

[Report 1934] / School Medical Officer of Health, Bury County Borough.

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

1934

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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1934.

Chairman - Councillor STEEN.

Deputy-Chairman - Councillor HARTLEY.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman T. EVANS),	Councillor (Miss) FLETCHER,
Alderman BATTERSBY,	„ HEATON,
„ BRADLEY,	„ HILL,
„ LEES,	„ HOYLE,
„ SMITH,	„ PARTINGTON,
„ TURNER,	„ PICKLES (Resigned February).
„ WILKINSON,	„ WHITEHEAD, J.,
Councillor ASHWORTH,	„ WHITEHEAD, O. L. W.
„ BRADDOCK,	„ WILCOCK.
„ CRAGG,	
„ CRAWSHAW,	
„ HALL (Elected March).	

*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, School Medical Officer, and
Chief Tuberculosis Officer :—*

January to April :

The late G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, and Chief Venereal Diseases Officer :—

May to December :

G. M. DAVIDSON LOBBAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, and Venereal Diseases Medical Officer :—

JOHN SHAW DRUMMOND, M.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, Marking Officer under the Merchandise Marks Acts, Inspector under the Shops Acts, the Rag Flock Act, the Diseases of Animals Acts, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts, the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and Designated Officer under the Housing Consolidated Regulations :—

Appointed 24th September, 1934 :

JOSEPH ECKERSLEY (1, 2, 4, 5, 8), M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
A.M.Inst.P.C.

Sanitary Inspectors :—

JOHN HAWORTH (1, 2, 6), F.S.I.A., Inspector under the Shops Acts, the Diseases of Animals Acts, the Explosives Acts, and the Petroleum Acts.

HENRY MITCHELL ⁽¹⁾, Inspector under the Shops Acts

HAROLD HAWORTH ^(3, 7), M.S.I.A., Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and the Shops Act. Appointed 6th August, 1934.

Temporary Sanitary Inspector, January to March, 1934 :—

SYDNEY J. HAWORTH ⁽¹⁾.

*Abattoirs Superintendent, Meat Inspector, Administrative Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts, Certifying Officer of Dead Weight Certification Centre :—*HARRY WALTON ^(1, 2).

*Health Visitors :—*Miss S. PENNINGTON, Cert. Midwife; Mrs. B. GREENHALGH, Cert. Midwife; Miss E. WEBSTER, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife, Cert. R.S.I.; Miss A. HOLLINGWORTH, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.

Chief Clerk : L. KAY. Assistant Clerks : C. PROPHET & J. CLARK.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for :—

1. Sanitary Inspector.
2. Meat and Food Inspector.
3. Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
4. Smoke Inspector.
5. The Advanced Knowledge of the Administrative Duties of a Sanitary Inspector.
6. Sanitary Engineering Certificate.
7. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors.
8. Diploma of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

*Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officer :—*JOHN HOLKER, D.Sc., M.D.

*District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts and Public Vaccinators :—*H. SMITH, M.B., D.P.H., and the late W. GREENLAW, M.B., Ch.B.

*Borough Analyst :—*THOMAS R. HODGSON, M.A., F.I.C.

*Veterinary Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts :—*W. PACKMAN, M.R.C.V.S.

*Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts :—*H. C. CASS (Markets Inspector).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TITHEBARN STREET,
BURY.

June, 1935.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report on the Health of Bury for the year 1934.

At the commencement of this report I should like to pay tribute to my predecessor, the late Dr. Buckley, who was Medical Officer of Health for this Borough for twenty-three years. Dr. Buckley was highly respected as a medical man. He loved the town and the people in it, and all who knew him miss his bright and cheery personality. His comparatively early death fifteen days after his retirement cast a gloom over a very wide circle. He filled a very large place in the hearts and minds of the people of this town.

On May 1st of the year under review I took over duties as Medical Officer of Health here, so for eight months' stewardship I have to give a personal account.

Death Rate.—The general death rate for the year was returned as 14.22 per thousand of the population.

Birth Rate.—The birth rate was returned as 12.28 per thousand of the population.

Infantile Mortality Rate.—The infantile mortality rate was 84 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality Rate.—The maternal mortality rate was 10.25 per 1,000 total births.

Cancer Mortality Rate.—The Cancer mortality rate was returned as 1.56 per 1,000 of the population.

Comment on these and other figures will be found in the main part of the report.

A Survey letter was received at the Public Health Office here in January, 1934, from the Ministry of Health indicating that several services under the Bury Health Department required re-organisation and expansion. The letter followed a survey by officials of the Ministry in 1933.

During 1934 a great deal of work was performed in the re-organisation and extension of the various services indicated by the Ministry of Health, but the account of the results of such work belongs strictly to the 1935 Report.

During the middle of 1934 unfit houses in two clearance areas, Queen Street and Pimhole, were demolished after a Ministry of Health Inquiry.

In September duties under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, and the Merchandise Marks Acts were transferred from the Markets Department to the Public Health Department.

A Housing Survey of the whole Borough was made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and myself in the last quarter of the year.

I have been indebted to my staff for the willing help they have afforded me in the compilation of this report.

I am,

Yours obediently,

G. M. DAVIDSON LOBBAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1934.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	7,245
Resident Population (Registrar-General's estimate) 1934...	60,100
Number of Inhabited Houses, end of 1934	17,550
Rateable Value	£359,687
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,408

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

	Total.	Male.	Female	Birth rate per 1000 of the population.
Live Births { Legitimate... ..	706	360	346	12.28
{ Illegitimate	32	17	15	

	Total.	Male	Female	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.
Still Births	42	20	22	57

						Death rate per 1000 of the population.	Standardized Death Rate.
Deaths	855	...	428	...	427	14.22	14.36

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, 35.2

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total births.
Puerperal Sepsis	6	7.69
Other Puerperal causes	2	2.56
Total	8	10.25

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	84
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..	86
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births..	62
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	11
„ from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2
„ from all forms of Tuberculosis	50

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1934 is 60,100. This figure has been used for the calculation of the various rates in this report. The estimated population at the middle of 1933 was 59,800. The increase in population for 1934 has been mainly attributable to boundary changes under the Lancashire (Southern Areas) Review Order, 1933, which took place on October 1st, 1933. 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 1934 was 738, and the birth rate was thus returned as 12.28 per 1,000 population. This rate is next to the lowest yet recorded. The lowest birth rate recorded was in 1931, and was 12.00 per 1,000 population. The birth rates for the last twenty-five years are shown in the following table :—

BIRTH RATES, 1910-1934.

Year.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000 of Population
1910	1,235	20.79
1911	1,190	20.28
1912	1,230	20.81
1913	1,187	20.06
1914	1,162	19.62
1915	1,026	17.33
1916	900	15.47
1917	776	13.43
1918	728	12.73
1919	738	13.06
1920	1,118	19.66
1921	1,089	18.91
1922	949	16.53
1923	866	15.01
1924	883	15.54
1925	784	13.77
1926	816	14.30
1927	779	13.68
1928	744	13.02
1929	776	13.59
1930	735	12.87
1931	679	12.00
1932	728	12.74
1933	748	12.63
1934	738	12.28

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1934 was 14.8 per 1,000 population.

It would appear that the volitional limitation of families is caused by married couples desiring their restricted number of offspring to obtain the best possible advantages of upbringing and education. Some married couples are deliberately childless either because they wish to avail themselves to the fullest extent of the present greatly extended facilities for entertainment and enjoyment or simply because they cannot afford to have any children. Another point to be borne in mind is that with the present later ages at marriage the fertility of married couples has decreased. Economic factors play a big part in the reduction of a birth rate.

It may or may not be a good thing that fewer children have been born to occupy vacant places, so that each has more elbow room. It may or may not be true that the quality of human life has improved *pari passu* with the decline in quantity. But, subterfuges aside, we have to recognise that the birth rate is still declining generally. Whether the decline has gained such momentum that it cannot be overtaken is another and most opportune question; but a decline which has been steady and almost persistent all over the country for the last fifty years disposes one to the opinion that a further fall is inevitable unless further State aid in encouraging larger families is forthcoming. Further State aid does not mean simply increased maternity benefits and income-tax reliefs, but to these a further provision of maternity homes and nurseries and an improved midwifery service should be added.

If economic conditions do materially improve, the present trend makes it appear that a still higher standard of living will be demanded and the question of begetting larger families if left to individual married couples will be answered by continued restriction.

Deaths.—During the year 1,407 deaths were registered in the Borough. Of these deaths, 245 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 802, to which must be added 53 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of Bury deaths is thus brought to 855, with a death rate of 14.22 per 1,000 population.

The following table gives the number of deaths and the death rates for the last twenty-five years:—

DEATH RATES, 1910-1934.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1910	868	14.61
1911	954	16.26
1912	838	14.18
1913	919	15.53
1914	964	16.28
1915	946	17.27
1916	902	16.87
1917	829	15.99
1918	976	19.13
1919	916	16.88
1920	821	14.55
1921	766	13.30
1922	857	14.93
1923	913	15.95
1924	833	14.66
1925	836	14.74
1926	729	12.82
1927	810	14.27
1928	791	13.90
1929	932	16.40
1930	762	13.41
1931	816	14.50
1932	770	13.47
1933	829	14.00
1934	855	14.22

Infant Mortality.—The Infant Mortality Rate for the year was 84 per 1,000 births. On reference to the table on page 15 it will be seen that 25 deaths (or 33.6 per cent.) occurred during the first week after birth.

The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 59 per 1,000 births, and for the great towns of England and Wales 63 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-five 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
Average for 5 years...	—	134
1915	118	115
1916	120	133
1917	73	93
1918	80	110
1919	68	92
Average for 5 years...	—	108
1920	102	91
1921	93	85
1922	78	82
1923	88	101
1924	63	71
Average for 5 years...	—	86
1925	63	80
1926	62	76
1927	62	79
1928	67	90
1929	61	79
Average for 5 years.	—	81
1930	51	69
1931	48	71
1932	62	85
1933	40	53
1934	62	84
Average for 5 years...	—	72

It will be seen from the above table that there is a progressive reduction of the Infantile Mortality Rate during the last twenty-five years, when five year periods are considered.

Put crudely death is merely the end product of unfavourable conditions of life. The reduction of a death rate then is an indication of improved living conditions. During the last quarter century much improvement has been effected in sanitation, in the control and prevention of infectious and fatal diseases, and in the

purity of the food supply, including milk. Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics have been established throughout the country. The cult of the open air has been developed, and there has been a higher standard of general education. All these factors have contributed towards a reduction of the Infantile Mortality Rate.

Other factors likely to produce a further reduction are improvement of housing conditions, an increase of hospital accommodation for infants who cannot properly be nursed at home, an extension of domiciliary medical attendance under the National Health Insurance, and the provision of a domiciliary nursing service, so that a trained nurse may be available for attendance in the home in connection with minor and major infantile maladies.

Infantile Mortality in Various Wards.

	Infant Deaths.	Births.	Deaths per 1000 Births.
Moorside Ward	9	152	59
East Ward	18	168	107
Church Ward	8	72	111
Redvales Ward	12	137	88
Elton Ward	15	188	80
Unsworth Ward (9 months) ...	—	21	—
Whole Borough... ..	62	738	84

The table on page 15 shows the causes of death in the various age groups up to one year.

Uncertified Deaths.—Fifty-one deaths were the subject of a coroner's enquiry, and 15 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 14.

The greatest single cause of death was Heart Disease (206 deaths, or 24 per cent. of the total deaths). No doubt rheumatism in childhood causes cardiac breakdown in later life, more particularly if the rheumatism is overlooked or neglected.

In forty-two cases the causes of death were other circulatory diseases. Cancer was the cause of 94 deaths, or 12.7 per cent.

of the total deaths. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was the cause of 38 deaths and other forms of Tuberculosis caused 12 deaths. The deaths from infectious diseases were: 11 due to measles, 10 due to diphtheria, 4 due to influenza, 3 due to encephalitis lethargica, and 2 due to whooping cough.

Cancer.—Ninety-four (12.7 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 1.56, as compared with a rate of 1.91 in 1933. The number of deaths from Cancer and mortality rates for the past ten years is as follows:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1925	91	1.60
1926	68	1.20
1927	77	1.35
1928	85	1.49
1929	97	1.71
1930	82	1.44
1931	89	1.58
1932	93	1.63
1933	113	1.91
1934	94	1.56

Average rate per 1,000 of the population for the 10 years, 1.54.

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

Cancer Deaths, 1934.

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	..	4	1	..	..	6	1
Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach and Liver	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	6	5	9	1	3	16	19
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	3	2	6	1	2	10	12
Female Genital Organs ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	9
Breast.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other Organs	..	1	..	1	2	2	3	3	..	..	1	2	6	9
Totals	..	1	..	2	5	7	19	19	11	18	3	9	38	56

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1934.

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	840	59	10	17	26	28	80	240	380	504
{ Uncertified ..	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	11	..	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	8
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	10	..	..	4	5	1	..	..	..	14
Influenza	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of Respirat'ry System	38	..	..	..	2	7	19	9	1	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	..	7
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	94	..	..	..	..	..	3	48	43	52
Diabetes	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	7
Cerebral Hæmorrhage....	44	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	30	22
Heart Disease	206	..	..	..	1	1	4	67	133	112
Aneurysm	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Other circulatory Diseases	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	34	50
Bronchitis	52	2	..	..	..	1	2	17	30	8
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	53	9	3	2	4	3	10	11	11	23
Other Respir'tory Diseases	10	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	4
Peptic Ulcer	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	1	20
Diarrhœa, &c.	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Appendicitis	9	..	..	1	2	1	1	3	1	14
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Diseases of Liver, etc	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Other Digestive Diseases..	29	2	2	..	2	2	5	6	10	21
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	26	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	10	20
Puerperal Sepsis	6	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	7
Other Puerperal Causes....	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Senility	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1
Suicides	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	3
Other Deaths from Viol'nce	30	2	..	..	3	3	6	6	10	43
Other Defined Causes	53	3	1	2	2	1	10	15	19	25
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..
	855	62	10	17	26	28	80	244	388	504

INFANT MORTALITY, 1934.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes {	Certified	23	3	3	4	33	10	1	11	4	59
	Uncertified	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Smallpox.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Diphtheria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous).....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Convulsions		1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	4
Laryngitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Pneumonia (all forms)		..	..	..	1	1	2	1	4	1	9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis		..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
Syphilis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth		3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Atelectasis		2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Malformations		3	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
Premature Birth		14	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus..		2	2	..	1	5	5	..	..	..	10
Other Causes		..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
		25	3	3	4	35	11	1	11	4	62

Nett Births in the year	{	Legitimate... 706	Nett Deaths in the year	{	Legitimate Infants .. 60
		Illegitimate.. 32			Illegitimate Infants .. 2

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1934 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.	NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate	Number	Rate			Number.	Rate per 1000 [†] nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1928	56910	744	13.02	938	16.48	187	40	67	90	791	13.90
1929	56880	776	13.59	1117	19.65	245	60	61	79	932	16.40
1930	56830	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
1933	†59200	748	12.63	1031	17.42	248	46	40	53	829	14.00
1934	60100	738	12.28	1047	17.42	245	53	62	84	855	14.22

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) .. 7245. } Total population at all ages 56,182 } At Census of 1931.
 Total families or separate occupiers 15,402 }
 Average number of persons per house..... 3.71 }

† For calculation of rates.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.—See pages 3 and 4.

Nursing in the Home.—Home Nursing is not provided directly by the Council, but is carried out by the Bury Branch of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses. An arrangement has been entered into whereby, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, one of the Association's Nurses visits and treats cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles and German Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic 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 1934 was 38, of which 30 were resident in the Borough. Nine 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. R. Hodgson.

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. 50%.
Jericho Institution Bury.	General ...	780	Public Assist'n'e Committee of Lancashire County Council	Approx. 50%.
(b) Outside the Borough :				
Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, near Bury.	Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	70	Bury & District Joint Hospital Board.	72% by Lanc'shire County Council Cases.
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, near Bolton.	Smallpox ...	28	do.	Cases admitted as required.

In addition to the above, patients 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.—Two Maternity Homes and one Joint Maternity Home and Nursing Home were registered in the Borough under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. These Homes were inspected regularly during the year. 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.—The Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board, of which the Bury Council is a member, deals with the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Services.

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 three motor ambulances which are used for the removal of accident cases and cases of serious illness requiring hospital treatment.

The ambulance services are adequate for the needs of the area served.

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.

The following is a list of clinics and treatment centres available for Bury patients during 1934 :—

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. Thursday, 2-30 p.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.	" " "
Tuberculosis Clinics :		
Tuberculosis Dispensary, The Wylde	Females : Tuesday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Males : Friday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m.	Health Committee of Local Authority
Veneral 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 :		
School Clinic, Whitefield	Thursday mornings.	Health and Education Committees of Local Authority by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—The water supply of the Borough is controlled by the Bury and District Joint Water Board, and is supplied from nine reservoirs situated in various parts of the surrounding district. Of the 17,550 houses in the Borough, 17,407 are supplied by the Board. The supply is generally satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Samples of water from house taps have been taken for examination, and the results are as follows:—

		—Sample Number—	
		1.	2.
Bacteriological:—			
Number of Colonies on Gelatine in 3 days at 20° c.		277	11
Bacillus Coli Communis	Found in 100 c.c.	Not found in 10 c.c.	Not Found in 100 c.c.

Chemical (in parts per 100,000)

Colour.....	Brown	
Turbidity	Fair	
Smell	None	
Oxygen absorbed at 27° in 4 hours.....	0·133	
Free and Saline Ammonia	0·0012	Not
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·011	examined
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	Nil	chemically
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates).....	0·085	
Chlorides as Chlorine	1·5	
Hardness Total	4·2	
„ Temporary	0·75	
„ Permanent	3·45	

REMARKS :—Sample 1. These results are satisfactory.

„ 2. 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:—

The past year has been one of great activity at the Sewage Works at Blackford Bridge, where the major portion of the sewage of the Borough and Tottington is treated. Smaller works are situated at Walshaw, Unsworth, Foxley, Hollins, and Kilner Croft, the latter four being in the added area of Unsworth. Work is well advanced in connection with one of the intercepting sewers to convey the Hollins sewage to the main works.

The sewage of Bury is of a complex nature, consisting in addition to the ordinary domestic sewage, of trade waste waters from tanneries, fellmongers, wool-scouring, hatters, breweries, wineries, and crude gas liquor. Trade in many of these industries has shown an improvement during the year, and consequently there has been a marked increase in trade waste waters which has had its effect on the difficulties experienced in treating the sewage. An agreement has been reached with a firm of calico printers to turn their trade waste waters into the sewers, and this will still further increase the difficulties. The increase in strength of the sewage will necessitate extensions to the sewageworks, and a scheme is in course of preparation for extending the bio-aeration plants.

The system at present in use consists of detritus tanks, screens, sedimentation tanks, and stormwater tanks. Two systems of oxidation follow the sedimentation tanks, i.e., four acres of percolating beds with humus tanks and two units of bio-aeration on the "Simplex" Surface Aeration principle.

The total volume dealt with at the main works was 1,136,823,000 gallons, being an average of 3,114,683 gallons per day. In the final oxidation process 482,053,000 gallons have been treated on the percolating beds, and 550,918,000 gallons on the bio-aeration process.

The experimental nitrifying bed has been continued with success throughout the year, and the bed is giving complete nitrification on a daily flow of 300 gallons of liquid per cube yard of media, which represents about 490,000 gallons per day.

Considerable research work has been undertaken during the year on the effects of various chemical precipitants on the sewage, but so far no chemical has been found which will give satisfactory results within economic limits. The research work on the biological digestion of sewage sludge has been continued and the new digestion tanks fully equipped with measuring tanks, instruments, and devices is in full operation and very satisfactory results have been obtained.

The effluent is under the jurisdiction of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, whose inspectors frequently visit the works. During the past year 13 samples have been taken, of which ten passed the standard and three failed to pass. The unsatisfactory samples have been due to the concentrated nature of the sewage owing to the dry weather and the increase in proportion of trade waste waters.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report by Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The system of inspection which has been followed for many years was to allot one-half of the area of the Borough to each of two sanitary inspectors for the general sanitary and housing

supervision. The remainder of the duties were divided between one Sanitary Inspector, the Abattoir Superintendent, and the Inspector of Weights and Measures. This division of the duties has been enumerated in detail in previous Annual Reports for many years, and is not now repeated. The whole of the duties of the sanitary inspectors have been redistributed as part of the reorganisation, as from the 1st November, 1934. In brief the town has been divided into three districts, and an inspector allotted to each with responsibility for all general sanitary duties thereon, except sampling under the Food and Drugs Acts.

The following summary shows the number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors in the course of their duties during the year 1934. Table No. 1 shows the number of notices served during the same period, and Table No. 2 shows the number of notices served and the number of nuisances or defects found during each of the years 1929 to 1934.

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Infectious and contagious diseases... ..	369
Common lodging-houses	470
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	536
Factories and workshops	99
Workplaces and shops	83
Public Buildings	45
Caravans	16
Houses Inspected—Public Health Act	172
Houses Inspected—Housing Consolidation Regula- tions	180
Re premises to cleanse	30
„ premises to repair	293
„ houses damp	17
„ houses overcrowded	13
„ insufficient water supply to houses	7
„ defective water and fittings	17
„ defective gas pipes and fittings	4
„ flooded cellars	8
„ defective rainwater spouts and eaves-gutters ...	138
„ drains choked or defective	498
„ testing drains and fittings	6
„ defective waste pipes	46

Re water closets	415
,, privy middens and pail closets	312
,, ashpits and ashbins	278
,, manure	15
,, accumulation of refuse	41
,, animals kept so as to be a nuisance	5
,, defective and foul yard pavements	6
,, defective walls and doors	11
,, defective cellar areas	3
,, defective chimney flues	23
,, premises infested by vermin	50
,, effluvium nuisance	21
,, foul water course	9
,, Housing Act	1065
,, Poisons and Pharmacy Acts	5
,, Petroleum Acts (petrol stores, etc.)	269
,, Explosives Acts	62
,, Offensive Trades	37
,, Merchandise Marks Act	591
,, Shops Acts	106
,, Food samples (formal and informal)	97
,, water samples	2
,, work in progress	215
,, Appointments and nuisances of a general character	521
To cowsheds	18
,, food preparing places	97

TABLE No. 1.—NOTICES, ETC., SERVED.

Act.	Statutory or Informal.	Number.	Nuisance or Defect.
Public Health Acts, 1875—1926.	Statutory.	4	Excessive emissions of black smoke.
Public Health Acts, 1875—1926.	Statutory.	3	Overcrowding.
Bury Corporation Act, 1932.	Statutory.	2	Stopped drains.
Public Health Acts, 1875—1925.	Informal. Verbal. Letters.	300 46 266	Nuisances found enumerated in Table 2 below.

TABLE No. 2. RECORD OF NUISANCES etc.

Type of Nuisance dealt with.	1929.					1930.					1931.					1932.					1933.					1934.				
	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.....	4	4	4	1	1	2	14	2	16	2	2	19	27	5	7	7	31	31	31	31	10	31	31	31	31	18	18	18	18	18
Damp walls, built without damp-proof course or defective.	32	39	38	1	1	26	27	26	2	2	41	42	44	27	32	25	24	74	75	75	24	74	75	75	75	14	17	17	17	17
Damp, due to defective roofs.....	12	12	10	1	1	13	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6
Damp, due to defective eaves gutters and spouts	91	126	127	1	1	83	102	102	10	10	80	102	100	100	124	99	124	124	124	124	101	180	180	180	180	67	108	108	108	108
Premises to cleanse	12	16	16	1	1	2	5	5	6	6	3	3	3	3	7	14	14	14	14	14	9	14	14	14	14	3	3	3	3	3
" to repair	12	16	16	1	1	2	5	5	6	6	3	3	3	3	7	14	14	14	14	14	9	14	14	14	14	3	3	3	3	3
" overcrowded	12	16	16	1	1	2	5	5	6	6	3	3	3	3	7	14	14	14	14	14	9	14	14	14	14	3	3	3	3	3
Defective gas pipes or fittings in houses.....	19	20	29	1	1	15	16	16	46	46	15	16	16	16	11	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	4	4	4	4	4
" water pipes	4	4	4	1	1	3	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	11	9	9	9	9	9	15	17	17	17	17	4	4	4	4	4
Insufficient water supplies	20	20	28	1	1	19	20	21	1	1	14	20	18	18	12	12	12	12	12	12	36	63	61	61	61	20	21	21	21	21
Defective chimney flues in houses	13	14	15	2	2	24	26	26	2	2	15	23	32	32	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	14	14	14	14	10	10	10	10	10
" fittings	7	7	7	1	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	34	34	20	5	5	21	22	19	3	3	16	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	21	21	21	21	21	13	15	15	15	15
Accumulation of refuse	4	4	4	6	6	1	9	4	2	2	5	5	5	5	10	17	19	25	25	25	21	52	73	73	73	10	10	10	10	10
Defective yard surface	6	7	25	1	1	9	4	4	2	2	12	15	16	16	16	22	28	33	33	33	23	24	53	53	7	7	7	7	7	7
Foul	18	24	26	1	1	26	11	14	8	8	11	15	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	23	24	53	53	7	7	7	7	7	7
Dangerous places, cellar areas, fences, &c.	2	2	1	1	1	6	11	11	14	14	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Choked street grids.....	16	16	70	1	1	11	11	90	6	6	20	20	132	132	132	11	11	11	11	11	7	7	31	31	2	2	2	2	2	2
" cellar drains	16	16	70	1	1	11	11	90	6	6	20	20	132	132	132	11	11	11	11	11	7	7	31	31	2	2	2	2	2	2
" passage drains	51	51	53	3	3	42	45	41	6	6	31	31	34	34	34	23	23	23	23	23	30	30	34	34	1	1	1	1	1	1
" yard drains	34	34	36	1	1	27	43	61	1	1	34	53	81	81	81	14	14	14	14	14	12	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
" waste water closet drains	30	33	36	1	1	25	30	33	1	1	31	39	44	44	44	19	20	20	20	20	12	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
" rainwater spout drains	14	17	12	3	3	28	30	31	4	4	28	30	32	32	32	20	20	20	20	20	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defective drains	21	21	21	1	1	12	12	9	4	4	7	7	16	16	16	10	10	10	10	10	27	28	32	32	2	2	2	2	2	2
Insufficient drains	14	16	12	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2
Drains inside premises	22	25	25	1	1	9	11	10	1	1	8	9	9	9	9	11	14	13	13	13	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
Insanitary traps connected to drains	9	10	10	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	13	28	27	27	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defective waste pipes	47	51	51	3	3	44	46	45	1	1	27	29	58	58	58	22	23	23	23	23	42	46	52	52	2	2	2	2	2	2
" fittings, sinks and basins	43	49	68	1	1	31	36	41	2	2	39	52	2	2	2	26	26	26	26	26	21	25	34	34	2	2	2	2	2	2
" rainwater spouts	4	5	9	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	6	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Premises without spouts or gutters	32	53	69	8	8	22	42	40	7	7	18	37	37	37	37	21	29	29	29	29	36	69	90	90	6	6	6	6	6	6
Premises with an insufficient closet accommodation	41	53	108	3	3	18	25	45	1	1	26	30	58	58	58	31	38	38	38	38	43	58	89	89	1	1	1	1	1	1
Closets structurally defective	37	42	71	2	2	24	25	50	1	1	11	13	18	18	18	17	20	20	20	20	26	29	42	42	1	1	1	1	1	1
Closets dirty and foul approaches	47	55	135	1	1	25	31	32	1	1	35	42	107	107	107	9	11	11	11	11	16	18	34	34	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water closet cisterns out of order	11	17	43	1	1	5	9	14	1	1	6	6	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	17	35	32	32	2	2	2	2	2	2
" water pipe burst	22	25	47	1	1	15	15	18	1	1	6	6	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	17	35	32	32	2	2	2	2	2	2
" without a water supply	22	25	47	1	1	15	15	18	1	1	6	6	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	17	35	32	32	2	2	2	2	2	2
" defective pedestal	22	25	47	1	1	15	15	18	1	1	6	6	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	17	35	32	32	2	2	2	2	2	2
" defective flush pipes	22	25	47	1	1	15	15	18	1	1	6	6	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	17	35	32	32	2	2	2	2	2	2
" defective soil pipes	22	25	47	1	1	15	15	18	1	1	6	6	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	17	35	32	32	2	2	2	2	2	2
" defective vent pipes	22	25	47	1	1	15	15	18	1	1	6	6	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	17	35	32	32	2	2	2	2	2	2
" (insanitary) urinals or insufficient	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" insufficiently lighted and ventilated	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" water closet tippers out of order	29	33	33	1	1	28	28	26	2	2	24	26	35	35	35	25	25	25	25	25	24	24	33	33	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insanitary Water Closets	10	12	11	1	1	7	7	7	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	24	24	33	33	1	1	1	1	1	1
Offensive privy closets and middens	3	5	6	1	1	2	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	68	87	87	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defective privy closets	30	67	83	2	2	18	40	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defective ashbins	33	52	82	1	1	18	24	40	1	1	19	32	48	48	48	25	35	35	35	35	41	78	135	135	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insufficient ashpits	14	14	32	1	1	10	10	21	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	14	14	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ashpits without proper doors	26	30	68	1	1	23	37	51	1	1	34	36	75	75	75	27	36	36	36	36	45	50	91	91	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asphalt doors without proper fastenings	30	67	83	4	4	6	16	22	1	1	6	16	31	31	31	4	4	4	4	4	16	21	33	33	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asphalts to cleanse	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Breach of Bye-Laws or Factory Acts.....	9	9	8	1	1	23	24	17	3	3	10	11	11	11	11	25	26	26	26	26	14	36	45	45	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Smoke Abatement.—During the year 358 observations each of 30 minutes' duration, have been taken of smoke emissions from factory chimneys situated within the Borough. The limit of black smoke allowed by the Health Committee is two minutes per half-hour. This has been exceeded on five occasions by four firms. Immediately a nuisance has been observed notice is given by the Inspector as required by Section 1 (4) of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, followed by a notice in writing from the Chief Sanitary Inspector within twenty-four hours. Factory owners and managers appreciate immediate notice when a nuisance occurs, as this enables them to discover the cause and is of great assistance to them in preventing a recurrence of the nuisance.

Total amount of black smoke observed... .. 245.66-mins.

Average amount of black smoke per observation 41.17-secs.

The following are the particulars of the five observations which exceeded the time limit:—

Firm.	Black Smoke mins.		Moderate Smoke mins.		No Smoke mins.	Action taken by Owners
E.C.D. Co. Ltd....	16	.....	7½	.....	6½	Abated.
S. & Co....	6	.....	15	.....	9	Abated.
M. & Co.	4½	.....	21	.....	4½	Abated.
W. & G.O. Ltd.,	3	.....	15	.....	12	Abated.
W. & G.O. Ltd.,	3½	.....	16	.....	10½	Abated.
Totals ...	33	.....	74½	.....	42½	

Average per
observation ... 6.6 ... 14.9 ... 8.5

The smoke problem is not confined only to dealing with smoke emissions from factory chimneys. A great amount of smoke is emitted from the chimneys of dwelling-houses, and much good would accrue if more people would take advantage of the various smokeless and semi-smokeless solid fuels now on sale. It is encouraging to note here that a number of houses now being built in the Borough are being specially equipped with a view to reducing smoke from domestic fires.

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

There are 7 registered common lodging-houses, having a total of 227 beds. All the houses on the register have been surveyed under the provisions of the Bye-laws for Common Lodging-Houses, and notices served for the necessary repairs to be done before these are considered for re-registration in May, 1935.

There are 28 houses registered as houses let-in-lodgings. 184 rooms are let off separately as furnished apartments, providing accommodation for 467 adults and 16 children.

Regular and routine inspections of all houses registered as above have been carried out during the year.

Explosives Acts.—Eighty persons were registered for the sale of explosives during the year as required by these Acts, being for the sale of fireworks or mixed explosives. Under the Act two store licences for mixed explosives were renewed.

Petroleum Acts.—Under these Acts two licences have been granted for the storage of benzine and benzoline, one for naphtha, one hundred and seventeen for petrol, and fifteen for calcium carbide. In all cases the petrol is kept in metal vessels and drums in properly constructed stores. The stores for petrol are 110 underground tanks fitted with pumps and 3 for storage in two-gallon tins, and two in tanks above ground (for benzine, etc.). 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 two for sale for lighting purposes.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There were no samples of rag flock taken during the year.

Offensive Trades.—These premises have been inspected regularly during the year and found generally to be kept in a satisfactory order.

Trade or Business.	No. Registered.
Fellmongers, Tanners, and Leather-dressers	8
Tallow Melters, Fat Melters, and Extractors	2
Knacker's Yard	1
Tripe Boilers	2
Glue Makers	1
Gut Scrapers	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	5
Total	20

Table showing the Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough in 1934.

	Moorside.	East.	Redvales.	Church.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Totals.
Number of Dwelling-houses	4240	3642	3660	1351	4404	631	17928
„ „ Factories	30	64	44	41	54	7	240
„ „ Workshops and Lock-up Shops	41	82	60	219	64	6	472
„ „ Public Institutions and Places ...	30	25	27	34	14	2	132
„ „ Water Closets	3815	3373	3519	1694	4017	236	16654
„ „ Waste Water Closets	799	562	733	144	518	19	2775
„ „ Privy Closets	94	29	47	5	147	279	601
„ „ Pail Closets	27	16	50	12	88	52	245
„ „ Tank Closets	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
„ „ Dry Ashpits	827	533	468	201	361	4	2394
„ „ Ashbins	2380	2309	2353	1011	3590	230	11873

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

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1938	1984
Privy closets cleared away	5	27	40	16	8	16	4	2	—	2
Pail closets cleared away	—	—	—	25	2	6	—	—	—	—
Privy closets converted to fresh-water closets	194	1477	1383	488	42	8	—	25	66	8
Pail closets converted to fresh-water closets	15	91	41	134	15	6	8	2	—	16
Additional fresh-water closets provided	44	89	47	54	63	66	36	36	72	53
Waste-water closets replaced by fresh-water closets	22	18	47	55	49	36	32	27	32	44
„ „ cleared away	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	17
Trough „ replaced by fresh-water closets	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of fresh-water closets fixed in connection with old property	275	1677	1518	736	178	111	76	90	170	121
Privy middens altered and converted to dry ashpits ...	48	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ ashbins ...	66	818	797	273	28	5	—	13	34	5
Dry ashpits „ „ ashbins ...	9	69	37	110	24	28	20	19	32	27
Number of ashbins provided (galvanised iron) fixed ...	0	18	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ portable	146	1780	1725	764	126	108	55	73	171	115
Number of cesspools cleared out	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—

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).....	41	—	2
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	58	—	—
Workplaces (other than Outwork's Premises).....	30	1	1
Total	129	1	3

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	..	..	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient	3	3	..	..
{ Unsuitable or defective	6	6	..	..
{ 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	9	9	..	..

HOUSING.

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

1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417

Total 3588

Of these 3,588 houses 1,610 were built by private enterprise and 1,278 by the Local Authority, 2,578 houses being subsidised (private builders 722; Local Authority 1,856). The number of houses built by the Corporation is now 2,136 (one estate was built prior to 1914). They are distributed in the following wards :—Moorside 328; East 704; Redvales 440; Elton 664. Included in the Moorside Ward total of 328 are 20 houses built for sale and 16 flats built for firemen.

Housing Act, 1930.—The housing of the working classes continues to occupy a prominent place in the attentions of the public at large and the staff of the Health Department in particular. During the year, two slum clearance areas were dealt with in the Borough—the Queen Street Slum Clearance Area, comprising 27 houses, and the Pimhole Slum Clearance Area, comprising 29 houses. The tenants who were displaced were re-housed in Corporation houses, except in a few cases where tenants themselves found other accommodation. All tenants who were provided with a house by the Corporation had their furniture and effects thoroughly fumigated and were removed at the Council's expense. Inspections made since removal have proved that the fumigations

were efficient. During the last three months of the year the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector carried out a complete survey of the housing accommodation for the working classes in the Borough. As a result, 1,944 houses have been scheduled as undesirable houses to be dealt with under Part I or Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, during the nine years ending 1943. In addition there are approximately 7,546 houses which will be dealt with under the repair clauses of the Act.

Table showing progress from 1930 to the end of 1934 :—

Procedure.	Houses Demolished.	Persons Displaced.
By action under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930... ..	248	866
By action under Clearance Orders, Part I., Housing Act, 1930	28	105
Totals	<u>276</u>	<u>971</u>

In addition 122 " back to back " houses have been made into " through " houses. Clearance Area procedure was introduced for the first time during the present year. Demolition of the houses in Clearance Areas was not completed by the end of the year under review.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

- (a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) :
 - (i) By the Local Authority 180
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities *nil*
 - (iii) By other bodies and persons 237
- (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 164
 - (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)	686
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	2994
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	163
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose..	306
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	140
(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	131

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	141
Number of back-to-back houses made into through houses	10
Number of houses demolished	34

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..	1
---	---

(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 | <i>nil</i> |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | <i>nil</i> |

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 ... 6

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 7

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 19 1

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 the Housing Act, 1925:—

Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders *nil*

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

There are 60 registered dairy farms situated within the Borough, and the majority of these are producers who themselves sell the milk by retail. This personal contact between the producer and the consumer has an influence towards a better and cleaner supply.

The farms have been inspected regularly and particular attention paid to the methods of production. It is essential for the production of clean milk to have ample light and ventilation in the shippon and that the cows should be groomed before milking. There is still room for improvements to be made in the ventilation and lighting of shippons on many farms, and also in the methods of production. Dairy farmers are being advised to adopt steam sterilisation for all utensils and churns.

There are 166 registered retail purveyors of milk and 58 registered wholesale purveyors and producers of milk. There is one licensed vendor of "Certified Milk."

214 visits were paid to farms during the year.

Milk.

During the year 63 samples of milk have been taken for bacteriological examination. Of this total, 59 samples were taken by the Abattoirs Superintendent (Mr. Walton) for bacteriological examination for the purposes of the Scheme for Accredited Producers.

In cases where the reports were unsatisfactory, following up action was taken at the farm under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. The results are given in the table below :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| B. Coli. absent in 1/10 c.c. and
under 30,000 Bacteria per c.c... | 35% of samples examined. |
| B. Coli. absent in 1/100 c.c. and
under 200,000 Bacteria per c.c.. | 40% of samples examined. |

- B. Coli present in 1/100 c.c. and
over 200,000 Bacteria per c.c... 25% of samples examined.

During the same period 46 samples of milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and in one case the result was positive. In this case action was taken under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Other Foods.

Premises used for the sale or preparation of food have been regularly inspected during routine duties by the Sanitary Inspectors and also as special duties at week-end and after usual office hours during weekdays. Particular attention is paid to the provision of proper storage accommodation for food and also to the regular and frequent removal of all refuse from the premises.

There are 109 premises registered as Bakehouses in the Borough. These are being surveyed, and the majority of those already inspected are found to be kept in a satisfactory state.

Merchandise Marks Act and Orders.

The inspections and visits made to enforce the various orders enacted under this head have facilitated the regular inspection of foodstuffs exposed for sale. Pamphlets have been distributed to traders setting out the main provisions of each Order as these have been made. Traders are appreciative of this help, and the majority of them are carrying out the Orders conscientiously.

Ice Cream Manufacturing.

Under the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, all vendors and manufacturers of ice cream must be registered, enabling a stricter supervision to be maintained.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The following is a list of foods and drugs which were sampled during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst. The samples

of milk and spirits were formal samples, the remainder being informal :—

Milk	38
Condensed Milk	5
Cream	3
Tinned Cream	1
Butter	11
Cheese	3
Margarine	1
Vinegar	1
Pickles	2
Pepper	3
Mustard	2
Sausage	3
Blackcurrant Jam	1
Strawberry Jam	1
Lemon Curd	1
Tomato Sauce	1
Sauce	1
Tinned Peas	2
Tinned Salmon	1
Turkey and Tongue Paste	1
Ham and Tongue Paste	1
Salmon and Anchovy Paste	1
Coffee	3
Cocoa	3
Lard	2
Rice	1
Ground Rice	1
Ground Almonds	3
Sultanas	1
Borax	1
Blackcurrant Wine	1
Ginger Wine	1
Peppermint Tablets	1
Sugared Almonds	1
Glycerine	1
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1
Cream of Magnesia	1
Seidlitz Powder	1
Glauber Salts	1
Boracic Acid	2
Zinc Ointment	1
Reducing Tablets	1
Whiskey	7
Rum	3
Honey	2
Almond Oil	1
Sugar	1
Camphorated Oil	1
Chlorate of Potash	1
Ground Ginger	2
Linseed Meal	1
Mustard Oil	1
Oatmeal	1
Paregoric	1
Tea	2
Salts of Tartar	1

All the samples were reported genuine with the following exceptions :—

Folio No.	Formal or Informal	Article Sampled	Result of Analysis	Remarks of Analyst.	Remarks and Action Taken.
118	Informal	Sausage	Adulterated	Contained 100 parts of preservative (sulphur dioxide) per million parts of sausage.	Contravention of the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925. Warning letter sent by M.O.H.
122	Informal	Sausage	Adulterated	Contained 160 parts of preservative (sulphur dioxide) per million parts of sausage.	As above.
123	Informal	Sausage	Adulterated	Contained 120 parts of preservative (sulphur dioxide) per million parts of sausage.	As above.
29	Formal	Whiskey	Adulterated	Contained 2 per cent. excess of water.	Warning letter by M.O.H. Further sample taken—Genuine.

The Borough Analyst reported that the printing on the wrapper of the sample of Margarine was not in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A warning letter was sent to the vendor by the Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923.—Three samples of condensed milk which were analysed were found to comply with the provisions of these Regulations.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

The following samples were taken during the year by Mr. Cass, late Weights and Measures Inspector, and submitted to the

Agricultural Analyst. All the samples were found to be genuine and in accordance with the requirements of the Act:—

Potash Sulphate	1
Concentrated Meat Meal	1
Meat and Bone Meal	1
Blood Meal	1
Sangral	1
Phosphoric Acid	5

Legal Proceedings.

Statute under which proceedings were taken	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Bury Corporation Act, 1932, Section 143.	Keeping Caravans on on land within the Borough without the consent of the Corporation.	Ordered to remove the caravans within 14 days.	Daily penalty of 40/- on failing to comply.	—
	Permitting the use of land for occupation by caravans.	Conviction.	20/-	—

JOSEPH ECKERSLEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Report of Superintendent and Inspector, Diseases of Animals Acts, 1934.

The Public Abattoir was completed in the year 1903, and all private slaughter-houses in the Borough were abolished the same year. It is modern in every respect with railway siding and cattle dock attached. The lairage, slaughtering, and hanging capacity is ample and would, in fact, be capable of dealing with three or four times the present number of animals.

The Abattoir was approved in November last, as a Dead Weight Certification Centre under the Cattle Industry (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1934.

The Slaughter of Animals Act came into force on January 1st, 1934, and under its provisions 106 men have been licensed to

slaughter or stun animals. The Corporation adopted Section 1 of this Act, making it compulsory to stun small animals before slaughter.

An electrically operated instrument for the stunning of pigs was installed in April, 1934, and has given every satisfaction.

Improvements were made to the pig lairs, and more suitable accommodation provided by the erection of reinforced concrete partitions.

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

	Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
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
1933	3542	25668	4655	437	34302
1934	3424	25327	5026	634	34411

Meat Inspection.

The various animals, carcasses, etc., passing through the Abattoir have been carefully examined, both before and after slaughter.

The quality has been of a uniformly high standard.

During the year, 1,164 carcasses required special examination, of which number 255 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree, as set out in the table appended.

Bulls affected in more or less degree to the extent of 0.74%				
Steers	„	„	„	0.80%
Heifers	„	„	„	3.0 %
Cows	„	„	„	15.2 %
Calves	„	„	„	0.16%
Pigs	„	„	„	4.1 %

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

Beef, 0.33%. Pork, 0.73%. Veal, 0.16%.

It was found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcasses and organs of one beast, 9 sheep, 9 pigs, and 3 calves. A number of organs were also condemned, largely on account of parasitic infestation.

Four carcasses have been examined after emergency slaughter. In one case slaughter had been performed sufficiently early after an accident to allow of the carcass being sold for food. In the other three cases the carcasses were surrendered and destroyed.

The amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption was 21,710-lbs., this being destroyed at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, under supervision of the Cleansing Superintendent.

Table showing extent of Tuberculous Diseases and Weight of Diseased Meat Destroyed, year ending
December 31st, 1934.

Kind of Animal.	Number Examined.	EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS EXAMINED.													OTHER DISEASES.					
		Of which were Tuberculous	Heads.	THORAX.			ABDOMEN.							Udders	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						Mesenteries	
Beasts	Bulls ...	672	5 20 20 4 — 49	25	31	...	22	13	4	7	3	...	2	11	8	1	1 Bull. 1 Oxen. 4 Cows. 1 Heifers — 7	lbs. 7447	lbs. 3133	lbs. 10580
Sheep ...	25327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2046	2046	
Pigs.....	5026	206	188	161	...	5	159	...	...	12	3	...	...	5	12	...	15 Pigs	7382	1442	8824
Calves...	634	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1 Calf	65	195	260
	34411	256	213	193	...	27	173	4	20	7	...	2	17	20	1	23	14894	6816	21710	

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

The more comprehensive regulation of movement of animals under the Transportation of Animals Orders, the Licensing involved under the several Movement Restriction Orders, and the consequent tracing of animals from areas affected owing to suspicion or possible contact, is throwing an increasing amount of work on the Superintendent.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—No cases occurred in this area, but numerous outbreaks in other parts of the country caused considerable restriction on movement—especially from the Midlands and South—during the greater part of the year.

Swine Fever.—One outbreak was confirmed in the Borough, and Movement Restrictions covering the whole County of Lancaster were in force for the first three months of the year. These restrictions were again put into force at the end of December.

Anthrax.—One case was reported as suspect, but was not confirmed.

Tuberculosis Order.—Six cases were reported under the Order, all of which were confirmed. These were valued and slaughtered according to the terms of the Order.

Sheep Scab.—No cases were reported in the Borough. The Pennine Range (Movement) of Sheep Order of 1934 came into force early in the year, and provided for the licensing of sheep moved for slaughter and dipping of all others in the areas covered.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 410 cases of compulsory notifiable infectious disease have been notified by medical practitioners. The incidence of and number of deaths from these diseases are shown in the table on page 47. Reference to individual diseases is made under separate heads.

Zymotic Disease Deaths.—There were 27 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 0.45 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 0.19 per 1,000 for 1933.

On perusal of the following table it will be seen that the death rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases has fallen during the last twenty-five years. A gradual but sure decline can be observed when the average for five year periods are considered.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE DEATH RATES, 1910-1934.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	
1910	63	1.06	
1911	118	2.18	
1912	51	0.86	
1913	97	1.64	
1914	68	1.15	
Average 5 years	—		1.38
1915	75	1.37	
1916	42	0.78	
1917	44	0.85	
1918	50	0.96	
1919	15	0.28	
Average 5 years	—		0.85
1920	39	0.69	
1921	37	0.64	
1922	23	0.40	
1923	21	0.37	
1924	9	0.16	
Average 5 years	—		0.45
1925	25	0.44	
1926	27	0.47	
1927	14	0.24	
1928	11	0.19	
1929	22	0.39	
Average 5 years	—		0.34
1930	15	0.26	
1931	14	0.26	
1932	14	0.25	
1933	11	0.19	
1934	27	0.45	
Average 5 years	—		0.28

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 1928	Totals 1929	Totals 1930	Totals 1931	Totals 1932	Totals 1933	Totals 1934
Births (during previous year)	862	874	874	864	838	882	930
Vaccinated	205	112	139	148	138	170	185
Insusceptible of Vaccination ...	3	3	3	—	2	3	2
Conscientious Objection Certificates	507	589	598	566	561	575	593
Dead, Unvaccinated ...	59	58	52	53	50	60	44
Postponed by Medical Certificate	18	15	8	11	12	15	16
Removal to districts known.....	34	36	24	26	29	22	22
Removal to districts unknown.....	13	13	12	14	17	27	19
Unaccounted for	23	48	38	46	29	22	49

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

	Year ending December 31st,						
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of Births ...	862...	874 ...	874 ...	864...	838 ...	882...	930
Vaccinated	23.78...	12.8 ...	15.9 ...	17.1...	16.5 ...	19.3...	19.9
Con. objection Certs.	58.82...	67.4 ...	68.4 ...	65.5...	66.9 ...	65.2...	63.8
Unaccounted for ...	2.66...	3.2 ...	4.3 ...	5.3 ...	3.5 ...	2.5...	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 90. There were ten deaths—a case mortality of 11.1 per cent. With four exceptions all the cases notified were removed to hospital for treatment.

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

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total
Cases	18	23	10	16	21	2	90
Deaths	2	1	1	2	3	1	10
Removed to hospital...	16	21	10	16	21	2	86

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases notified was 164. There were no deaths. 84.14 per cent. of the cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

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

Original Case.			
Date of Notification.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	Date Second Case Notified.
11th Mar., 1934 ...	11th Mar., 1934 ...	7th April, 1934 ...	21st April, 1934
24th Oct., 1934 ...	24th Oct., 1934 ...	21st Nov., 1934 ...	5th Dec., 1934
14th Nov., 1934 ...	14th Nov., 1934 ...	5th Dec., 1934 ...	12th Dec., 1934

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total
Cases... ..	62	18	14	11	56	3	164
Removed to hospital	54	13	14	8	46	3	138

Dysentery.—One notification of this disease was received. This is the first case notified in the Borough since 1919.

Pneumonia.—The number of cases of Pneumonia notified during the year was 105, as compared with 99 in 1933. Of the 105 cases notified, 39 proved fatal.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Ten cases of Puerperal Fever and eight cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Five of the former and seven of the latter were notified from institutions (the Bury Infirmary and the Jericho Hospital).

Four cases were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment, where three recovered and one died. There were three more deaths, one at the Bury Infirmary, one at the Jericho Hospital, and one at the patient's home.

Hospital Accommodation.—The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases whether notifiable or not notifiable is sufficient, and is utilised to the best advantage.

School Notifications of Disease.—The School Medical Officer and the School Nurses visit each school from which intimations of infectious diseases are sent to the Public Health Office.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens bacteriologically examined during the year:—

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria	26	200	1	227
Blood for Typhoid Fever... ..	1	7	—	8
Sputum for Tuberculosis... ..	42	193	—	235
Miscellaneous Examinations... ..	1	6	—	7

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:—

Houses disinfected	322
Schools disinfected	11
Parcels of infected clothing and bedding disinfected...	135

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 1934.

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	10	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
Measles	11	...	2	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever & Puerperal Pyrexia	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Pneumonia	53	9	3	1	1	...	4	3	2	2	12	10	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Totals	89	11	5	3	4	5	10	5	3	10	14	10	...

Table C.—Showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1915 to 1934.

DISEASE.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Smallpox	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	6	2	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever....	156	112	85	50	27	76	138	185	139	132	177	121	160	90	121	102	56	42	61	164
Diphtheria and Membran'us Croup	51	48	165	114	115	74	49	46	56	50	69	66	81	94	167	46	20	31	95	90
Enteric Fever....	8	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	..	1	..
Continued Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Fever..	3	2	4	2	3	6	7	7	3	1	4	3	6	3	7	5	4	5	7	10
*Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	6	4	5	5	4	8
Erysipelas	48	29	18	16	28	25	20	22	28	20	29	28	31	25	24	30	26	20	25	23
†Chickenpox	..	223	103	138	97	190	237	181	189	331	359	367	270	309	402	547	252	347	62	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	11	3	1	3	..	3	3	1	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	15	22	21	6	11	12	14	17	6	8	13	9	11	7	11	7	6	10	12	8
‡Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	149	53	45	160	205	108	161	107	164	91	159	122	113	77	99	105
‡Malaria	..	..	..	..	23	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
‡Dysentery	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS.....	281	442	403	331	462	449	515	619	633	664	815	703	735	678	910	872	483	539	367	410

† Notifiable on March 29th, 1916, to March 31st, 1933.

‡ 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 1934:—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES during 1934.				Deaths during 1934.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.	Male	Female
0—1 year.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
1—5 years.	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	1
5—10 „	—	—	6	3	—	1	1	—
10—15 „	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	—
15—20 „	5	5	1	—	3	2	1	—
20—25 „	2	5	1	2	1	1	1	—
25—35 „	5	6	3	1	2	6	2	—
35—45 „	6	3	—	—	7	4	—	—
45—55 „	5	1	—	2	3	2	—	—
55—65 „	4	1	—	1	4	1	—	1
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	30	22	18	11	20	18	9	8

Death Rates :

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.63, and the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.83. Last year the rates were 0.51 per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 0.66 from all forms.

Deaths and Notification.—With one exception all the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis had been the subject of notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations. Of the twelve deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, ten 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), and at the Jericho Hospital. Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are sent to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe, and occasionally to the Eastby Sanatorium, Skipton. 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 Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry, the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and other approved Institutions.

The number of patients treated at the various institutions, together with the patient days during 1934, are as follows:—

Institution.	No. of patients. (Undischarged at end of 1933 and admitted during 1934.)	No. of Patient days
Aitken Sanatorium	43	6788
Bury Infirmary	4	68
Agnes Hunt and Robert Jones Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry	1	108
Jericho Hospital	1	47
Liverpool Open-air Hospital for Children, Leasowe	8	777

Eastby Sanatorium, Skipton	1	293
Halifax Sanatorium	1	32
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases :—		
Out-patients	6	Out-patient Attendances... 24

The number of patients receiving Sun-light Treatment during the year was as follows :—

Institution.	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendances
Bury Infirmary	11	285
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	1	103

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 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	23	21	1	—	2	3	12	7	25	24	13	7	69
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	—	11
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	25	18	16	76
C.—CASES written off the Dis- pensary Register as													
(a) Recovered	5	3	—	1	4	4	7	3	9	7	7	4	27
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	29	21	16	87
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispen- sary Register on Dec. 31st :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	65	52	6	1	18	31	18	21	83	83	24	22	212
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	231
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	3
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the Scheme, and cases "lost sight of."	29
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	35
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	342
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December.....	52

7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(a) Personal.....	10
(b) Other	33
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations)	137
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	774
10. Number of	
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	94
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work..	105
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.	51

(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
Bury Infirmary	—	—	1	1	2
The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry	—	—	1	1	2
The Manchester & Salford Hospital for Diseases of the Skin	—	—	when required	when required	—
The Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe	—	1	—	1	2

(D.) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1934.

		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 Patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Adult Males ...	9	18	6	9	12
	Adult Females.	8	9	6	3	8
	Children.....	2	2	4	—	—
	Total...	19	29	16	12	20
Number of Patients suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Adult Males ...	—	1	—	—	1
	Adult Females.	—	2	2	—	—
	Children.....	1	6	2	2	3
	Total...	1	9	4	2	4
Grand Total.....		20	38	20	14	24

Table III.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year 1934 from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.																
		Under 3 months.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.			TOTALS.	GRAND TOTAL.			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.					
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	2	2	3	7
		Not quiescent	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
		Died in Institution	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		Not quiescent	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		Died in Institution	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	Class T.B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
		Not quiescent	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	3
	Class T.B. plus Group 3.	Quiescent.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Not quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died in Institution	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
	Totals (Pulmonary)		..	6	2	1	3	1	1	3	5	2	2	..	14	8	4	26
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
		Not quiescent	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Improved, not quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Other Organs.	Quiescent.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Improved, not quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
		Improved, not quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals (Non-pulmonary)		..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Clinic for the treatment of Venereal Diseases was held during 1934 twice weekly at the Joint Clinics, The Wyld—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 was provided from Monday to Friday at 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. except on Tuesday, when the time was 8-30—9-30 p.m.

The Medical Officer in charge was Dr. J. Holker, of Manchester, and Dr. J. S. Drummond acted as Assistant Medical Officer.

There was an all round increase in the work of the clinic during the year, as shown by the following comparisons of figures:—

The number of new cases was 282, an increase of 56 as compared with the previous year. The out-patient attendances numbered 7,725, and were 1,093 higher than in 1933. The number of injections of arsenobenzene compounds given was 1,551, as compared with 1,318. The out-patient attendances (7,725) includes 1,830 inter-clinic male irrigation attendances. The average yearly out-patient attendances for the five years 1930-34 is 6,124, and the average yearly number of new cases for the same period is 282.

The medical practitioners of the town and surrounding districts are aware of the facilities provided for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases at the Clinic.

The number of medical practitioners qualified to receive free supplies of arsenobenzene compounds for use in their private practice was 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	668	205
„ medical practitioners in the Borough..	129	—
„ Bury Infirmary	82	—
„ Jericho Institution	32	—
„ Florence Nightingale Hospital	2	—

The following table gives full particulars of the work carried out 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, 1934.

	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.....	130	53	2	1	87	19	13	7	232	80	312
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.....	8	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	2	13
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	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	22
" Secondary	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	33
" Latent in first year of infection	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
" All later stages	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	20
" Congenital	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7
Soft Chancre	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Gonorrhœa, first year of infection	..	..	..	..	87	22	..	..	87	22	109
" later	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Conditions other than Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	25	43	25	68
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..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	3	7
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4.....	189	97	6	1	183	43	56	32	434	173	607
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	9	4	3	1	16	2	33	24	61	31	92
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from —											
Syphilis, Primary	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
" Secondary	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
" Latent in first year of infection	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" All later stages	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	20
" Congenital	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Soft Chancre	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Gonorrhœa, first year of infection	..	..	..	..	52	12	..	..	52	12	64
" Later	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	7	6	..	..	8	2	..	..	15	8	23
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres or to Institutions, or to care of private practitioners	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	1	7
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	142	73	2	..	101	27	23	8	268	108	376
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ..	189	97	6	1	183	43	56	32	434	173	607

RETURN relating to VENEREAL DISEASES—Continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.	
	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	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
„ Secondary	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
„ Latent in first year of Infection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ All later stages	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
„ Congenital	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
11. Number of attendances ;										
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officer.....	2213	1420	38	5	1351	505	175	188	3777	2118
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	44	..	..	..	1760	..	26	..	1830	..
Total attendances	2257	1420	38	5	3111	505	201	188	5607	2118
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	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	
	Arsenobenzene Compounds.				Mercury.				Bismuth.	
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—										
(a) Names of preparations.....	Stabilarsan-Sulphostab.				..				Chlorostab.	
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	1551				..				1796	

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 for Syphilis and Gonorrhœa?	Yes except 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	49	315	..	..	..
b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Centre sent for examination to an Approved Laboratory	2	56	656	..	185

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

of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales):—	Bury.	Lancashire C.C.	Rochdale.	Bolton.	Manchester	Salford.	Middlesex C.C.	Total.
Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—								
Syphilis	47	42	2	1	..	1	..	93
Soft Chancre.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gonorrhœa	63	54	..	..	..	..	..	117
Conditions other than venereal.....	33	34	..	1	..	..	..	68
Total.....	146	131	2	2	..	1	..	282
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area.....	4593	2973	102	42	3	10	2	7725
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 ..	805	669	53	1	7	16	..	1551

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternal Mortality.—There were eight maternal deaths of Bury residents. Of these, five died in Jericho Hospital, one died in Bury Infirmary, one died at the Florence Nightingale Hospital after admission from Bury Infirmary, and one died outside the Borough in a private house. Three of the cases failed to avail themselves of any ante-natal examination or treatment during pregnancy, three were attended regularly by their own medical practitioner during the latter months of pregnancy, and two attended at the Jericho Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic in the latter months of pregnancy. None attended the Ante-Natal Clinic conducted by the Bury Public Health Department.

On examining the following table it can be seen that whilst the five yearly averages of maternal deaths during the last twenty-five years fluctuate, there is no steady reduction as in the case of the infantile mortality rate and the zymotic diseases death rate during the same period.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, 1910-1924.

Year.	Number of maternal deaths.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1910	6	4.6
1911	10	8.4
1912	5	4.1
1913	10	8.3
1914	6	5.2
Average for five years	—	6.1
1915	6	5.8
1916	1	1.1
1917	3	3.9
1918	3	4.1
1919	5	6.8
Average for five years	—	4.3
1920	7	6.3
1921	4	3.7
1922	6	6.3
1923	2	2.3
1924	4	4.4
Average for five years	—	4.6
1925	7	8.9
1926	8	9.8
1927	3	3.8
1928	7	9.4
1929	5	6.4
Average for five years	—	7.6
1930	4	5.4
1931	4	5.6
1932	2	2.5
1933	5	6.3
1934	8	10.2
Average for five years	—	6.0

Faced as we are with the fact that there has been no steady reduction in the maternal mortality rate it is necessary to ask at the outset what are the causes and what are the remedies.

To these questions there are no simple and certain answers, for the most careful inquiries conducted by the Ministry of Health and other bodies have made it impossible to say that any single reform will reduce the deaths to one-half.

It has been suggested that the main cause of maternal mortality is poverty resulting in malnutrition and a general undermining of the health of the mothers. It has been found that out of 2,000 maternal deaths investigated in this country, over half of those mothers were from comfortable and well-to-do houses. Bournemouth, a well-to-do place, has a higher rate of maternal mortality than Sunderland, and taking London as a whole, the West End has a worse record than the East End.

A great deal has been written by specialists, general practitioners, Medical Officers of Health, and laymen about maternal mortality, its causes and its means of reduction, but even the pundits are not in agreement.

The medical profession has been gravely concerned with the problem long before the recent sensational statements in some sections of the press were broadcast; statements whose only possible effect has been to introduce a degree of nervous dread amongst women. It is not generally known that the maternal death rate in America is 7.0 and that of Chile is 7.5 per 1,000 births, and that these rates exceed ours.

As a public health department we have tried to afford opportunities so that we can attempt to grapple with the problem of the reduction of the rate. We have more than doubled our clinics and introduced a lot of facilities, and all this has been well advertised. These clinics are for the service of the public, and I regret that they are not sufficiently made use of by the public. For instance, out of the eight fatal cases in 1934, three did not seek any ante-natal treatment whatsoever, and out of five fatal cases in 1933, three failed to avail themselves of ante-natal consultation.

Blame cannot be placed on the general practitioners for a non-decreasing mortality rate, since the prospective mother in many cases goes too late or does not go often enough in her pregnancy for consultation. Many never go at all. As a rule the general practitioner is a good obstetrician, but he gets a very small chance when faced with a difficult emergency, the factors causing which he has very little control over owing to the patients neglecting to present themselves for earlier advice.

In 1933 and 1934 and in many other years the Public Health Department has acted merely as an investigator and recorder of these unfortunate deaths, since at no time was an opportunity given for consultation or treatment of these cases by our department.

It is to be hoped that the public will realise that no prospective mother need neglect ante-natal consultation, and herein lies safety and the development of the mother's confidence itself, provided the pregnant woman consults early enough and often enough, whether the consultations be with the patients' own doctor or at the hospital clinics or at the municipal clinics. Many disasters could be averted by earlier and more frequent consultations.

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, as adjusted by transferred notifications, was 719, or 97.4 per cent. of the total live births registered. 43 still births were notified. The number of births (live and still) notified by midwives was 412, and by doctors, parents, and from institutions 350. These figures relate to Bury births only. In addition 240 births, transferable to other authorities, were notified.

During the year a total of 715 first visits, and 5,278 re-visits, to infants under one year of age were made by the Health Visitors. The number of re-visits to children between the ages of 1 year and 5 years was 6,120.

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 134 first visits and 321 re-visits of this kind were made.

Consultation and Treatment Centres.—Two consultation centres were in operation, one at The Wylde, and one at Wood Street School, Elton. Clinics were 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 444 infants under one year of age and 88 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 6,236, and of children from one to five years 5,071. 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 61.7.

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 was held on alternate Wednesdays at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde.

During the year the number of expectant mothers attending this Clinic was 49, as compared with 34 in the previous year. The total number of attendances was 158. There were 43 new cases (Primpara 11, Multipara 32).

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) to necessitous cases in which the family income, according to the number of persons, comes within a prescribed scale. Free milk 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.

	1934.		1933.		1932.		1931.
Number of applications received..	185	...	215	...	204	...	125
Number of applications granted....	175	...	201	...	189	...	113
Number of applications refused ...	10	...	14	...	15	...	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 1934, six patients were treated at the Institution, as compared with nine 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. 91 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.—Eight cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 live births being 10.8, as compared with 16.0 per 1,000 births in 1933.

The following table gives further particulars:—

Cases.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
		At Home.	At Hospital				
8	8	4	4	8	..	..	..

Orthopædic Treatment.—Arrangements are in force for the orthopædic treatment of crippling defects in children under 5 years of age. Children are referred from the Infant Welfare Clinics to the Lancashire County Council's Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield, where they are seen by the County Orthopædic Surgeon. In-patient treatment for appropriate cases is provided at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, near Congleton, and at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester.

Particulars of cases dealt with at the Orthopædic Centre during the year will be found in the following table:—

NEW CASES :—

First Consultation with Surgeon	16
Second or subsequent Consultations with Surgeon...	10

OLD CASES :—

Total Consultations with Surgeon	11
	—
Total Consultations with Surgeon—all cases ...	37
	—

NEW CASES—Analysis of Defects :—

Knock-knees... ..	5	Active Rickets	3
Bow-leg	1	Ulnar Synostosis	1
Inverted Foot	1	Adducted Toes	1
Pronated Feet	1		—
Valgus Feet... ..	2	Total... ..	16
Bowing of Tibiæ	1		—

Two children received in-patient treatment at Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital.

Boarded-out Children.—The supervision of boarded-out and nursed-out children under the provisions of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, is now the responsibility of the Health Committee, and the work of inspection is carried out by the Health Visitors.

The number of boarded-out children on the register during 1934 was ten, and the number of nursed-out children 6.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits and Attendances.	No.
First Visits to notified births	715
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	3993
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	6120
Visits to expectant mothers	134
Re-visits to expectant mothers	321
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	51
Re-visits during the summer diarrhoea season	3098
Visits re infectious diseases (school notifications) :—	
Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, etc.	1186
Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19
Visits re Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	9
Visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	86
Re-visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	990
Visits to Midwives	91
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	262
Ante-Natal	24
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	51
„ Evening Clinics	7
Visits and enquiries re applications under milk assistance scheme	1577
Visits and enquiries re applications for extra nourishments under Tuberculosis Scheme	42
Visits re disinfection	35
Visits to Boarded-out and Nursed-out Children	79
Visits and enquiries re Medical and Hospital Fees	42
Visits for other causes	101
Total Visits	18689
Total Attendance at Clinics	344

THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.

RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	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	1933	1934
January..	2.22	4.25	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	2.79	4.11
February.	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	3.81	0.56
March ..	3.82	3.37	3.39	0.83	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	2.97	2.83
April	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	2.10	2.64
May	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	2.20	3.19
June	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	2.16	1.97
July	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	3.12	2.59
August ..	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	1.90	4.06
Septemb'r	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	1.38	3.59
October ..	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	4.85	6.18
November	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	2.17	1.95
December	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	0.75	6.46
Total ..	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	30.20	40.13

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