22
Grand Total.....		17	53	41	7	22

Table III.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year 1932 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 an increase in new cases of 62, as compared with the previous year. The total number of out-patient attendances also shows an increase of 1,086. The number of out-patient attendances (6,605) includes 2,556 inter-clinic attendances of male patients for irrigation during the year, this being the first completed year during which inter-clinic irrigation of male patients has been carried out. The average yearly attendance for the last five years is 4,146, and the average yearly number of new cases for the same period is 197.

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 who are qualified to receive free supplies of Arsenobenzol compounds is four.

During the year pathological specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for examination as follows:—

	(a) For the Wasserman Test	(b) For Gonococcus
From the Venereal Diseases Clinic	464	382
„ medical practitioners in the Borough..	45	—
„ Bury Infirmary	110	—
„ Jericho Institution	10	—

VENEREAL DISEASES.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Bury during the year ended the 31st December, 1932.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation.....	130	54	..	..	69	13	17	4	216	71
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.....	3	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	11	2
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	36	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	6
„ Secondary	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
„ Latent in first year of infection ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ All later stages	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
„ Congenital	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
Soft Chancre	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gonorrhœa, first year of infection	..	..	..	..	96	10	..	..	96	10
„ later	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1
Conditions other than Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	13	28	13
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	..	..	..	3	..
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4.....	196	78	1	..	181	25	45	17	423	120
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	9	6	..	..	43	7	11	4	63	17
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from —										
Syphilis, Primary	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3
„ Secondary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ Latent in first year of infection ..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
„ All later stages	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
„ Congenital	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Soft Chancre	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gonorrhœa, first year of infection	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	12	4
„ Later	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	7	5	..	..	6	2	..	..	13	7
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres or to Institutions, or to care of private practitioners	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	160	56	..	..	117	11	34	13	311	80
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ..	196	78	1	..	181	25	45	17	423	120

RETURN relating to VENEREAL DISEASES—Continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Number of cases in the following stages of Syphilis included in Item 6 which had to complete one course of treatment,											
a) Primary	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latent in first year of Infection	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
All later stages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Number of attendances ;											
a) for individual attention of the Medical Officer.....	1730	1001	52	174	610	460	5	17	2397	1652	4049
b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	..	..	..	..	2556	..	..	..	2556	..	2556
Total attendances	1730	1001	52	174	3166	460	5	17	4953	1652	6605
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	
Number of cases of Congenital Syphilis in Item 3 above, classified according to age periods	1	2	2	..	2	3	2	..	7	5	
	Arsenobenzene Compounds.				Mercury.		Bismuth.				
a) Preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—											
Names of preparations.....	Neokharsivan, Stabilar-sen, Myosalvarsan.				..		Bisoxyl, Bismogenol.				
Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	739				..		807				
Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary or secondary Syphilis	211				..		46				

RETURN relating to VENEREAL DISEASES—Continued.

15. 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? If not, in what way are they modified?	All except complement fixation test and culture test.				
	Microscopical		Serum Tests.		
	For Spirochetes.	For Gonococci.	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	Gen
16. Pathological Work:—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre	..	..	..	..	
(2) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Centre sent for examination to an Approved Laboratory	157	389	791	..	

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

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Bury.	Lanc'sh're C.C.	Rochdale.	Bolton.	Manch'str	Total.
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from:—						
Syphilis	31	55	..	..	..	86
Soft Chancre.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Gonorrhœa	44	69	..	1	1	115
Conditions other than venereal.....	13	28	..	..	..	41
Total.....	88	153	..	1	1	243
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area.....	3261	3111	191	18	24	6605
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the Out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area ..	394	328	17	..	..	739

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternal Mortality.—There were two maternal deaths of Bury residents—one occurred at the Jericho Institution and the other at the patient's home. In the first case death was due to heart failure with mitral stenosis, and in the second case miscarriage after acute partum hæmorrhage was the cause of death.

The maternal death rate was 2.5 per 1,000 births. In 1931 the rate was 5.6 per 1,000 births, in 1930 it was 5.4 per 1,000 births, and in 1929 6.4 per 1,000 births. Investigation of maternal deaths is 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 887, or 95.6 per cent. of the total births registered within the Borough. 64 still births were notified. The number of births notified by midwives was 430, and by doctors, parents, and from institutions 457. These figures include 184 births in Bury Institutions transferable to other districts—cases in which non-resident mothers had entered the Institution for her confinement.

During the year a total of 12,152 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 the year 165 first visits and 326 re-visits of this kind were made.

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 447 infants under one year of age and 107 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 5,759, and of children from one to five years 4,018. The percentage of notified live births represented by the number of infants under one year of age who attended at the Centres for the first time was 63.6.

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 1932 the number of expectant mothers attending this Clinic was 47—the same number as in the previous year. The total number of attendances was 119, an increase of 6 on the previous year's attendances.

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/-

Particulars of the applications dealt with are given below. It will be seen that during 1932, as compared with the previous two years, many more applications were received. This is due entirely to the difficult times owing to trade depression met with by families with young children:—

	1932.	1931.	1930.
Number of applications for a supply of free milk received	204	125	114
Number of families to whom a supply of free milk was granted	189	113	101
Number of families to whom a supply of milk at half-cost was granted	0	0	1
Number of applications refused	15	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 1932, six patients were treated at the Institution, as compared with 10 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. 78 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 190.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Ten cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 births being 13.7, as compared with 8.8 per 1,000 births in 1931. The following table gives further particulars:—

Cases.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
		At Home.	At Hospital				
10	10	5	5	10	..	..	..

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 13 new and 11 old cases under the age of 5 years made 91 attendances at County Council's Orthopædic Clinic, Whitefield, where they were seen by the County Assistant Orthopædic Surgeon, for advice regarding 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 dealt with during 1932 was nine and the number of nursed-out children 13.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits and Attendances.	No.
First Visits to notified births	712
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	4462
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	6978
Visits to expectant mothers	165
Re-visits to expectant mothers	326
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	53
Re-visits during the summer diarrhœa season... ..	4061
Visits re infectious diseases :—	
Measles, Whooping Cough, &c.	761
Chicken-pox	340
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	7
Visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	64
Re-visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	1342
Visits to Midwives	78
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	263
Ante-Natal	27
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	57
,, Evening Clinics	6
Visits and enquiries re applications under milk assistance scheme	1290
Visits and enquiries re applications for extra nourishments under Tuberculosis Scheme	82
Visits re disinfection	34
Visits to Boarded-out and Nursed-out Children	79
Visits and enquiries re Medical and Hospital Fees	51
Visits for other causes	140
Total Visits... ..	21043
Total Attendance at Clinics	353

THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.

RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	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	1932
January..	2.13	5.39	2.22	4.26	2.86	5.65	1.59	4.87	4.95	2.98	6.22	3.47	3.63	3.79	5.35	5.02	7.37	4.76	4.62	3.74	3.37	5.85	5.31	13.07	2.44	5.81	6.50	5.62
February.	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	0.13
March ..	3.44	3.51	3.82	3.37	3.39	0.88	2.11	6.46	5.02	5.93	1.89	2.37	2.99	2.13	7.06	3.74	3.64	3.30	2.17	1.75	2.41	2.86	6.09	3.09	1.52	3.32	0.44	2.82
April	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	4.23
May	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	5.05
June	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	0.79
July	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	4.47
August ..	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	1.18
September	2.70	1.57	1.20	3.93	2.65	0.21	4.03	1.76	2.06	4.77	0.61	2.78	2.48	12.53	1.88	3.02	1.47	4.57	4.70	4.62	4.53	4.15	6.41	0.74	2.13	3.97	3.92	4.89
October...	3.54	7.08	4.09	1.83	5.68	3.58	3.74	5.50	2.01	2.74	1.95	8.52	9.17	4.39	2.76	1.66	2.83	0.62	6.34	5.60	5.35	4.23	4.63	5.95	7.04	6.49	2.59	8.60
November	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	3.46
December	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	2.36
Total..	34.13	44.41	42.99	39.56	45.52	43.86	39.36	52.21	38.80	45.87	42.62	43.15	42.37	55.34	41.34	50.31	38.85	45.09	57.64	47.01	44.41	45.60	50.72	58.44	47.32	50.47	54.42	43.60

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