

[Report 1905] / Medical Officer of Health, Bury County Borough.

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

1905

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ref7zqh5>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health,
FOR THE YEAR
1905.

BY
ALBERT E. BRINDLEY,

M.D. (LOND.), B SC., D.P.H. VICT.), ETC.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH AND
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE
HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

BURY :
PRINTED AT THE "TIMES" OFFICE, CROSS STREET.
1906.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1905-1906.

CHAIRMAN - ALDERMAN PARKS.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN - ALDERMAN COLLINGE.

THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN ASHWORTH,	COUNCILLOR HARGREAVES,
„ DAWSON,	„ HARRISON,
COUNCILLOR BRADLEY,	„ R. KAY,
„ BRIDGE,	„ MARSDEN,
„ J. COX,	„ SHARP,
„ DUCKWORTH,	„ SLATER,
„ GREENHALGH,	„ T. B. SMITH,
„ HALL,	„ SPENCER,
„ HARDMAN,	„ JOS. TAYLOR.

*Meetings—The Wednesday in each month immediately preceding
the 14th day before the Council, at 10-0 a.m.*

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Superintendent of the Cleansing Department, District Inspector of Moorside and East Wards, Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector under Explosives Act, &c. :—JOHN HAWORTH, Assoc. R.S.I., Certified Sanitary Engineer.

District Inspector for Bury South and Elton, Inspector of Common Lodging-Houses, Canal Boats, &c. :—SAMUEL KAY, Cert. R.S.I.

Inspector of Meat, and of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops; Inspector of Offensive Trades, &c. :—W. P. OPENSHAW, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Food.

Inspector of Workshops (where Females are employed), Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector of Midwives, &c. :—NURSE L. E. WALTON, Assoc. R.S.I.

Chief Clerk in Health & Cleansing Departments :—T. H. TURNER.
Junior Clerk :—WILLIAM H. SANDIFORD.

Disinfectors, Drain Testers, &c. :—JOHN KENYON AND JOHN KIRKMAN.

Foremen in Cleansing Department :—WILLIAM BEAZLEY AND DANIEL COOPER.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Resident Medical Officer at the Florence Nightingale Hospital :—HAROLD KERR, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H. (Camb).

Medical Officer of Health :—A. E. BRINDLEY, M.D. (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H. (Vict.)

Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts, Abattoirs Superintendent :
H. C. CASS (Markets Inspector).

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

Health Department,

Parsons Lane,

BURY, May, 1906.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the County Borough of Bury.**

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the Health of the Borough for the year 1905. Included are new Tables required by the Local Government Board referring to Infant Mortality.

For special information contained herein I am indebted to Messrs. A. W. Bradley (Borough Surveyor), H. C. Cass (Abattoirs Superintendent), R. B. Rigby (Water Manager), J. Isherwood (Clerk to the Guardians), and to many Medical Officers of Health.

The photographs were taken by Mr. Turner, Chief Clerk in the Health Department.

For the loan of Plans of the Hardman Square property I have to thank Mr. Gill (Architect), of this town.

Dr. Kerr (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. Turner have given me invaluable assistance in the preparation of this report.

The Department is greatly indebted to Mr. Noblett and the members of the Police Force for their ready help on many occasions throughout the year.

I take this opportunity also of thanking you for your kindness, courtesy and help.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALBERT E. BRINDLEY.



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

<https://archive.org/details/b28968384>

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1905.

Population, estimated to the middle of the year 1905...	{ Males .....27180 Females .....31414 }	Total ...58594
--	--	----------------

Marriages (Bury Union) 1265

Births	{	Males	649	} Total ... 1271
		Females	622	

Deaths	{	Males	501	} Total ...	964
		Females	463		

Annual Rate of Mortality	{ Males 18.44 }	Total ... 16.46
per 1000	{ Females 14.73 }	

Infantile Mortality..... 146 per 1000 Births.

Area.—The Municipal Borough of Bury comprises parts of what were formerly the Townships of Tottington-lower-End, Shuttleworth, Bircle-cum-Bamford, Heap, Pilsworth, Pilkington, Radcliffe and Elton, as well as the township of Walmersley, and has a total area of 5907 acres.

Elevation.—The mean elevation of the Borough is about 300 feet above sea level, and varies between 223 feet at Blackford Bridge and 765 feet at Higher Sedger Hey.

LEGAL SUMMARY.

Particulars of the Sanitary Laws in force in the Borough (other than Public General Acts):—

LOCAL ACTS.

Bury Improvement Acts, 1846, 1872 and 1885.

Bury Corporation Acts, 1899 and 1901.

ACTS CONFIRMING PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1900. (An Act *inter alia* to confirm a certain Provisional Order relating to the provision of Markets, Slaughter-houses, Refrigerators and Ice-making Plant by the Corporation of Bury.)

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 17) Act, 1903. (An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders relating to Bury and the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board.)

ACTS ADOPTED.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (March 5th, 1891.)

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. (August 2nd, 1900.)

Estimated Population.—The Registrar-General estimated that the population of the Borough would be 58,594 at the middle of the year 1905, this being an increase of 144 over the estimated population of the preceding year.

The following table shows the estimated population and the number of males and females in each ward of the Borough:—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Moorside... ..	6636	7941	14577
East	5519	6372	11891
Church... ..	3505	3782	7287
Redvales	4837	5868	10705
Elton... ..	6676	7458	14134
Totals	27173	31421	58594

Rainfall, 1905.—BURY. (Yard, Parsons Lane).

JAN...	Total Rainfall 2·18in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·40in., date January 5th.		
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 17.		
FEB...	Total Rainfall 2·43in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·44in., date February 27th.		
	No. of days on which 0·1in. or more fell = 16.		
MAR...	Total Rainfall 3·44in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·56in., date March 27th.		
	No. of days on which 0·1in. or more fell = 16.		
APRIL...	Total Rainfall 3·20in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·60in., date April 28th.		
	No. of days on which 0·1in. or more fell = 18.		
MAY...	Total Rainfall 0·52in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·29in., date May 1st.		
	No. of days on which 0·1in. or more fell = 4.		
JUNE...	Total Rainfall 3·53in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 1·35in., date June 17th.		
	No. of days on which 0·1in. or more fell = 10.		
JULY...	Total Rainfall 2·26in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·68in., date July 26th.		
	No. of days on which 0·1in. or more fell = 12.		
AUG...	Total Rainfall 4·89in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 1·32in., date August 25th.		
	No. of days on which 0·1in. or more fell = 19.		
SEP...	Total Rainfall 2·70in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·90in., date September 9th.		
	No. of days on which 0·1in. or more fell = 16.		
OCT...	Total Rainfall 3·53in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·89in., date October 14th.		
	No. of days on which 0·1in., or more fell = 13.		
NOV...	Total Rainfall 4·49.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·63in., date November 10th.		
	No. of days on which 0·1in. or more fell = 21.		
DEC...	Total Rainfall 0·69in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·12in., date December 8th.		
	No. of days on which 0·1in. or more fell = 11.		
Total Annual Rainfall	1904. 34·30 ins.	1905. 33·86 ins.	
Total number of days on which rain fell	174	179	

RAINFALL AT GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, 1905.

Total 23·03 ins.
 Number of days 161

BIRTHS.

During the year 1,271 births have been registered within the Borough, of which 649 were boys and 622 were girls. This gives a birth rate of 21.69 per 1,000, as compared with 1,383 births and a rate of 23.66 per 1,000 for the year 1904. The number of births in the Borough thus shows a decrease of 112 during the year 1905 from the preceding year, so continuing the general decrease of the past ten years; the birth rate of Bury is 5.51 per 1,000 below that for England and Wales, and 6.51 per 1,000 lower than the average for the 76 great towns. Though the birth rate is on the down grade in most of the other similar Lancashire towns, Bury compares badly with such as Wigan, with a rate of 33.04; Warrington, 32.9; and Preston, 28.16 per 1,000 respectively.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	NO. OF BIRTHS.	RATE PER 1000.
Moorside	308	21.13
East	302	25.39
Church	175	24.01
Redvales... ..	214	19.99
Elton	272	19.24

69 of the above births were illegitimate, as compared with 54 in the previous year, being apportioned to the wards as follows :—

Moorside	12
East	26 (7 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse).
Church	12
Redvales	6
Elton... ..	13
Total... ..	69

DEATHS IN BURY.

During the year 1,065 deaths have been recorded in the Borough, being 39 fewer than in the preceding year. Of these deaths 188 occurred in the Union Workhouse, 40 in the Infirmary, 13 in the Florence Nightingale Hospital, and one in the Robinson Kay Home.

Of the deaths occurring in Public Institutions 115 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough, 42 being from Heywood, 35 from Radcliffe, 14 from Ramsbottom, eight from Tottington, seven from Whitefield, five from Bury Rural, and one each from Manchester, Wigan, Rochdale, and St. Helens respectively.

By excluding the deaths of these 115 non-residents, the total deaths are reduced to 950, to which must be added the deaths of 14 Bury residents in other districts, eight of which occurred in the Prestwich Asylum, four in the Manchester Hospitals, one in the Isolation Hospital at Ainsworth, and one at Blackpool. Thus the corrected number of deaths of Bury residents is brought to 964, which is fewer by 39 than in the previous year, and 2.28 lower than the mean for the preceding ten years.

The death rate is equal to 16.46 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 17.16 per 1,000 in the previous year, and is 2.28 per 1,000 below the mean of the preceding ten years.

The following table shows the natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths during the past 15 years (1891-1905):—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1891	1682	1474	208
1892	1617	1202	415
1893	1488	1287	201
1894	1507	1077	430
1895	1710	1414	296
1896	1454	1162	292
1897	1520	1099	421
1898	1483	1057	426
1899	1489	1061	378
1900	1390	1108	282
1901	1272	975	297
1902	1214	955	259
1903	1329	1030	299
1904	1383	1003	380
1905	1271	964	307
Total.....	21759	16868	4891

MARRIAGES.

The total number of marriages celebrated in the Bury Union during the year 1905 was 1,265, being an increase of 32 as compared with the preceding year. The quarterly return of the marriages solemnized in the Bury District in the year 1905 is summarised as follows:—

Quarter.	Church of England	Before Authorised Persons.	Before Registrars.	Totals.
March Quarter, 1905...	114	20	94	228
June Quarter, 1905 ...	213	38	121	372
September Quarter, 1905...	213	29	132	374
December Quarter, 1905...	164	23	104	291
Totals...	704	110	451	1265

District Mortality Rates.—The following table shows clearly the difference as regards the mortality rates in the various Wards:—

POPULATION, ACREAGE, AND DEATH RATES IN THE
VARIOUS WARDS.

WARD.	Estim'ted Popula- tion to middle of 1905.	Acreage.	Persons per Acre.	Total Deaths	*Death Rate per 1000.	Mortality per 1000 Living.				
						Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Cancer.
Moorside	14577	1584	9.42	246	16.87	1.23	0.81	0.48	2.95	0.75
East.....	11891	786	15.0	210	17.76	1.85	1.59	0.25	2.86	1.51
Church	7287	253	28.53	162	22.23	1.78	3.02	0.55	5.62	1.10
Redvales	10705	1221	8.69	149	13.92	1.03	1.12	0.28	2.05	0.75
Elton ..	14134	2042	6.86	197	13.94	0.49	0.13	0.49	2.83	0.63
Totals	58594	5836	9.95	964	16.46	1.21	1.24	0.68	3.16	0.92

*Deaths occurring in Institutions have been relegated to the Wards to which they belonged; deaths within the Borough of persons usually resident outside are here excluded, and correction is made for persons dying without the Borough, but usually resident within. It will be observed from the above table that the highest death rate is recorded in Church Ward, which is the most densely populated district.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during Year 1905.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.							Deaths in or belonging to localities (at all ages).			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Registration Sub-Districts			
								North	South	Elton	
Smallpox.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Measles	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	..
Scarlet Fever.....	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	2
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	11	..	1	..	3	7	..	5	2	4	7
Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	10	..	..	..	2	4	4	5	5	..	5
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	44	33	5	..	..	3	3	26	16	2	4
Enteritis	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Erysipelas	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..
Other Septic Diseases	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).....	73	3	1	4	10	54	1	31	34	8	18
Other Tuberculous Diseases	24	7	5	3	3	6	..	10	7	7	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	54	..	..	1	2	47	4	29	16	9	8
Bronchitis	90	11	5	..	..	50	24	36	33	21	25
Pneumonia.....	75	13	13	5	5	28	11	33	25	17	7
Pleurisy	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	13	1	3	2	..	5	2	7	4	2	..
Alcoholism	19	..	..	..	1	16	2	8	7	4	5
Cirrhosis of Liver {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Premature Birth	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	3	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	1	2	1
Heart Diseases	121	6	..	3	4	73	35	50	39	32	18
Accidents	25	3	..	4	2	14	2	9	12	4	12
Suicides	10	..	..	..	..	8	2	4	2	4	..
Diseases of Brain and Membranes.....	41	3	3	2	6	18	9	25	9	7	19
Apoplexy.....	35	2	..	..	..	18	15	22	10	3	8
Digestive Organs, Diseases of	28	8	2	2	3	8	5	8	14	6	4
Old Age	72	..	..	..	..	3	69	30	21	21	61
Spinal Cord, Diseases of..	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	1	3
Rheumatic Fever	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..
All other causes.....	154	62	10	6	4	55	17	85	33	36	26
All causes.....	964	184	57	36	49	430	208	456	311	197	242

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births Registr'd	Number	Rate					
1895	...	57558	1710	29.88	338	197	1501	26.19	94	196	1414	24.56
1896	...	57639	1454	25.22	257	176	1245	21.59	83	164	1162	20.15
1897	...	57721	1520	26.38	270	177	1183	20.49	84	166	1099	19.03
1898	...	57804	1483	25.65	275	185	1128	19.51	71	150	1057	18.28
1899	...	57885	1439	24.85	233	161	1163	20.09	109	194	1061	18.29
1900	...	57966	1390	23.97	233	167	1199	20.68	107	210	1108	19.11
1901	...	58049	1272	21.91	213	166	1060	18.26	94	204	975	16.79
1902	...	58182	1214	20.86	156	128	1011	17.37	80	193	955	16.41
1903	...	58313	1329	22.79	231	174	1115	19.12	105	224	1030	17.66
1904	...	58450	1383	23.66	226	163	1104	18.88	119	148	1003	17.16
Averages for years 1895-1904.		57956	1419	24.52	243	170	1171	20.21	94	185	1086	18.74
1905	...	58594	1271	21.69	185	146	1065	18.18	115	242	964	16.46

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 5836. } Total population at all ages 58029 } At Census of 1901.
 Number of inhabited houses 12695 }
 Average number of persons per house... 4.57 }

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1905 and previous years.

BURY (whole district).				SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.												
YEAR.	NORTH.				SOUTH.				ELTON.							
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.				
1895	57558	1710	1414	338	26230	765	659	145	17711	527	430	120	13617	418	325	73
1896	57639	1454	1162	257	26229	652	583	114	17729	486	344	85	13681	316	235	58
1897	57721	1520	1099	270	26228	685	529	134	17747	477	333	80	13746	358	237	56
1898	57804	1483	1057	275	26227	696	519	118	17766	454	324	88	13811	343	214	69
1899	57885	1439	1061	233	26226	650	538	116	17784	425	299	72	13875	364	224	45
1900	57966	1390	1108	233	26225	655	594	107	17802	415	305	66	13989	320	209	60
1901	58049	1272	975	213	26224	580	470	99	17821	369	285	56	14004	323	212	58
1902	58182	1214	955	156	26290	560	425	70	17859	356	300	46	14033	298	230	40
1903	58313	1329	1030	231	26348	617	449	101	17901	402	320	74	14064	310	261	56
1904	58450	1383	1003	226	26405	688	434	111	17946	402	330	66	14099	332	239	49
Averages of Years 1895 to 1904				243	26263	655	520	111	17806	431	327	75	13887	338	239	57
1905	58594	1271	964	184	26468	610	456	99	17992	389	311	49	14134	272	197	36

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of the 964 deaths from all causes :—

Zymotic Diseases caused 89 deaths or 9.23 per cent.

Constitutional	„	173	„	17.95	„
Developmental	„	143	„	14.83	„
Local	„	518	„	53.73	„
Other	„	41	„	4.26	„

Mortality at Different Ages.—Of the 964 deaths :—

184	occurred in children under one year of age.....	19.09	per cent.
57	occurred between the ages of 1 and 5 years.....	5.91	„
36	„ „ 5 and 15 years.....	3.74	„
49	„ „ 15 and 25 years.....	5.08	„
430	„ „ 25 and 65 years.....	44.60	„
208	occurred in persons over 65 years of age	21.58	„

100.00

Zymotic Diseases.—The percentage of deaths from the infectious diseases (9.23) during the year compares very favourably with the years 1904, 1903, 1902, and 1901, when the percentages of deaths were 14.05, 12.04, 9.95, and 10.87 respectively. This comparatively low mortality is chiefly attributed to the small number of deaths (six) recorded from Measles and Whooping Cough (one); whilst 45 deaths were recorded from Diarrhoea and one from Smallpox.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs (excluding Phthisis).—180 deaths have been attributed to various diseases of the respiratory organs, which is a decrease of two in the number of deaths as compared with that of the preceding year. Of these deaths, 90 (or 50.00 per cent. of the total deaths from respiratory diseases) were attributed to *Bronchitis*, of which 11 occurred in children under one year of age. The following table shows the age periods at which deaths from *Bronchitis* were recorded :—

Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 upwards.
11	5	—	—	50	24

Pneumonia caused 75 deaths, as compared with 56 in the previous year. The following table shows the ward distribution and the age periods at which these deaths were recorded :—

Wards.	Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and Upwards	Totals.
Moorside	5	2	...	2	8	3	20
East	3	3	1	2	3	1	13
Church	2	6	1	...	6	3	18
Redvales	1	1	...	...	4	1	7
Elton	2	1	3	1	7	3	17
Totals.....	13	13	5	5	28	11	75

LONGEVITY.

Deaths of Persons over 60 Years of Age.—The deaths of persons over 60 years of age were equal to 29.87 per cent. of the total deaths, which compares favourably with the preceding year, when the percentage of deaths of persons over 60 years of age was 28.61.

The number of deaths attributed to **Old Age** was 72, which is not so high as in former years, as will be seen from a reference to the following table :—

YEAR.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
No. of Deaths ..	98	78	81	112	109	74	79	73	72
Per cent of Total Deaths	8.28	6.91	6.96	9.34	10.21	7.64	7.67	7.27	7.48

INQUESTS DURING THE YEAR 1905.

During the year the cause of death of 74 Bury residents were investigated by the District Coroner, Mr. S. F. Butcher. In 61 instances it was found advisable to hold an inquest, and in 13 cases an inquiry was dispensed with. Of this number 48 related to the bodies of males and 26 to females. The following is a classification of the sex and age periods :—

	Males.	Females.
Under one year of age	2	4
Over one and under five years of age... ..	0	0
Over 5 and under 15 years of age... ..	2	1
Over 15 and under 25 years of age	3	1
Over 25 and under 65 years of age	25	12
Over 65 years	8	3
Totals... ..	40	21

In the 61 cases in which inquests were held the findings of the Coroner's Juries were as follows :—

Natural Causes	27
Accidents	23
Suicide	10
Open... ..	1

Of the 44 deaths returned as "Natural Causes," three were due mainly to the excessive use of alcohol.

Of the ten deaths from suicide (seven males and three females), four committed suicide by taking poison, four by hanging, and two by drowning.

In one instance an "open" verdict was returned, the body of an unknown person found drowned in a lodge at Woolfold.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of uncertified deaths, *i.e.*, deaths which have not been certified by a Medical Man, or cases in which the Coroner deems the holding of an inquest unnecessary, was 13, eight being males and five females.

The following are the age periods :—

Under one year of age... ..	5
Over one and under five years of age... ..	1
Over five and under 25 years of age... ..	0
Over 25 and under 65 years of age	4
Over 65 years of age	3
	13

Annual Rate of Mortality compared with other Towns.

The following table compares the Birth Rate and certain Death Rates of Bury with other manufacturing towns and with the returns for England and Wales.

TOWN.	Estimated Population.	Birth Rate per 1000.	Death Rate per 1000.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under twelve months to 1000 Births.
			Crude.	* Correct'd.			
Accrington ...	44600	20.78	12.93	13.43	0.65	0.67	137
Crewe	46578	28.2	12.9	13.5	1.67	0.5	131
Oldham	140225	24.3	18.9	18.1	2.2	1.47	150
Preston	115721	28.16	16.47	18.01	2.86	1.08	150
Wigan.	88306	33.04	19.44	18.07	3.23	1.04	163
Bolton	178111	25.1	15.4	17.4	1.88	1.17	166
Bury	58594	21.69	18.18	16.46	1.21	1.24	146
Rochdale ...	86390	21.8	...	16.7	1.30	1.30	133
Radcliffe.....	25500	23.8	15.0	16.4	1.2	0.59	155
Ramsbottom.	16200	20.25	...	15.0	0.86	1.6	106
Stockport ...	98320	27.13	18.67	18.22	2.20	1.32	167
Warrington .	69153	32.9	16.9	18.2	2.7	1.37	147
St. Helen's...	89843	36.2	17.0	17.1	1.88	1.31	134
Blackburn ...	132742	24.0	16.4	18.5	2.0	1.0	146
Leeds	456787	27.1	...	15.6	1.62	1.23	152
Burnley	100000	26.67	17.99	16.80	2.16	1.67	172
Darwen	39918	20.4	13.7	14.0	1.07	0.90	144
London	4684794	...	...	15.1	1.70	...	129
Heywood ...	26371	21.72	17.14	15.53	1.7	1.59	117
England & Wales }	34152977	27.2	...	15.2	1.52	...	128

* For Non-Residents.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Number of births during the year 1905	1271
Number of deaths in children under 1 year of age...	184
Infantile Mortality	146 per 1,000 births.

The Infantile Mortality for the year 1905 shows a reduction on that of the two previous years, but is not so low as the rate for 1902. Though lower than the mean for the preceding ten years (170), it is still too high when we consider that the rate for the 76 great towns is only 140 per 1,000 births.

On reference to the appended table it will be noticed that no fewer than 47 of the deaths occurred during the first week after birth, and 68 during the first month.

As compared with the preceding year we find a marked decrease in the number (22) of deaths from the zymotic diseases (59 in 1904); also a diminution in the deaths from respiratory and tuberculous diseases respectively.

The comparison of the deaths respectively for the past ten years in the Borough, and also those for England and Wales, will be seen in the subjoined table:—

Infantile Mortality of Bury:—

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
176	177	173	161	167	166	128	174	163	146

Infantile Mortality for the whole of England and

Wales (1905)	128
For the 76 great towns...	140
For the 141 smaller towns	132
For the rest of England and Wales	113
For London	129

CAUSES OF DEATHS.—**Zymotic Diseases** have caused 27 deaths, of which three were due to Measles, one to Whooping Cough, and 33 to Diarrhœa, as compared with 59 deaths during the previous year. The most unsatisfactory feature is the large number of

deaths again recorded of children under one year of age from Diarrhoea (33), as compared with 32 deaths during the year 1904, 38 deaths during the year 1903, and seven during 1902.

Respiratory Diseases.—These are responsible for 25 deaths, as compared with 40 deaths in the preceding year, eleven of which were due to Bronchitis, 13 to Pneumonia, and one to other respiratory diseases.

The chief remaining causes were :

Premature Birth	26 deaths.
Malformation & Congenital Defects ...	15 „
Marasmus, Tabes Mesenterica, &c. ...	28 „
Tuberculous Diseases	9 „
Convulsions and Nervous Diseases ...	15 „
Dentition... ..	4 „

An analysis of the deaths at the various age periods is given on page 23.

Inquests.—During the year the Coroner (Mr. S. F. Butcher) has enquired into the cause of death in six instances (two males and four females), the age of the children being four hours, two days, five weeks, six weeks, seven weeks, and twelve weeks respectively. In three instances the cause of death was returned as “Natural Causes,” and in the other three cases as “Accident,” due to suffocation by being over-laid in bed.

Uncertified Deaths.—In five instances (three males and two females) the Coroner deemed the holding of an inquest unnecessary, the cause of death in each case being returned as due to “Natural Causes.”

Illegitimacy.—It is satisfactory to again record that of the 184 deaths, only 14, or 7.6 per cent., were of illegitimate children.

During the year the Inspector (Nurse Walton) has been able to obtain particulars in all of the 184 deaths registered as regards the feeding of the infants, and also as to the occupations of the mothers, which are as follows :—

Feeding.—No fewer than 120, or 65.22 per cent., were bottle fed, while only 48, or 26.09 per cent., were fed naturally.

In the remaining cases (16) the character of the feeding was not obtained, this number including those prematurely born and also those which died shortly after birth.

Occupation of Mother.—In the majority of cases the mother was occupied at home (113). In 71 instances the mother was at work (chiefly in the mill).

Insurance —Eighty-two of the children (44.57 per cent.) were insured.

Influence of Feeding on Infant Mortality.—During the year the Female Inspector has obtained information as to the method of feeding in 1,256 instances, or 99.35 per cent. of the 1,271 births registered during 1905. In 888 cases, or 70.70 per cent., the children were breast fed, and in 368 instances, or 29.30 per cent., the children were bottle fed at the time of her visits.

Of the 1,256 cases investigated, 140 died before the end of the year; 16 of this number were either premature births or lived only a few hours, and of the remaining 124, 81 deaths occurred in bottle fed children, and 43 in children fed naturally.

Number of Births.	Number of instances in which information was obtained.	Nature of Feeding.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality Percentage.
1271	... 1256	{ 888 Breast	43	 4.8
		{ 368 Bottle	81	 22.0

DISTRICT MORTALITY.

Bury North	{ Moorside Ward	146
	{ East Ward... ..	178
Bury South	{ Church Ward... ..	188
	{ Redvales Ward	75
	Elton Ward... ..	132

It will be noticed that the highest Infantile Mortality occurs in Church Ward, a district in which there is probably most poverty, vice, and drunkenness. The majority of the registered common lodging-houses, as well as of the furnished rooms, are situated in this portion of the Borough. A portion of this ward ("The Mosses") comprises dwellings which are badly arranged, and built upon "made" ground. In Redvales Ward there is probably least poverty, the ward containing the largest proportion of better-class dwellings.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905 (Whole District).

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Mths.	10-11 Mths.	11-12 Mths.	Total Deaths under one year.
ALL CAUSES.—Certified	45	6	11	4	66	21	17	13	11	9	8	8	6	4	8	8	179
Uncertified	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																	
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
DIARRHEAL DISEASES.																	
Diarrhoea, all forms	..	2	1	..	3	6	2	2	2	..	3	5	1	2	3	..	29
Enteritis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gastritis, Gastrointestinal Catarrh.....	1	..	3	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
WASTING DISEASES.																	
Premature Birth	23	..	1	1	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Congenital Defects	10	..	1	..	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	4	1	2	1	8	4	8	2	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	29
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.																	
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis :																	
Tuberculous Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Convulsions	4	1	..	1	6	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	12
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	4	11
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	13
Suffocation, overlaying	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Other Causes	4	1	3	..	8	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	17
TOTALS.....	47	6	11	4	68	21	17	13	11	10	8	9	7	4	8	8	184

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1905 (Sub-Districts).

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	BURY NORTH.																	BURY SOUTH.																	ELTON.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	BURY NORTH.																	BURY SOUTH.																	ELTON.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
ALL CAUSES.—Certified..	24	4	5	2	35	12	9	4	7	5	5	1	3	5	4	95	11	1	6	1	19	4	6	6	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	48	10	1	1	1	12	5	2	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	36																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Uncertified	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table showing the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1884 to 1905.

DISEASE.	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Smallpox	3	1	4	14	5	..	..	..	..	12	28	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	37	59	25	33
Scarlet Fever	115	171	114	183	92	42	98	255	272	359	449	160	365	262	148	236	432	179	156	156	261	197
Diphtheria	7	6	2	8	7	20	22	34	36	34	42	32	27	23	22	40	14	76	177	98	68	52
Membranous Croup †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	84	30	19	17	21	18	36	38	41	76	76	70	41	59	55	45	40	47	33	37	22	33
Continued Fever	10	7	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	30	8	8	13	15	12	11	9	5	2	1	3
Typhus Fever	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	4	13	4	2	5	6	8	15	7	11	2	11	4
Measles §	108	1	26	78	499	22	27	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough § ..	17	..	..	15	19	179	63	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	15	20	20	10	46
Chickenpox *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
TOTALS.	347	217	168	315	644	283	248	788	354	494	648	274	444	366	250	346	555	335	444	383	403	450

§ Not notifiable after 1891. † Made notifiable on June 26th, 1897. ‡ Made notifiable on January 1st, 1900.
* Made notifiable for six months from April 3rd, 1905.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.							Total Cases notified in each locality.			No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each locality.		
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						Registration Sub-District.			North.	South.	Elton.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.	North.	South.	Elton.			
Smallpox	33	..	1	8	9	15	..	11	21	1	11	21	1
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	52	..	15	26	7	4	..	33	11	8	12	7	2
Membranous Croup ..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	..
Erysipelas	46	1	..	6	7	31	1	22	7	17	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever	197	1	55	125	12	4	..	65	92	40	28	72	27
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	33	..	1	5	8	19	..	13	11	9	5	3	6
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	1	..	..	1
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.	371	2	75	172	43	78	1	146	148	77	58	104	38

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.
January	14	3	1	2	..	..	3	1
February	15	6	..	3	..	2	4	1
March	28	4	..	2	..	..	2	20
April	10	8	..	1	1	..	2	4
May	20	10	..	2	..	1	..	7
June	12	4	..	1	..	1	7	..
July	10	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
August	9	1	..	2	..	..	3	..
September ...	26	3	..	5	1	..	9	..
October	25	4	1	9	..	..	4	..
November ...	21	5	..	4	..	..	7	..
December ...	7	3	1	2	..	..	4	..
TOTALS.....	197	52	3	38	3	4	46	38

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH
QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1905.

QUARTER.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Smallpox.
1st	57	13	1	7	...	2	9	22
2nd	42	22	0	4	2	2	9	11
3rd	45	5	0	7	1	...	13	...
4th	53	12	2	15	...	...	15	...
TOTALS.....	197	52	3	33	3	4	46	33

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1905.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Smallpox.
Moorside	37	28	1	9	...	1	12	4
East.....	28	5	...	4	...	...	10	7
Church	36	4	2	4	1	1	3	11
Redvales.....	56	7	...	7	1	1	4	10
Elton	40	8	...	9	1	1	17	1
TOTALS.....	197	52	3	33	3	4	46	33

CASES REMOVED TO THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL FROM
THE VARIOUS WARDS.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	* Smallpox.
Moorside	17	10	1	3	...	...	1	4
East.....	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	7
Church.....	27	2	1	2	...	...	...	2
Redvales	45	5	...	1	...	...	...	19
Elton	27	2	...	6	1	1	...	1
TOTALS.....	127	21	2	14	1	1	1	33

*Removed to the Isolation Hospital, Ainsworth, with the exception of one case, which was removed to the Heywood Isolation Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.

RATE OF MORTALITY DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Year	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905.				
										England & Wales	London	76 Great Towns	141 Smaller Towns	Bury
Death Rate per 1000 Living	0.28	0.26	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.05

Cases notified during the year 1904 261

Cases notified during the year 1905 197

Being a decrease from the preceding year of 64

Three deaths have been recorded, representing a rate of 0.05 per 1,000, a decrease of 0.08 below the average for the last ten years.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

1905.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Notifications ...	57	42	45	53	197
Deaths	1	1	1	—	3

The ward distribution is shown on the previous page. Unlike the preceding year, the maximum number of cases occurred in Redvales Ward, and the minimum in East Ward, while in 1904 Elton Ward shewed the maximum number of cases and Church Ward the minimum.

TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION.

	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 upwards
Cases	197	1	55	125	12	4	0
Deaths	3	0	2	1	0	0	0

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—No schools were closed during 1905 on account of Scarlet Fever.

In 17 instances there were two cases of fever in one house.

In five instances there were three cases in one house.

The remaining 148 cases were all in separate houses.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL.—Of the total notifications (197) there were admitted to the Florence Nightingale Hospital 127, *i.e.*, 64.47 per cent., as compared with 64.75 per cent. in the previous year. Of the 127 hospital cases two died, representing a case mortality of 1.57 per cent. Of the 70 cases treated at home one died, the case mortality thus being 1.43 per cent. The corresponding case mortalities in 1904 were 3.55 for hospital, and 4.35 for home cases.

The type of the disease which has been most prevalent this year (1905) is a comparatively mild one, and after the first few months there were few of the severe throat complications which were a special feature of the disease in the preceding year.

RETURN CASES.—As in 1904, only three cases call for remark under this head:—

- (i.) F. W., discharged on 13th December; N. F. notified from the same house on 19th December.
- (ii.) W. A., discharged on 7th March; H. A. notified from same house on 24th March.
- (iii.) E. B., discharged on 4th January; A. B. notified from same house on 19th January.

The same difficulties have attended attempts at discovering return cases among patients treated at home as were encountered last year. It is usually impossible to obtain any information at all as to infecting cases, a very large proportion of which are most probably of so mild a type as altogether to escape notice, and yet are able to cause a well-marked form of the disease in others. Several cases indeed, during the past year, were sent into hospital as late as four weeks after onset, having only been discovered when a doctor was called in to another case in the same family. It is such cases as these which constitute a far greater danger to the community in general than the severe ones, which call for prompt attention and recognition.

Only one case of those treated at home was definitely proved to be of the nature of a return:—

- F. A., notified on 2nd May; E. A. (brother) notified on 15th May; S. A. A. (mother) notified on 28th May. In each instance "isolation" ceased a week or so after the onset of the disease.

In our last Annual Report we tabulated particulars bearing out the fact that of the cases treated at home the large proportion are from households containing only one or two children, hence rendering occurrence of return cases much less likely than in families in which the number of children is greater.

The following table for 1905 bears out the same fact :—

CASES TREATED, 1905.

From Families with	Number.	Home.	Per cent.	Number.	Hospital.	Per cent.
One child	34	.....	61.8	21	.....	38.2
Two children	24	.....	44.4	30	.....	55.6
Three children... ..	8	.....	24.2	25	.....	75.8
Four children	3	.....	10.0	27	.....	90.0
Five children	3	.....	21.4	11	.....	78.6
Six children... ..	0	.....	0.0	5	.....	100.0
Seven children... ..	1	.....	33.3	2	.....	66.7
Eight children... ..	0	.....	0.0	2	.....	100.0

One child was sent into Hospital from the Infirmary, in which case infection was probably introduced by a visitor to the wards.

ENTERIC FEVER.

RATE OF MORTALITY FROM ENTERIC FEVER FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905.				Bury.
										England and Wales.	London.	76 Great Towns.	141 Smaller Towns.	
Death Rate per 1000 living.	0.18	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.188

Notifications of 33 cases of Enteric Fever were received at the Health Office during the year, as compared with 22 cases in 1904, 37 in 1903, 33 in 1902, and 47 in 1901. Of these, 14, or 42.42 per cent., were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. There were 11 deaths in all, of which six had been treated at home, and five in hospital. One of the latter was not suffering from Typhoid Fever, but from Puerperal Fever, with phlegmonous erysipelas.

The MONTHLY INCIDENCE was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Notifications ...	2	3	2	1	2	1	0	2	5	9	4	2	33
Deaths... ..	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	11

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

	AGES—Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	Over 65.	Total.
Notifications ...	0	1	5	10	17	0	33
Deaths... ..	0	1	1	2	7	0	11

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total.
Notifications ...	8	5	5	5	10	33
Deaths	2	3	1	1	3	10

SEX INCIDENCE.—Of the notified cases 18 were males and 15 were females, and of the fatal cases eight were males and three were females.

SANITARY CONDITION OF INFECTED HOUSES.—The general sanitary conditions are summarised in the tables on pages 32 and 33.

From these it will be seen that of the 32 houses infected

- 18 were provided with privy middens,
- 2 with pail closets,
- 7 with waste water closets, and
- 5 with water closets.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS.—Specimens of blood from seventeen cases of suspected Typhoid Fever were sent to the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester, with the following results :—

- 5 gave a positive result to Widal's test,
- 12 gave a negative result.

WATER SUPPLY.—In all cases the water supply was directly from the public service, and in no case was there any evidence of pollution.

MILK SUPPLY.—No instance of infection by this channel was discovered.

SHELL FISH.—In four cases there was reason to suspect cockles, mussels, or oysters, as the vehicle of infection, but no direct proof was obtainable.

BACK-TO-BACK HOUSES.—One case occurred in a back-to-back house, and another in a house which permitted of no through ventilation.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—These, for some years now, have consisted generally in (i.) Isolation (a) at home, or (b) in hospital. (ii.) Disinfection or destruction of stools. In the case of patients treated at home, special pails are supplied by the Health Department for the reception of the excreta of patients. The pails are removed frequently, and their contents burnt at the destructor. (iii.) Thorough disinfection of house, bedding, &c. (iv.) Disinfection of sanitary conveniences attached to the infected houses. (v.) Examination of drains, and defects, if any, remedied. (vi.) Conversion of midden ashpits, where these exist in connection with infected houses, to the water carriage system. The last remedy is, in my opinion, a most important one in the prevention of the future spread of the disease.

COMPARATIVE PREVALENCE OF ENTERIC FEVER IN BURY DURING THE YEARS 1898-1904.

The rates of attack by Enteric Fever in 90 large towns of England and Wales during the years 1898 to 1904, inclusive, have been recently tabulated by Dr. Buchanan, of the Local Government Board. Appended is a much-abridged table extracted from the one published by Dr. Buchanan, and from this it will be noted that the annual attack rate for Bury for the seven years is the same as that for Southport :—

Liverpool	1.19	Birkenhead... ..	1.76
Manchester... ..	0.81	Derby... ..	1.00
Birmingham... ..	1.12	Burnley... ..	0.82
Leeds... ..	1.01	St. Helens	1.47
Sheffield	1.73	Stockport	0.81
Nottingham... ..	1.75	Warrington... ..	0.78
Bolton	1.30	Rochdale... ..	0.45
Oldham	0.48	Wigan	1.48
Blackburn	1.24	Bootle... ..	1.30
Preston	1.48	Southport	0.70
Wolverhampton ...	1.29	Bury	0.70
Rotherham	1.28		

CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER.

No.	Age.	Cases in same house or vicinity.	Nature of Closet Accommodation.	Condition of			REMARKS.
				Yard.	Drains.	Closet or Ashpit.	
1	43	Two cases three doors off in same street (1904)	W. C. Latrines	Good order, common to three houses	Good on surface	Ashpit cleared bi-weekly	Patient washed clothing of the cases in same street (end of 1904).
2	26	....	W. C. and W.W.C.	Good order	Good on surface	Sole use; good; cleared monthly	Employed at the Union Workhouse.
3	20	....	W.W.C.	Good order, pigeons kept	Good on surface	Dry ashpit; cleared weekly	Barman in an Inn; two sewer manholes in front street, 15 yards away.
4	26	....	P. & A.	Good order, partly flagged	Good; pavement defective round gullies	P. & A. for two families; cleared monthly	.....
5	26	Three cases 150 yards from house	P. & A.	Good order, unpaved, fowls kept	Good on surface	Cleared every eight weeks	Cellar has foul odour; dog and cat kept.
6	34	....	P. & A.	No proper yard	In bad condition	Uncovered and required empty'g	P. & A. uncovered; sinkstone connected direct to drains; draining bad generally
7	61	....	Modified P. & A.	Good order	Good on surface	Cleared monthly	Tub of horse manure in yard; ate cockles three weeks ago.
*8	20	....	P. & A.	Good order, partly paved	Good on surface	Cleared every eight weeks	Confinement five days previous.
9	30	....	W.W.C.	Good order, partly flagged	Good on surface	Ashpit; cleared monthly	Frequently ate mussels; house new, damp, and road unmade.
10	31	....	Modified P. & A.	Good order, partly flagged	Good on surface	Dry ashpit; cleared monthly	Cellar unused, dirty, and has strong earthy smell.
11	30	....	W.C.	Good order	Good on the whole; one waste pipe untrapped	Cleared frequently by occupiers	Patient a Nurse in a Public Institution.
12) 13 }	19 15	Infected by 12	W.W.C.	Good order, flagged	Good; new	Cleared weekly	Sisters; elder ailing for some time before; slept together.
14	45	....	P. & A.	Good order, unpaved	Good on surface	Cleared every three months	Four privies and one ashpit nine yards from house.
15	9	Mother "out of sorts" for some time	W.C.	Good order, paved	Good	Cleared weekly	Mother and Brother not well for some time; large open wet privy-midden recently removed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	36	....	P. & A.	Small, good order, paved	Good on surface	Cleared every two months	Foul block of four privies common to 22 houses; foul brook ten yards from house.
17	12	....	P. & A. Modified	Good order, clean	Good on surface	Cleared monthly	P. and A. foul, and in bad condition.
18	50	....	P. & A.	Bad order, dirty	Good on surface; pavement defective near drain inlet	Cleared every three months	Dirty yard; contains dog, pigeons, and ducks; privy ashpit deep and foul.
19	4	....	P. & A.	Good order, flagged	Condition doubtful; pavement near gully defective	Cleared at irregular intervals	Foul open privy midden; slopstone pipe too short, and wall dilapidated near it.
20	16	....	P. & A.	Unpaved, slopes towards the house	Good on surface	Cleared every three months	Wet privy midden; unpaved back and front streets, and yard sloping to house; rooms dark.
21	23	....	P. & A.	Good order, clean, partly paved	Good on surface	Cleared every six weeks	Sewer manhole close to front of house.
22	41	....	Pail Closet and A.	Good order, paved	Good on surface	Cleared twice a week	Pail leaks and liquid flows on to yard; back door opens into a covered entry, preventing ventilation; ate mussels three weeks ago.
23	33	....	Modified P. & A.	Good order, partly paved	Good on surface	Cleared monthly	Privy midden contents wet.
24	24	....	P. & A.	Good order, paved	Good on surface	Cleared every 8 or 10 weeks	Deep midden for three privies; back to back house.
25	18	....	W.C., no ashpit	Good order	Good on surface	Ashes cleared weekly	No ashpit; ashes thrown into corner of yard.
26	22	....	W.W.C. & A.	Good order, paved	Good	Cleared fortnightly	Has frequently had mussels and oysters before this illness
27	40	....	W.C. & A.	Good order, defective cobble pavement	Good on surface	Cleared weekly	.....
28	41	....	P. & A.	Good order	Good on surface	Cleared every four months	Large privy midden.
29	16	....	W.W.C. & A.	Good order, flagged	Yard gully choked	Cleared weekly	Drains choked.
30	27	....	P. & A.	Good order, flagged and cobbled	Good on surface	Cleared every six weeks	Infection probably obtained while at Attercliffe.
31	8	No. 19	P. & A.	Good order	Good	Cleared monthly	No through ventilation to house; P. and A. out of repair.
32	8	19 and 31 five doors away	Pail & A.	Good order, partly paved	Good on surface	Cleared weekly	House very damp; mother does washing from house of No. 31.
33	14	....	W.W.C. & A.	Good order, paved	W.W.C., tippler under waste pipe from sink	Cleared monthly	House exceptionally clean and in good order.

* Case of Puerperal Fever with Erysipelas (Fatal).

CONTINUED FEVER.

Three cases of "Continued" Fever were notified during the year. One of these was afterwards found to be a case of Typhoid Fever. It was admitted to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. There were no deaths from this disease.

Particulars of sanitary conditions in the infected houses :—

Case 1.—Age four years; no other cases in the vicinity; house has pail closet and ashpit, cleared weekly; yard and drains in good condition, so far as could be seen. House old, very dirty, in very bad repair, and some parts are below street level.

Case 2.—Age four years; no other cases in the vicinity; has two w.c.'s in yard, and dry ashpit, which is cleared weekly; yard unpaved; drains appear to be in good condition. House in good repair, but kept exceedingly warm and close. Fowls kept in front garden.

Case 3.—Age eleven years; no other cases in the vicinity; house has only a privy and ashpit, emptied about quarterly. House, yard, and drains in good condition; house overcrowded. Two deaths from Phthisis within the previous twelve months in the same house.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

During the year four cases of Puerperal Fever have been notified, with one death, as compared with eleven cases and three deaths in 1904. One case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, where recovery took place.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

RATE OF MORTALITY FROM DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP
FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905.				
										England and Wales.	London	76 Great Towns.	141 Smaller Towns.	Bury.
Death Rate per 1000 Living.	0.16	0.11	0.06	0.18	0.12	0.21	0.58	0.43	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.085

Fifty-two cases of diphtheria and three cases of membranous croup have been notified during the year, a total of 55 cases, as compared with 73 in 1904, 107 in 1903, and 182 in 1902.

Five deaths have been recorded, representing a mortality of 0.085 per 1,000, a distinct improvement on preceding years.

Of the 52 cases of diphtheria, 23 were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital; and of the three cases of membranous croup, one was removed to hospital. This represents a percentage of 43.6 of all cases notified, as compared with 39.7 per cent. in 1904. On admission to hospital, the case of membranous croup proved to be one of diphtheria.

Of the 24 cases admitted to hospital, one, or 4.17 per cent., died; of those treated at home, four, or 12.9 per cent., proved fatal.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Total.
Cases...	14	22	5	14	55
Deaths	—	2	1	2	5

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total.
Cases...	29	5	6	7	8	55
Deaths	3	—	1	1*	—	5
Removed to Hospital..	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Died in Hospital.

NOTIFICATION AND DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Age.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	Over 25.	Total.
Notifications ...	14	22	5	14	—	55
Deaths... ..	—	4	1*	—	—	5

*Died in hospital.

ANTITOXIN.—Forty bottles of Antitoxin were supplied to the medical men of the district at a nominal rate, for the use of patients inside the Borough suffering from diphtheria, as compared with 25 bottles supplied in 1904.

It is very gratifying to find that greater advantage has been taken of this supply during the past year than in previous years.

In the Florence Nightingale Hospital the use of the Antitoxin is almost a matter of routine, and it is used early and freely.

CASE MORTALITY IN

	1904.	1905.	
Hospital Cases... ..	3.70 (1 death)	4.17 (1 death)	} per cent.
Home Treatment ...	19.36	12.9	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Twenty-one swabs from doubtful cases were sent for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester, with the following results :—

6 gave positive results for diphtheria bacilli,
15 gave negative results.

SMALLPOX.

An outbreak of Smallpox in the Borough occurred during the first half of the year. The first case was notified on January 31st, and the last on May 17th. Prior to this, no case had occurred since October, 1904. In all, there were 33 cases, an increase of eight on the previous year. With the exception of one case, which developed the rash a day or so after admission to the Infirmary from Heywood, and which was removed to Heywood Isolation Hospital, all the cases were sent to Ainsworth Hospital.

MORTALITY.—There was one death, representing a case mortality of three per cent., and a mortality of 0.017 per 1,000 of the population.

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 60.	60 and upwards.	All Ages
Males	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	0	12
Females... ..	0	3	3	4	3	3	5	0	21
Totals... ..	1	4	4	6	4	6	8	0	33

MONTHLY INCIDENCE AND WARD DISTRIBUTION.

WARD.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Totals
Moorside... ..	0	0	3	1	0	4
East... ..	1	1	0	0	7	9
Church	0	0	3	2	0	5
Redvales... ..	0	0	14	0	0	14
Elton... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1
Entire Borough... ..	1	1	20	4	7	33

With the exception of the case from the Infirmary, all the cases notified occurred in private houses; the common lodging-houses and tramp wards fortunately keeping free from the infection.

VACCINATION.

Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated in infancy only.	Said to have been revaccinated.
10	23	0

The fatal case, a man aged 47, was only vaccinated in infancy, and only showed two small marks.

AGE PERIODS OF NOTIFIED CASES.

	Under 15 years.	Over 15 and under 25.	25 and upwards.	Total
Vaccinated in infancy only ...	0	5	18	23
Unvaccinated ...	9	1	0	10

This table bears out the well-proven facts that vaccination is a certain protection against Smallpox, but that, in order to remain efficient, it requires to be repeated. It is very significant that no case occurred among vaccinated persons within 15 years of vaccination.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Four cases, including the fatal case, were of a severe confluent type; eleven were confluent; the remaining 18 were of a mild type, some being so mild as to be extremely difficult of recognition.

An instance of a case of Smallpox without an eruption seemed to be the following :—

H. S. was taken ill with “Pleurisy and Lumbago” about three or four days before five cases were notified in the same household (wife, son, and three daughters of the above). The symptoms of Pleurisy and Lumbago disappeared, but no characteristic eruption developed, although on several occasions he was placed in a warm bath in my presence, and carefully examined. Inasmuch as the above symptoms commenced about the same time as the premonitory symptoms of some of the other inmates of the household, it may be reasonable to judge that this was a case of Variola sine eruptione. It is interesting to note also that the son-in-law of the above subsequently developed an exceedingly mild attack of Smallpox, with only three or four spots, and of these only one was really typical; the gradation between the two varieties of the disease can be, therefore, readily imagined.

ORIGIN AND COURSE OF THE OUTBREAK.—The disease was apparently introduced through the visit of a case of supposed Chicken-pox to the household of the case which was first notified. This was a cousin (of the two first patients), who came over from Preston to recuperate from the supposed Chicken-pox. The disease was further propagated, apparently, by another case of

supposed Chicken-pox (which was doubtless modified Smallpox) for a fortnight subsequent to the notification of the first two cases, a schoolmate and deskmate of one of them was absent from school suffering from a disease which the parents considered to be Chicken-pox; no doctor being called in. The result was an outbreak of Smallpox in the household of this boy, the disease proving fatal in the case of his father. The majority of the remaining cases were definitely traced to contact with one or other of the foregoing. The chart opposite page 40 illustrates the origin and spread of the disease through these two cases of supposed Chicken-pox. It was, therefore, decided, on the recommendation of the Health Committee, and with the sanction of the Local Government Board, to make Chicken-pox compulsorily notifiable for a period of six months.

A very marked feature of the outbreak was the prominent part played by unvaccinated children in the acquisition and spread of the disease, they being the first persons to be attacked in the first three households. It was significant of the courage of his convictions displayed by the conscientious objector, prominent as usual among the sufferers, that he readily embraced the chances of safety offered by the vaccination of the unaffected members of his family. I learn that the last coherent words of the unfortunate man who died (a pronounced anti-vaccinator) were a bitter recantation of his former opinions, and an appeal to his friends to protect themselves by vaccination before it was too late.

As suggestions for future legislation regarding vaccination, I would recommend (1) That an inquest be held on all cases dying from Smallpox. The difficulty of viewing the body can be got over by having an inspection room from which the body could be viewed by jurors without incurring any risk of infection (such rooms as exist in most modern fever hospitals). As Smallpox is such a preventable disease, the publicity arising from the above would bring home to the uneducated public the real dangers of anti-vaccination tenets. Probably one inquest only would be necessary to convert a juryman of anti-vaccination tendencies. (2) That the cost of exemption certificates should be sufficient to serve as a contribution towards the upkeep of Smallpox Hospitals, in the nature of

an insurance against the disease. It is obviously unfair that reasonable people, who protect themselves by vaccination, should have to pay for the so-called objections of the anti-vaccinator.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.—The erection of a permanent Hospital at Ainsworth was commenced in the latter half of the year 1905, and considerable progress was made before the winter. It will be ready for the reception of patients some time in the coming year.

NOTIFICATION OF CHICKEN-POX.—Compulsory notification of Chicken-pox commenced on April 3rd, and continued until October 3rd, a period of six months. During this time 79 cases were notified. It is satisfactory to report that no further spread of Smallpox occurred due to the agency of unrecognised cases of Chicken-pox subsequent to the introduction of compulsory notification of the latter disease.

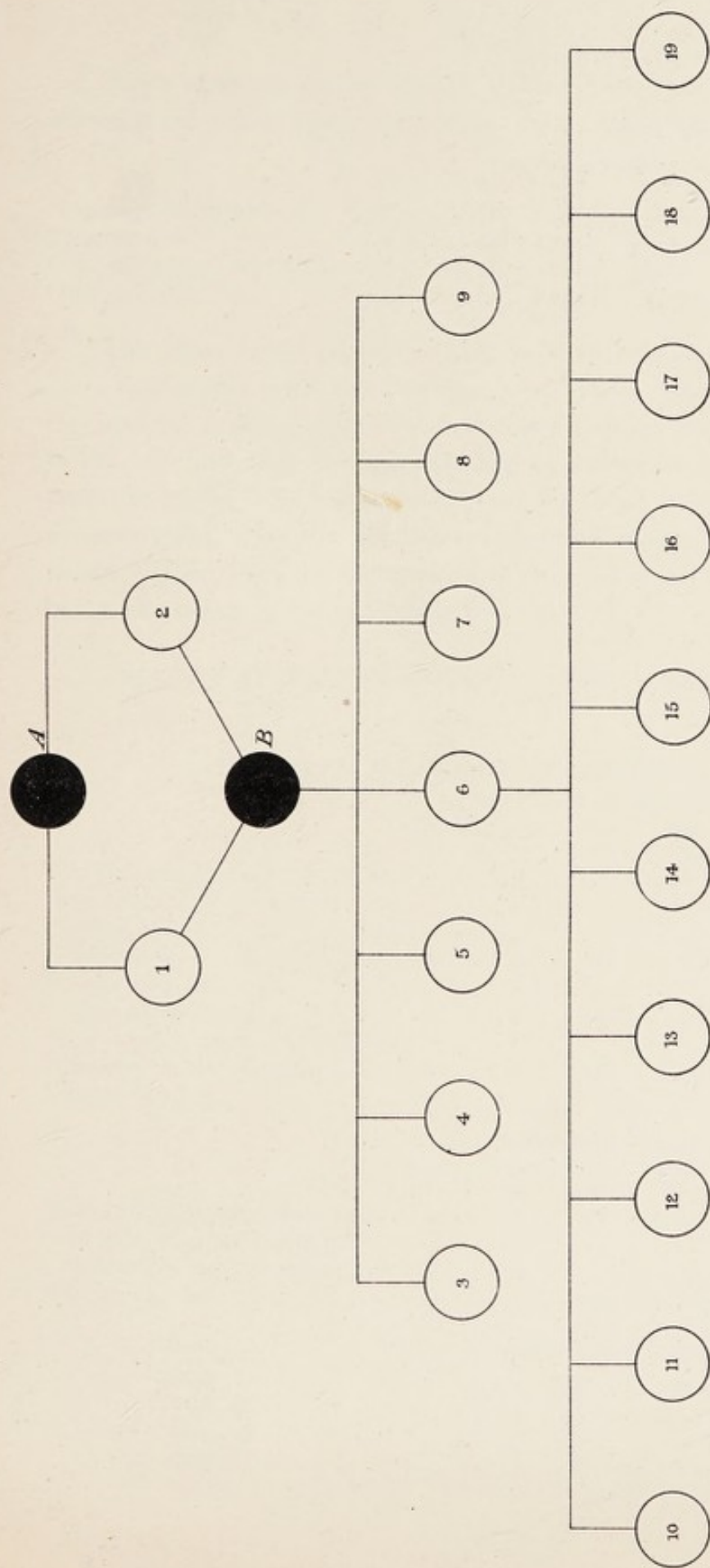
SCHOOL CLOSURE.—One Public Elementary School was closed for a fortnight, as one of the Smallpox patients had attended the school one week previous to the onset of the disease. The master of a private school also voluntarily closed his school for a week in order that thorough disinfection of the rooms, &c., might be effected, there being probably contact of some of the scholars with the inmates of an affected household.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

Return showing the number of Births, Deaths (under one year), Vaccinations, Conscientious Objections, and number Unvaccinated for the year ending August 31st, 1905 :—

BOROUGH OF BURY.

	Bury North	Bury South	Elton	Totals.
Births... ..	621	382	305	1308
Vaccinated... ..	418	255	218	891
Insusceptible of Vaccination... ..	1	2	1	4
Conscientious object'n certificates	59	35	45	139
Dead, Unvaccinated	76	48	25	149
Postponed by medical certificate.	20	2	6	28
Removals to districts known	11	4	0	15
Removals to districts unknown...	14	17	9	40
Unaccounted for... ..	22	19	1	42



 *A & B — Supposed cases of Chicken Pox.*

 *1 to 19 — Notified cases of Small Pox.*

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the years, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, and 1900 :—

	Year ending August 31st,					
	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Number of births ...	1,308	1,368	1,287	1,272	1,302	1,450
Vaccinated	68.12	64.40	57.34	66.74	49.23	49.65
Con. object'n. cert's..	10.63	10.09	10.10	10.61	18.27	15.20
Unaccounted for ...	3.21	7.67	12.72	7.47	15.82	19.79

The above table, as regards the number vaccinated, compares most favourably with the five preceding years, and if we deduct the number (149) of deaths (unvaccinated) from the total (1,308) births, we find that **the percentage of children vaccinated is equal to 76.87**, which is eminently satisfactory. The percentage of conscientious objection certificates granted during the year is a shade higher than in the preceding year, but is 2.22 per cent. below the mean of the preceding five years.

SMALLPOX OUTBREAKS IN BURY, 1902 TO 1905.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VACCINATION.

	AGE PERIODS OF NOTIFIED CASES.					
	Under 10	10 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 and upwards	Total all ages
Vaccinated in Infancy only.	1 ...	5 ...	51 ...	44 ...	5 ...	106
Re-vaccinated less than ten years before, but before infection by Smallpox. ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ...	1
Re-vaccinated after infection by Smallpox	0 ...	0 ...	5 ...	2 ...	3 ...	10
Not Vaccinated until after infection by Smallpox ...	1 ...	3 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	4
Unvaccinated... ..	11 ...	11 ...	8 ...	3 ...	0 ...	33

	AGE PERIODS OF FATAL CASES.					
	Under 10	10 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 and upwards	Total all ages
Vaccinated in Infancy only.	0 ...	0 ...	1 ...	6 ...	3 ...	10
Not Vaccinated until after infection by Smallpox. ...	1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	1
Unvaccinated... ..	2 ...	0 ...	0 ...	3 ...	0 ...	5

Year.	Number of Cases.	Total Deaths.
1902... ..	37	3
1903... ..	59	9
1904... ..	25	2
1905... ..	33	1

SUMMARY OF SMALLPOX CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1905.

No. of Case.	Date of Notification.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Address.	Source of Infection.	Particulars of Vaccination.	Termination of Case.	Remarks.
1	Jan. 31, 1905	W.R.	M.	12	10, York Terrace	Case of (?) Chickenpox from Preston Do.	Unvaccinated	Recovered, Mar. 11, 1905	Severe confluent
2	Feb. 8, 1905	J.R.	M.	19	10, York Terrace	Do.	Unvaccinated	Recovered, Mar. 11, 1905	Vaccinated after contact; discrete
3	Mar. 6, 1905	J.H.	M.	46	28, Ingham Street	Case of (?) Chickenpox in house of cases 7, 8, 9	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, April 19, 1905	Confluent
4	Mar. 6, 1905	D.H.	F.	38	28, Ingham Street	Do.	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, April 25, 1905	Confluent
5	Mar. 6, 1905	M.H.	F.	8	28, Ingham Street	Do.	Unvaccinated	Recovered, April 25, 1905	Severe confluent
6	Mar. 6, 1905	J.H.	F.	15	28, Ingham Street	Do.	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, April 19, 1905	Mild attack
7	Mar. 9, 1905	A.H.	M.	47	62, South Cross St.	Case of (?) Chickenpox in house after contact with cases Nos. 1 and 2.	Vaccinated in infancy	Fatal. Mar. 21, 1905	Confluent
8	Mar. 9, 1905	A.H.	F.	10	62, South Cross St.	Do.	Unvaccinated	Recovered, April 25, 1905	Severe confluent
9	Mar. 11, 1905	E.H.	F.	49	62, South Cross St.	Do.	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, April 25, 1905	Confluent
10	Mar. 11, 1905	A.R.	F.	45	17, Ingham Street	Contact with cases Nos. 3 to 6	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, April 25, 1905	Mild attack
11	Mar. 14, 1905	W.H.R.	M.	44	17, Ingham Street	Do.	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, May 13, 1905	Confluent
12	Mar. 16, 1905	T.H.	M.	4	32, Andrew Street	Do.	Unvaccinated	Recovered, May 11, 1905	Confluent
13	Mar. 16, 1905	A.W.	F.	27	36, Alfred Street	Do.	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, May 11, 1905	Confluent
14	Mar. 17, 1905	A.R.	M.	8	26, Ingham Street	Do.	Unvaccinated	Recovered, April 25, 1905	Confluent
15	Mar. 17, 1905	H.R.	F.	38	26, Ingham Street	Do.	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, April 25, 1905	Discrete
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Mar. 17, 1905	J.H.	M.	43	32, Andrew Street	Contact with cases Nos. 3 to 6	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, May 11, 1905	Confluent
17	Mar. 24, 1905	F.R.	F.	13	17, Ingham Street	Do.	Unvaccinated	Recovered, May 10, 1905	Vaccinated after contact ; discrete
18	Mar. 24, 1905	E.R.	F.	6	17, Ingham Street	Do.	Unvaccinated	Recovered, April 25, 1905	Vaccinated after contact ; discrete
19	Mar. 25, 1905	A.R.	F.	10	17, Ingham Street	Do.	Unvaccinated	Recovered, May 10, 1905	Vaccinated after contact ; discrete
20	Mar. 29, 1905	J.R.	M.	57	16, North Street	?	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, May 13, 1905	Discrete
21	Mar. 29, 1905	W.R.	F.	59	16, North Street	?	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, May 13, 1905	Confluent
22	Mar. 29, 1905	C.R.	F.	23	16, North Street	?	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, April 19, 1905	Discrete
23	April 3, 1905	T.B.E.	M.	42	70, Spring Street	Contact with cases Nos. 14, 15	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, May 13, 1905	Confluent
24	April 6, 1905	M.B.	F.	50	6, Clerke Street	Contact with case No. 13	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, May 15, 1905	Confluent
25	April 14, 1905	M.D.	F.	22	Bury Infirmary, from 4, Manchester Rd., Heywood.	Heywood	Vaccinated in infancy	Removed to the Heywood Isolation Hospital	
26	April 29, 1905	E.R.	F.	44	22, Hall Street	?	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, May 23, 1905	Discrete
27	May 2, 1905	S.S.	F.	29	46, Barrett Street	? Contact with case No. 13	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, May 23, 1905	Discrete
28	May 2, 1905	B.S.	F.	26	46, Barrett Street	Do.	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, June 6, 1905	Discrete
29	May 2, 1905	E.S.	F.	24	46, Barrett Street	Do.	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, May 23, 1905	Discrete
30	May 2, 1905	J.S.	M.	22	46, Barrett Street	Do.	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, June 6, 1905	Discrete
31	May 2, 1905	E.S.	F.	56	46, Barrett Street	Do.	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, June 7, 1905	Discrete
32	May 17, 1905	H.B.	M.	34	12, Albert Street	Contact with cases Nos. 27 to 31	Vaccinated in infancy	Recovered, June 7, 1905	Vaccinated after contact ; discrete
33	May 17, 1905	E.B.	F.	9	12, Albert Street	Do.	Unvaccinated	Recovered, June 7, 1905	Vaccinated after contact ; discrete

ERYSIPELAS.

During the past year 46 cases of Erysipelas have been notified, and there have been three deaths, which corresponds to a death rate of 0.05 per 1,000, and a case mortality of 6.52 per cent. One case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. In 1904 only ten cases were notified, and there were no deaths.

The region of the body implicated in each case was as follows :—

In 42 cases the face was affected.
 In 2 cases the scalp „
 In 1 case the leg „
 In 1 case the foot „

Most of these cases were secondary to neglected injuries, such as cuts, scratches, bruises, or other abrasions; and in most instances the patients were resident in dirty or unhealthy houses, two being of the back-to-back type.

Thirty-three females were attacked and 13 males.

Table showing the ward distribution in each quarter of the year :—

Quarter of Year.	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total.
1st	2 ...	4 ...	0 ...	1 ...	2 ...	9
2nd	4 ...	3 ...	0 ...	1 ...	1 ...	9
3rd	3 ...	1 ...	0 ...	1 ...	7 ...	12
4th	2 ...	3 ...	3 ...	1 ...	7 ...	16
Whole Year	11 ...	11 ...	3 ...	4 ...	17 ...	46

Table showing age and sex distribution :—

Sex.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 upwards.	Total
Males	0 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ...	12 ...	0 ...	13
Females	1 ...	0 ...	4 ...	8 ...	19 ...	1 ...	33

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1905.

During the year, 787 notifications were received at the Health Office from the Headmasters and Mistresses of the various Schools within the Borough, of the existence of Infectious or Contagious Diseases amongst scholars attending their schools. Of this number 703 were certified as suffering from one or other of the undermentioned ailments :—

Measles	306	Pediculosis	8
Chickenpox	165	Impetigo	4
Mumps	57	German Measles... ..	4
Whooping Cough	52	Diphtheria	3
Eczema	19	Varicella	2
Sore Throat	19	Bronchitis... ..	1
Ophthalmia	16	Croup	1
Influenza	12	Adenitis	1
Scarlet Fever	12	Tuberculosis	1
Catarrh	10	Herpes Zoster	1
Ringworm... ..	9		

The number of notifications received from the various schools during the years 1902, 1903, and 1904, were 1,430, 1,364, and 1,106 respectively.

The following are the schools from which notifications were received in the order of number of notifications :—

Woolfold Wesleyan School.	St. Thomas's School.
Brunswick School.	Parish Church School.
Chesham British School.	Wood Street School.
All Saints' School.	Parkhills School.
Pits-o'th'-Moor School.	Christian Church School.
St. Mark's School.	St. John's School.
Bank Street School.	St. Peter's School.
St. Chad's School.	Walmersley School.
St. Stephen's School.	St. Joseph's School.
St. Marie's School.	St. Paul's (Bell) School.
Guardian Angels' School.	St. Paul's (Huntley) School.

Owing to a rather extensive outbreak of Measles at the close of the year the following handbill was distributed at the schools, and in the neighbourhood in which the disease was prevalent :—

MEASLES AND ITS PREVENTION.

Measles is a dangerous disease, one of the most dangerous with which a child under five years of age can be attacked. During the year 1898, the number of deaths from Measles in Bury exceeded not only that from either Typhoid Fever or Influenza, but also that of the total number from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Croup, and Continued Fever combined.

During the year 1900, Measles caused more than four times the number of deaths which resulted from Scarlet Fever, and more than the total number of deaths from Scarlet Fever in the three years (1898-1899-1900).

The disease is especially apt to be fatal to teething children. It tends to kill by producing inflammation of the lungs, and may prepare the way for consumption. Permanent damage to the eyes and ears may result from an attack of Measles.

Measles is therefore not such a trifling disease as is generally assumed. The older a child the less likely it is to catch Measles, and if it does, the less likely is it to die. If every child could be protected from Measles until it had passed its fifth year, the mortality from Measles would be very greatly diminished.

It is therefore a great mistake to say "The sooner the better" for a child to have Measles. The early signs of Measles are the following :—The face is flushed, the eyes are watery, glistening and sensitive to light, there is usually cough, sneezing, and running from the nose (signs similar to those of a bad cold in the head). During this period (before the rash comes out) the child is highly infectious, and should not be sent to school, and any child observed with these symptoms in school should be sent home at once.

PRECAUTIONS.—Mothers with children in arms should not go into houses where Measles exists.

Every child ill of Measles should be put to bed and kept warm ; a doctor should be called in, except in the mildest cases.

A case of Measles continues infectious for at least three weeks after the appearance of the rash.

The importance of isolating the patient from other children for this period should be remembered.

Children from the house in which there is a case of Measles should on no account attend school (either Sunday or Day School). Parents or Guardians who send children to school from an infected house, as well as teachers who receive them knowingly, are liable to a penalty.

Disinfectants can be obtained on application to the Health Department, Parsons Lane. Disinfection of rooms, clothing, &c., will be undertaken by this department free of charge.

A. E. BRINDLEY, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.



SCHOOL CLOSURE.

During the year it was found advisable to apply Closure to the Infants' Department of three schools, with a view of checking the further spread of Measles. In each case the closure, which was applied just prior to the commencement of either the Summer or Christmas Holidays, had the desired effect in controlling or checking the outbreaks, as in no case had a further extension of the period of closure to be resorted to.

In one instance the whole of one school was closed for a week, owing to one of the scholars developing Smallpox. It is, however, gratifying to record that no further cases of the disease were notified from this source.

The following is a summary of the schools closed :—

HEYWOOD STREET NEW CONNEXION SCHOOL.—The whole of this school was closed from March 9th to the 25th, owing to one of the scholars having developed Smallpox. The patient (an unvaccinated girl) having attended the school up to the 3rd of March.

BANK STREET BRITISH SCHOOL.—Closure was applied to the Infants' Department of this school from July 21st to July 28th (the commencement of the Summer Holidays), on account of the prevalence of Measles, the attendance having fallen to 39, out of a total number on the books of 73, with an average daily attendance of 60.

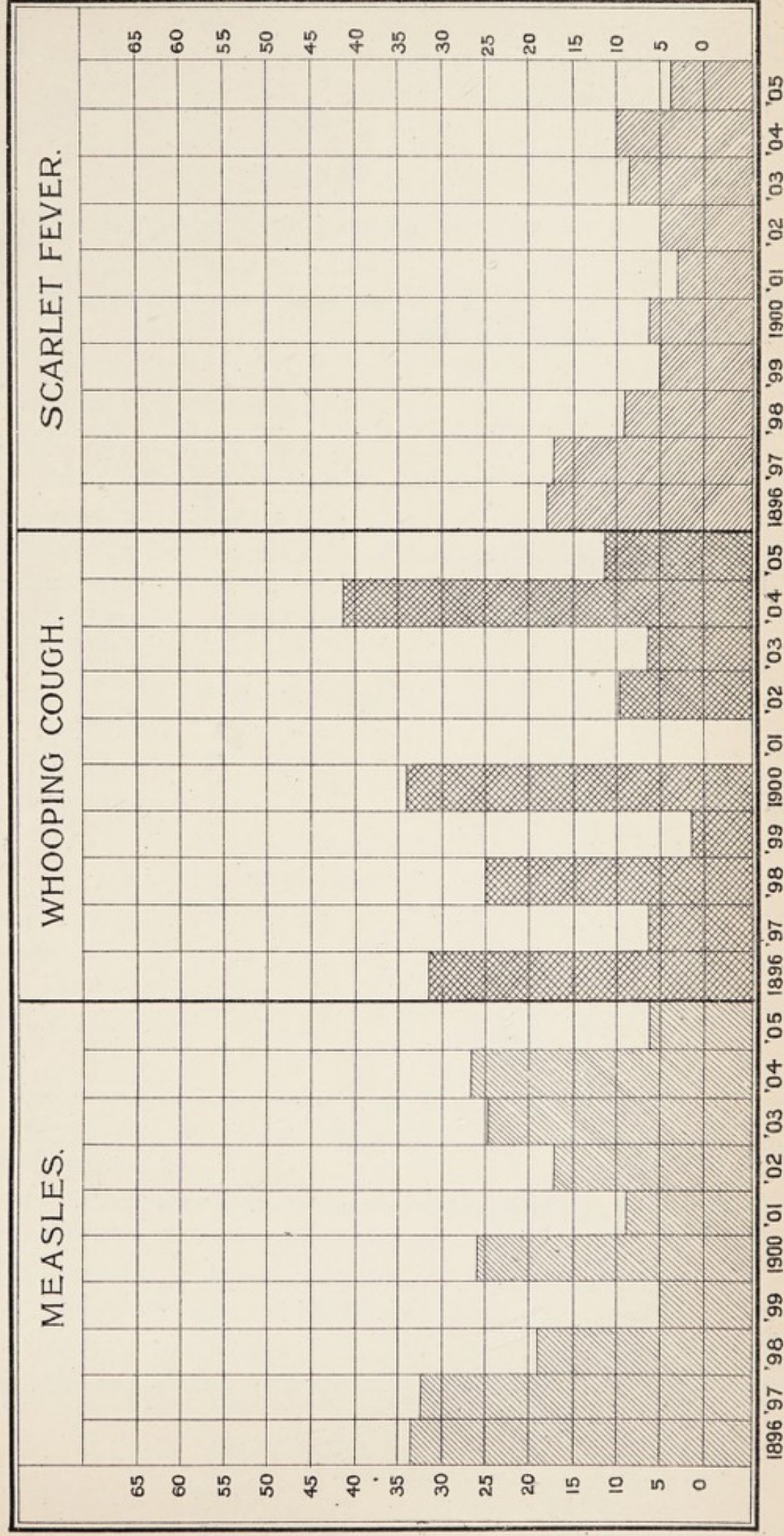
BRUNSWICK SCHOOL.—The Infants' Department of this school was closed from December 15th until December 22nd (the commencement of the Christmas Holidays), owing to the prevalence of Measles amongst the scholars, as out of a total of 126 on the books, with an average daily attendance of 101, only 58 scholars were present on the day the school was closed. Twenty-four of the absentees were verified as suffering from Measles, the character of the disease being of a severe type.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL.—The Infants' Department of this school was closed from December 18th, until the commencement of the Christmas Holidays (December 22nd). On enquiry at the school 24 scholars were found to be absent suffering from Measles alone, while many others were absent suffering from Catarrh.

DISINFECTION.

In each instance after the closure of a school the walls, desks, floors, &c., have been sprayed with a solution of either formalin or "Chloros," the rooms afterwards being fumigated with sulphur. Special attention has been paid to the disinfection of the books, &c., used by the scholars.

DEATHS IN BURY DURING TEN YEARS, 1896-1905.



MEASLES.

RATE OF MORTALITY FROM MEASLES FOR THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Year.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905.				
													England & Wales	76 Great Towns	141 Smaller Towns	London	Bury
Death rate per 1000.	1.44	0.05	0.52	0.55	0.53	0.29	0.08	0.42	0.13	0.29	0.43	0.46	0.32	0.39	0.31	0.49	0.10
Total Deaths	84	3	31	33	32	18	5	26	8	17	25	27					6

Six deaths were recorded from Measles during the year, as compared with 27 deaths in the previous year, the rate of mortality being equal to 0.10 per 1,000, which is 0.27 per 1,000 below the mean of the preceding 10 years, and 0.22 per 1,000 below the rate for England and Wales.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Moorside...	2
East ...	2
Church ...	0
Redvales...	1
Elton ...	1

AGE AND SEX.

	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	Over 5 years.	Totals.
Males...	1	0	0	0	1
Females ...	2	1	1	1	5

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

February.	April.	December.
1	1	4

CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS.—Owing to the prevalence of Measles among the scholars the infants' departments of the following schools were closed :—

(1.) BANK STREET BRITISH SCHOOL.—July 21st to July 28th. (Commencement of the Summer Holidays.)

(2.) BRUNSWICK SCHOOL.—December 15th to December 22nd. (Commencement of the Christmas Holidays.)

(3.) ST. MARK'S SCHOOL.—December 18th to December 22nd. (Commencement of the Christmas Holidays.)

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.—The following precautionary measures are adopted in dealing with the outbreaks of Measles :—

(i.) Notification of the disease by School Teachers on printed forms supplied by the Health Department. 306 cases of Measles were thus notified during the year.

(ii.) Each case was visited, where possible, by the Female Inspector, who left handbills, and gave advice as to the precautions to be used.

(iii.) Closure of Schools, chiefly the Infants' Departments, affected by the disease. A request is made also to the Sunday School Authorities to have this portion of the School closed during the period of closure of the Day School.

(iv.) Disinfection of houses affected, by means of formalin spray, &c., where consent could be obtained.

(v.) Thorough disinfection of affected Schools, with special attention to books, desks, &c.

Although the number of deaths from Measles was comparatively small in Bury during the year under review, the heavy mortality which is annually recorded from this disease is to be regretted. During the year 1905 the total number of deaths from Measles (10,841) in England and Wales was over three times as many as were recorded from Scarlet Fever (3,048).

The accompanying table well illustrates the heavy mortality experienced during the past ten years from the non-notifiable diseases—Measles and Whooping Cough, as compared with the mortality from the notifiable diseases—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Smallpox, and "Fever":—

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN EPIDEMIC DISEASES IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE TEN YEARS 1896—1905.

DISEASE.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Average ten years.
Measles	17169	12456	12922	9850	12386	8847	12673	8995	12081	10841	11822
Whooping Cough ..	12736	10887	9723	9660	10984	9661	9469	9165	11527	8417	10323
Smallpox	534	25	254	174	84	359	2461	754	504	113	526
Scarlet Fever	5431	4492	3505	3655	3761	4242	4810	4085	3701	3048	4073
Diphtheria	8805	7461	7500	9114	9143	8720	7703	5987	5664	5359	7545
"Fever"	5147	4873	5733	6298	5603	5086	4214	3402	3189	3778	4732

WHOOPIING COUGH.

During the year only one death was recorded from Whooping Cough, which is equal to a rate of 0.02 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 0.25 per 1,000 for England and Wales, and 0.29 per 1,000 for the 76 great towns. There were 42 deaths from this cause in 1904.

DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH DURING THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS.

1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
19	32	7	25	2	34	0	10	7	42	1

The fatal case occurred in a boy aged 10 months, resident in East Ward.

One of the pleasing features of the year has been the comparative freedom of the town from Whooping Cough. Although the rate for England and Wales is slightly lower than in the previous year, we find that the disease has been prevalent in several of the Lancashire towns, with a fairly high mortality, namely:—Salford, with 46 deaths; St. Helens, 26 deaths; and Stockport, 31 deaths.

The chart opposite page 50 shews graphically the number of deaths from Whooping Cough during each of the past ten years.

INFLUENZA.

During the year ten deaths have been attributed to Influenza, representing a death rate of 0.17 per 1,000, as compared with eleven deaths, and a rate of 0.19 per 1,000 in the previous year.

DEATHS DURING THE PAST NINE YEARS FROM INFLUENZA.

1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
10	17	24	34	12	6	5	11	10

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Moorside 2, East 3, Church 3, Redvales 2, Elton 0.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

AGES.—15 to 25 years	25 to 65 years.	65 and over	Totals.
2	4	4	10

DIARRHŒA.

RATE OF MORTALITY FOR THE PAST ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905.				
											England & Wales.	London	76 Great Towns	141 Smaller Towns.	Bury.
Death rate per 1000	1.37	0.85	1.56	1.46	1.20	0.85	1.06	0.24	0.24	0.77	0.59	0.77	0.83	0.57	0.75

Forty-four deaths have been recorded from Diarrhœa during the year 1905, as compared with 45 deaths in the previous year. The rate of mortality is equal to 0.75 per 1,000, as compared with 0.77 per 1,000 in the previous year. The rate of mortality shews a slight improvement over the preceding year, and compares favourably with the rate (0.83) for the 76 great towns, yet it is unsatisfactory when we take into consideration the fact that the rate in Leeds was only 0.8, Edinburgh 0.12, Cardiff 0.34, and Huddersfield 0.49 per 1,000 respectively. Another unsatisfactory feature was the large proportion of deaths occurring in children under one year of age. Of the 44 deaths from Diarrhœa 33, or 75 per cent., occurred in infants during the first year of life.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

January...	1
February ...	2
March ...	0
April ...	1
May ...	0
June...	1
July ...	1
August ...	15
September ...	15
October...	4
November ...	1
December ...	3

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward.	No. of Deaths.
Moorside	11
East... ..	15
Church	10
Redvales	6
Elton	2

AGE PERIODS.

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 upwards.
33	5	0	0	3	3

On enquiry as to the feeding of the 33 children under one year of age, it was found that 27, or 82 per cent., were bottle fed.

DIARRHŒA AND INFANT MORTALITY.

Of the 33 deaths from Diarrhœa in children under one year of age, 24 occurred during the period of epidemic Diarrhœa, which commenced about the middle of August and ended about the third week in September. There were three deaths in October, but in each case the onset of Diarrhœa occurred in September. Of the other deaths, eight occurred in August and 13 in September. All these cases were the subject of special investigation by the Female Inspector (Nurse Walton).

FEEDING.—Five of the infants had been fed by the breast, 18 were bottle fed, and one spoon fed, the latter living only two days after birth. Of the bottle fed children, ten were fed from the tube bottle and eight by the "boat" shaped bottle.

INSURANCE.—Sixteen of the 24 infants were insured and eight not insured.

LEGITIMACY.—Three of the children were illegitimate and 21 legitimate.

HOUSES.—Nineteen of the cases occurred in four-roomed houses, one in a three-roomed house, and four in two-roomed houses. Two of the latter were back to back houses. In five instances there was distinct overcrowding. As regards *cleanliness* of the houses, this was good in 15 instances, moderate in five, and bad in four cases. It should be noted, however, that as the

investigations took place after the death of the child and after the funeral, the cleanliness of the house at the time of the Inspector's visit was only a general criterion of the condition of the house before the illness of the child. The *ventilation* was found to be good in 14 instances and bad in ten cases. The *sanitary conveniences* connected with the houses were privy middens in 11 cases, water closets in ten, and waste water closets in three instances.

HOUSE FLIES.--These were found in numbers in 19 instances, and practically absent from the household in five other instances. Included in the latter number are the three cases of which the deaths occurred in October, after the Diarrhœa season was over. These cases, however, commenced in September.

It will thus be seen that no cases occurred in better class households, and the observations (limited though they were) tended to show a distinct connection with the presence of flies in the house, in fact, the onset of the Diarrhœa season in Bury seemed to coincide with a great increase in the number of house flies and allied insects, and this occurred at a time when the weather, though warm, was decidedly wet.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

PHTHISIS.

Phthisis caused 73 deaths during the year, of which 45, or 61.64 per cent., were males, and 28, or 38.36 per cent., were females, the rate of mortality being equal to 1.24 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 1.66 per 1,000 in 1904. Eighteen of the deaths occurred in the Union Workhouse.

Of the deaths from Phthisis, the following table shows the age and sex distribution :—

	Under								Over	All
	1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 60.	60.		Ages.
Male	2	1	3	3	7	12	15	2		45
Female... ..	1	1	1	8	6	5	6	0		28

MEAN AGE AT DEATH FROM PHTHISIS.

Males	37 years.
Females... ..	29 years.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total
Males... ..	9	14	16	1	5	45
Females	4	5	5	11	3	28

DEATH RATES FOR PHTHISIS IN THE SEVERAL WARDS.

Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Entire Borough.
0.81	1.59	3.02	1.12	0.13	1.24

DISINFECTION.—A summary of the disinfection which has been carried out will be found on reference to page 64.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS DYING FROM PHTHISIS DURING THE
YEARS 1899-1905.

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Cotton Operatives...	20	18	24	13	16	11	10
Woollen Operatives ...	2	1	3	0	2	0	1
Felt Hat Workers...	2	4	2	3	2	2	1
Paper Mill Workers...	2	2	3	2	2	0	0
Iron Operatives...	4	7	0	11	8	6	8
Stone Masons ...	3	4	2	2	0	5	2
Dressmakers and Tailors ...	4	3	0	3	0	2	5
Joiners and Cabinetmakers ...	4	0	2	2	2	3	2
Shoemakers and Cloggers ...	1	2	0	2	0	2	0
Clerks...	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
Outdoor Labourers and Carters ...	14	6	8	10	6	25	7
Other or no employment...	31	51	49	27	29	40	36
Totals...	90	98	93	75	69	97	73

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.—This system of notification has resulted in 31 fresh cases being notified during the year, making a total of 216 notifications since the adoption of voluntary notification by the Council on September 5th, 1901.

Twenty-eight of the notified cases were visited by the Female Sanitary Inspector, the remainder (three in number) either dying immediately after the notification, or having been previously notified.

SEX.—Of the 31 cases, 13 were males and 18 females.

AGES.—The ages were :—

Under one year ...	0
1 to 20...	8
20 to 40...	11
40 to 50...	10
50 to 60...	1
60 upwards...	1
	—
	31
	—

The following are the occupations of the 28 investigated cases :—

School Children...	4
Chemist ...	1
Plumber ...	1
Outdoor Labourers ...	3
Cotton Workers...	5
Mill Hands ...	6
Railway Porter ...	1
Stone Mason...	1
Joiner...	1
Waitress ...	1
Housewives...	4
	—
	28
	—

Spittoons were loaned, and antiseptic handkerchiefs were gratuitously supplied, to the patients.

Handbills on "How to prevent Consumption" and on "Fresh Air and Ventilation" were left at the houses of the notified cases.

OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—Twenty-five deaths were recorded from tuberculous diseases other than Phthisis, as compared with 44 deaths in the preceding year. Of these, 10 deaths were due to Tuberculosis of Brain, two to Abdominal Tuberculosis, and 13 to other forms of Tuberculosis. The following are the age periods of these deaths :—

Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 upwards.	Total
6	4	4	0	3	5	3	0	25

Tuberculosis, therefore, was responsible for 98 deaths in 1905, a rate mortality of 1.69 per 1,000.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM.—The sputa of 16 suspected cases of Phthisis were sent in special tins to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

In five cases the presence of tubercle bacilli was revealed. In the remaining 11 cases the examination was negative.

C A N C E R .

During the year 54 deaths have been certified as due to various forms of Malignant Disease, as compared with 41 deaths in the preceding year. Of these deaths 19 were males and 35 females.

In two other instances, however, the primary cause of death was certified as due to "Old Age" and Heart Disease, and the secondary cause as "Cancer" of Lip and "Cancer" of Stomach respectively.

The following table gives the ward distribution of these deaths and the rate of mortality in each ward; a comparison also being made with the preceding two years:—

Ward.	No. of Deaths.	^{1905.} Rate per 1000.	No. of Deaths.	^{1904.} Rate per 1000.	No. of Deaths.	^{1903.} Rate per 1000.
Moorside ...	11	0.75	15	1.03	17	1.17
East ...	18	1.51	6	0.51	9	0.76
Church ...	8	1.10	6	0.82	5	0.61
Redvales. ...	8	0.75	10	0.93	9	0.84
Elton ...	9	0.63	4	0.28	13	0.92
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals...	54	0.92	41	0.70	53	0.99
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CHARACTER OF DISEASE :

	Males	Females.	Total.
"Cancer" ...	7	13	20
Malignant Disease...	1	5	6
Carcinoma ...	5	16	21
Epithelioma...	2	0	2
Sarcoma...	4	1	5
—	—	—	—
Totals ...	19	35	54
—	—	—	—

ORGANS AFFECTED.

	Males.		Females.
Jaw	1	Œsophagus... ..	1
Tongue	2	Stomach... ..	5
Pharynx	1	Gall Bladder	1
Œsophagus... ..	2	Liver... ..	3
Stomach... ..	4	Rectum	2
Sigmoid... ..	1	Peritoneum... ..	1
Kidney	1	Abdominal	2
Liver	1	Breast... ..	2
Testis... ..	1	Uterus	13
Scrotum	1	Pelvis... ..	1
Foot	1	Renal... ..	1
Not stated	2	Larynx	1
		Clavicle	1
		Spine... ..	1
	—		—
	19		35
	—		—

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

During the year 1905 twenty-one midwives were registered under the Midwives' Act of 1902. Of these six possess certificates from St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, from the London Obstetrical Society, or other examining body; two have had hospital training in midwifery, but possess no certificate; while 13 have had no hospital training, and possess no certificate. Three of the Midwives are illiterate, and are unable to write.

Since the completion of the register for the year, the work of supervision and instruction has been carried on both at the respective homes of the Midwives and at the Health Office by Nurse Walton, Dr. Kerr, and myself. The instruction given has been of a practical character, chiefly in the direction of inculcating strict personal cleanliness. Explanatory instructions as to the provisions of the Act have been given in all cases.

In the appendix will be found a list containing the names and addresses of the registered midwives practising in the Borough.

DISINFECTION.

The following is a summary of the disinfection carried out during the year in the reported cases of Infectious Diseases :—

354 rooms in 290 houses were disinfected with the fumes of either sulphur or formaldehyde, and the walls of 623 rooms in 303 houses sprayed with a solution of either formalin or carbolic acid.

38 rooms in 19 houses have been fumigated with sulphur, and the walls of 133 rooms in 40 houses syringed with a solution of formalin or "chloros" after the occurrence of Smallpox.

143 rooms in 34 houses have been fumigated at the request of either the tenant or owner.

Four public schools have been fumigated with sulphur, and the desks, books, walls, &c., sprayed with a solution of formalin or "chloros" after the occurrence of Infectious Diseases.

In addition, the walls of one chapel and two public schools, and the walls, &c., of two wards in the Dispensary Hospital have been sprayed with a solution of formalin. The rooms afterwards being fumigated with sulphur, after the occurrence of Smallpox.

22 rooms in 11 houses have been stoved with sulphur, and the walls of 59 rooms in 23 houses syringed with a solution of formalin, after the occurrence of deaths from Phthisis.

148 parcels of clothing and 296 sets of bedding have been disinfected by steam for Infectious Diseases, and 19 parcels of clothing and 49 sets of bedding after the occurrence of Smallpox.

It may be said that in the disinfection of rooms, the spraying of the floor, walls, ledges, &c., with either formalin, carbolic or other disinfectant solution, is now the routine procedure.

A small room attached to the new Health Offices has been utilised during the year as a *disinfection chamber*. In this room such articles as furs, leather goods, boots, books, ladies' dresses and hats are exposed to the fumes of formaldehyde and disinfected without damage. The provision of a *bathroom* in connection with the new offices has also been of very great advantage during the year, for dealing with Smallpox contacts, and in other circumstances. Contacts can have their clothing fumigated while having a disinfectant bath, little loss of time resulting.

Both disinfection chamber and bathroom may be considered as very important adjuncts to our means of controlling Infectious Diseases.



MEAT INSPECTION. THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

The returns for the year shew an increase in the number of animals slaughtered in the Abattoirs of 2,028 over the number killed in 1904. Sheep and lambs, beasts and calves shew an increase, the former of 1801, beasts of 371, and calves of 250, while pigs shew a decrease in number killed of 394. The decrease in pigs is attributed to the increased price of these animals during the latter half of the year. Of the 4,275 beasts (cows, heifers, bulls and bullocks) 51, or 1.2 per cent., were found to be affected with tuberculosis, as compared with 32, or 0.8 per cent., in the preceding year. In only one instance, however, was it necessary to have the entire carcase destroyed.

Of the 4,194 pigs 26 were affected with tuberculosis, or 0.6 per cent., as compared with 4,588 pigs and 8 (or 0.17 per cent.) affected in 1904. Details of these cases are given in Inspector Openshaw's report.

It is pleasing to again report that no legal measures were found necessary during the year in dealing with unsound meat. The great majority of the carcasses, of both beasts and pigs, affected with tuberculosis, were in other respects in prime condition.

ANTHRAX.—Two cases of Anthrax in cattle were discovered by Inspector Openshaw during the year. In one case, found at the knacker's yard, the animal (cow) had died outside the Borough, but in the other instance the cow had been slaughtered on a farm within our own district. In each case the carcass was destroyed on the spot by cremation in a trench constructed according to the recommendations contained in the Board of Agriculture's circular. It is very satisfactory to record that no further spread of the disease took place.

MILK SUPPLY.

Some progress was made in 1905 in the improvement in the sanitary condition of some farms in the district; details of the procedures being given in the Inspector's report.

The number of farms registered is now 62. There were five applications for registration during the year.

MILK ANALYSIS.—76 samples of milk were submitted to the Borough Analyst, as compared with 51 samples taken in 1904. Of these 76 samples nine were found to be adulterated (11.8 per cent.). In six cases the vendors were cautioned, in another instance the prosecution was withdrawn, after explanation by the farmer, on payment of costs. In the other two instances the vendors were each fined £2 and costs.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

The number of observations taken by the Inspectors has been 43 during 1905, a considerable increase over the number (10) taken in 1904. Ten of the 43 observations were of half-an-hour's duration, while the remainder were of one hour. In 17 instances (or 39.5 per cent.) the generous limit of 10 minutes' black smoke per hour fixed by the Health Committee was exceeded. In 15 cases legal notices to abate the nuisance were served, while prosecutions were ordered in the other two cases, since notices to abate had been previously served recently. One firm was fined £3 and costs, with an order to abate the nuisance; the other was fined 10s. and costs.

F

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FACTORIES.—During the year 14 Notices have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, a summary of which will be found in the Report of Inspector Haworth. In 13 cases the necessary work required was carried out, and in the remaining case the work was left in abeyance owing to the want of a suitable sewer for the conversion of the closets to the water carriage system.

WORKSHOPS.—These have, during the year, been kept under supervision by the Sanitary Inspectors.

GENERAL SANITATION.—The workshops within the Borough have, as regards cleanliness, light, air space, &c., been found generally to comply with requirements. The willingness shown by the employers to carry out any suggestion that would tend to the increased comfort and health of their workers is one of the marked features of this branch of public health work.

BAKEHOUSES.—The number of Bakehouses on the register is 104, being an increase of 17 over the preceding year. These have been kept under supervision, and with a few exceptions have been found to be well conducted. In one instance, however, baking was found to be carried on in premises which were unfit for such purpose on sanitary grounds. The occupier, however, voluntarily agreed to discontinue the use of the premises for such a trade.

The number of Cellar Bakehouses within the Borough, for which certificates have been granted, is two, the same number as in the previous year. The whole of the Bakehouses have, in accordance with requirements, been limewashed during the year.

SHOP HOURS' ACTS.—The duties of carrying out the provisions of these Acts, also the provisions under the Seats for Shop Assistants' Act, have been entrusted to Nurse Walton and Inspector Haworth. The Inspectors have paid 136 visits to the various shops in the performance of these duties, and with the exception of failure to exhibit Notices, as required by Section 4, they found that the requirements of the Acts were being carried out. Under the Shop Hours' Act, 1904, a Closing Order in relation to Hairdressers and Barbers' Shops was obtained, and came into force in October, 1905.

HOMEWORK.—Lists containing the names and addresses of home workers have been received from several firms and entered in the register. The diffidence exhibited by several of the firms in forwarding their list of outworkers at the specified time is to be regretted. The Female Inspector has paid 87 visits to the various homes in which the work is carried on, and it is pleasing to note that in the majority of cases the work is performed under satisfactory conditions, and in houses which may be termed of the better class.

A Notice was also received in respect of an outworker residing in Bury who was employed in another district.

Copy of Table sent to the Home Office at the request of the Secretary of State.

**Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1905, for the County
Borough of Bury.**

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND
HOMEWORK.**

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	60	6	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	309	..	..
Workplaces	8	..	..
Homeworkers' Premises	87	..	..
Total	464	6	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

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	5	5	..	..
Sanitary accommodation } insufficient	..	..	..	..
} unsuitable or defective	14	13	..	..
} not separate for sexes	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>			..	..
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100.)	..	..	..	..
Failure as regard lists of outworkers (S. 107)	..	..	..	..
Giving out work to } unwholesome be done in } (S. 108)	..	..	..	..
premises which are } infected (S. 110)	..	..	..	..
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109)	..	..	..	..
Other offences... ..	..	..	..	..
Total	19	18	..	..

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Act (S. 133)		—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	14
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.	14
Other (Failure to provide a General Register)		1
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year		—
In use at the end of the year		2
Homework :—		Number of
<i>List of Outworkers</i> (S. 107) :—		Lists. Outworkers.
Lists received		6 19
Addresses of outworkers	forwarded to other Authorities	—
	received from other Authorities	1 1
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises</i> :—		Wearing Apparel : Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)		—
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises		—
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)		—
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year 1905.		
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses	104
	Dress and Mantle Makers	46
	Cloggers	32
	Tailors	40
	Boot and Shoe Makers ...	42
	Millinery	33
	Tinplate Workers... ..	14
	Other trades... ..	139
Total number of workshops on register		450

WATER SUPPLY.

PUBLIC SUPPLY.—The public service of the Borough is derived from three of the Reservoirs belonging to the Bury and District Joint Water Board. The Board includes the following Authorities:—Bury, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Tottington, Haslingden, Rawtenstall, Whitefield, Little Lever, and Bury Rural. The area supplied is 80 square miles.

The three Reservoirs supplying Bury are:—

Gin Hall (situated in Bury) supplying 10,173 houses.

Calf Hey (situated in Haslingden Borough) supplying 1,690 houses, chiefly in the districts of Limefield, Bell Lane, Blackford Bridge, Woolfold, and Walshaw.

Hapton (situated partly in Rawtenstall Borough, partly in the Burnley district) supplying 1,392 houses, chiefly in the Chesham district.

The total number of houses supplied at March 31st, 1906, was 13,255.

RAINFALL, 1905.

Gin Hall: 38.34 inches, compared with 38.01 in 1904 and 53.06 in 1903.

Calf Hey: 41.54 inches, compared with 43.66 in 1904 and 61.53 in 1903.

Hapton: 36.64 inches, compared with 37.63 in 1904 and 54.88 in 1903.

An average of 38.84 inches, compared with 39.76 inches in 1904 and 56.49 in 1903.

DISTRIBUTION.—5,330 yards of 12-inch, 238 yards of 6-inch, and 474 yards of 4-inch mains have been laid during the year.

The mains are flushed when required; several "dead ends" have been removed.

From April 1st, 1905, to March 31st, 1906, there were 59 new houses connected to the public service, and 36 houses were disconnected.

WATER CLOSETS.—During the year (April 1st, 1905, to March 31st, 1906) water supply was connected to 127 water closets and 32 baths, in accordance with the regulations of the Water Works Department.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY.—At the end of the year 1905 there were eight houses, 100 cottages, and two schools supplied with water from private sources. The following list shows the situation and number of houses supplied:—

2 houses, Springs.	1 house, Chesham Green.
4 cottages, Well Brow.	1 house, South View.
1 cottage, Bury Ground.	1 house, Birchen Bower.
2 cottages, Holebottom.	1 house, Broom House.
2 cottages, The Hagg.	44 cottages, Woodhill.
2 cottages, Spring Cottages.	School, Woodhill.
School, Woodgate Hill.	9 cottages, School Street.
1 cottage, Cinder Hill.	12 cottages, Yates Terrace.
3 cottages, Woodhill Road.	4 cottages, Duckworth Fold
3 cottages, near Bury	1 cottage, Chesham.
Reservoir.	1 cottage, Gipsy Brook.
1 house, Green Bank.	2 cottages, Chesham Green.
1 house, Chesham.	3 cottages, Cinder Hill.
4 cottages, Springs.	2 cottages, Lowes.

WATER SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR.—The average rainfall during the year was even less than that of 1904, the latter being much less than the average for 1903.

WATER ANALYSIS.—Samples were taken from a private source of supply and submitted to the Borough Analyst. The report of the latter was, "The samples were bright, clear, and without taste or odour upon heating; they appear to be of great organic purity, and are (though hard) suitable for potable purposes."

WATER SUPPLY TO WATER CLOSETS AND WASTE WATER CLOSETS.—An interesting series of experimental tests were made by the Joint Water Board during the year with the view of eliciting

the amount of saving (if any) effected by waste water closets as compared with fresh water closets. The following is a summary of the results :—

WASTE WATER CLOSETS.

	No. of Days' Test.	Consumption per head per day.
Street A.	100	5.4 gals.
Street B.	100	5.5 „
Street C.	99	6.5 „
Street D.	75	5.2 „

FRESH WATER CLOSETS.

Street E.	100	6.0 gals.
Street F.	101	15.9 „
Street G.	100	16.0 „

These results would consequently tend to shew that there is a very considerable saving of water effected by the use of waste (or slop) water closets. This is important, as it has not infrequently been urged that no economy in water results from the adoption of slop water closets owing to the fact that the house tap is often left running in order to flush the closet.

INSANITARY PROPERTY.

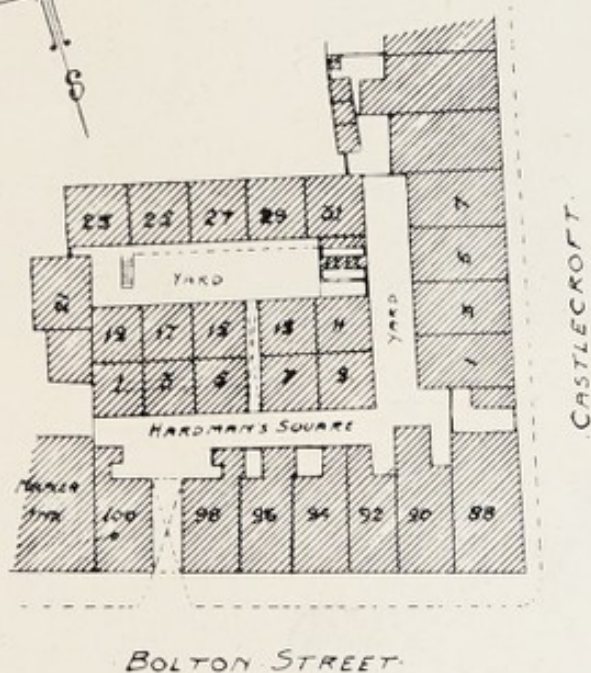
Important improvements have been carried out during the year in connection with a small insanitary area known as Hardman Square. Much legal difficulty was experienced in dealing with the property, owing to this being in Chancery. Private negotiations, however, with the agents, have resulted in demolition of the insanitary houses comprising the "Square," clearing the site, and the provision of yards, with conveniences, &c., for the shops fronting the main street (Bolton Street), these yards being separated by substantial brick walls. All these improvements were carried out without cost to the Corporation. The accompanying plans and photographs will illustrate the above description.

Another improvement during the year was that carried out in connection with a small area known as Gilding Court. This area was unpaved, and had insanitary, dilapidated ashpits at either end. These latter were demolished, water closets were provided for the houses in the Court, and the surface paved. The photographs illustrate the condition of the premises before and after alterations.

HARDMANS SQUARE · BOLTON STREET · BURY
PLAN OF PROPERTY · BEFORE ALTERATIONS ·



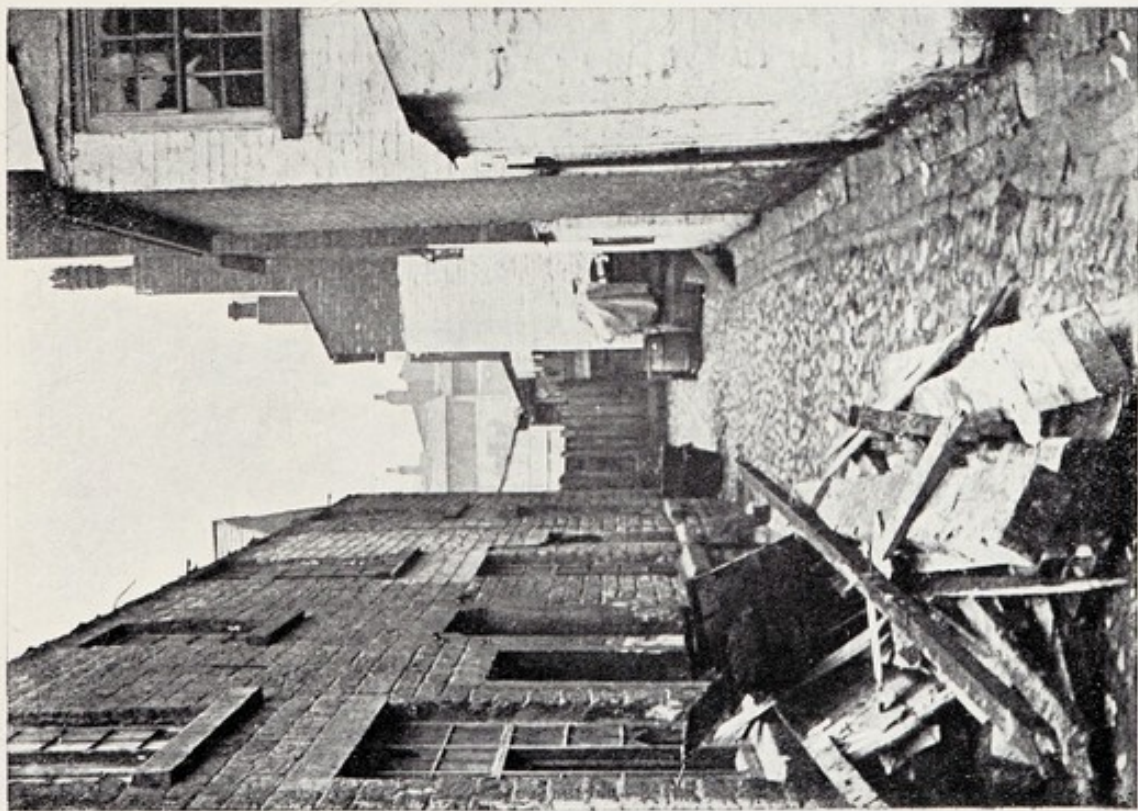
NOTE
 Nos 21 23 25 27 29 & 31
 WERE ALSO CELLAR
 DWELLINGS.



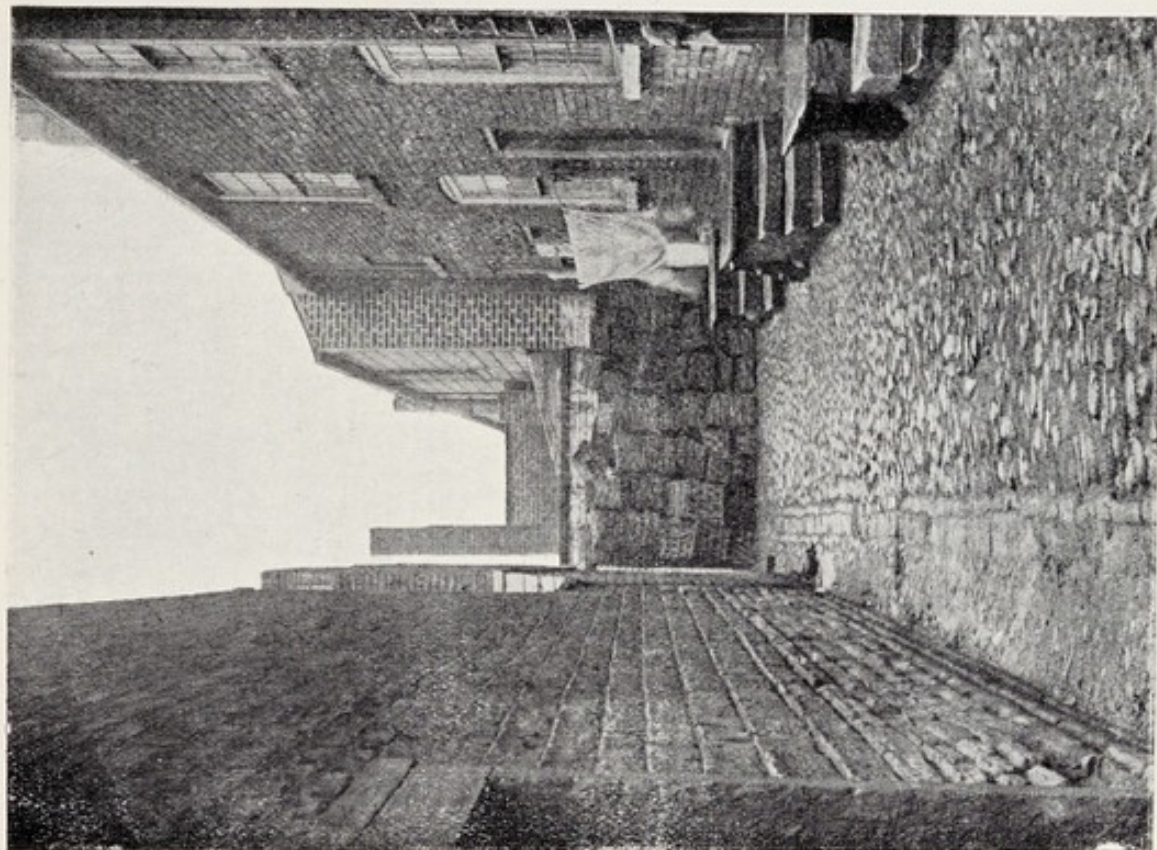
IRWELL ST

APRIL 1906

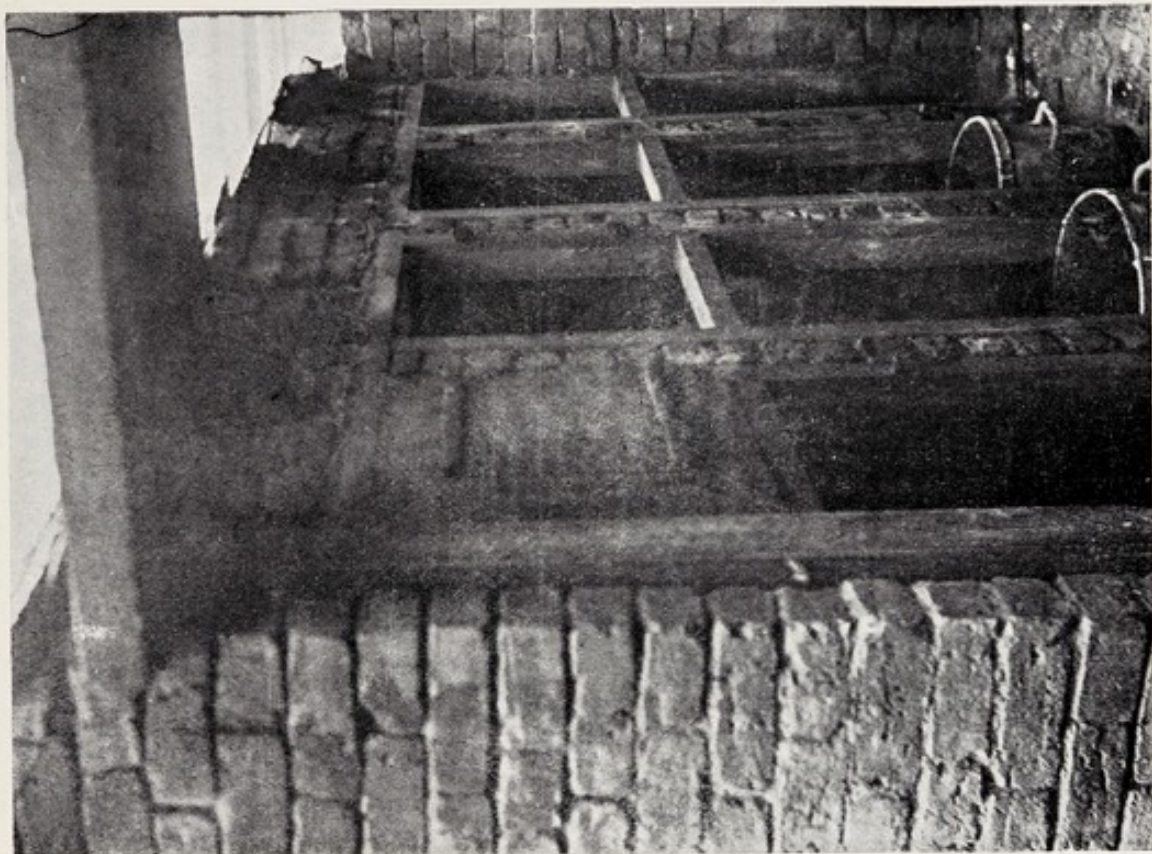
W. E. GILL
 ARCHITECT
 BURY



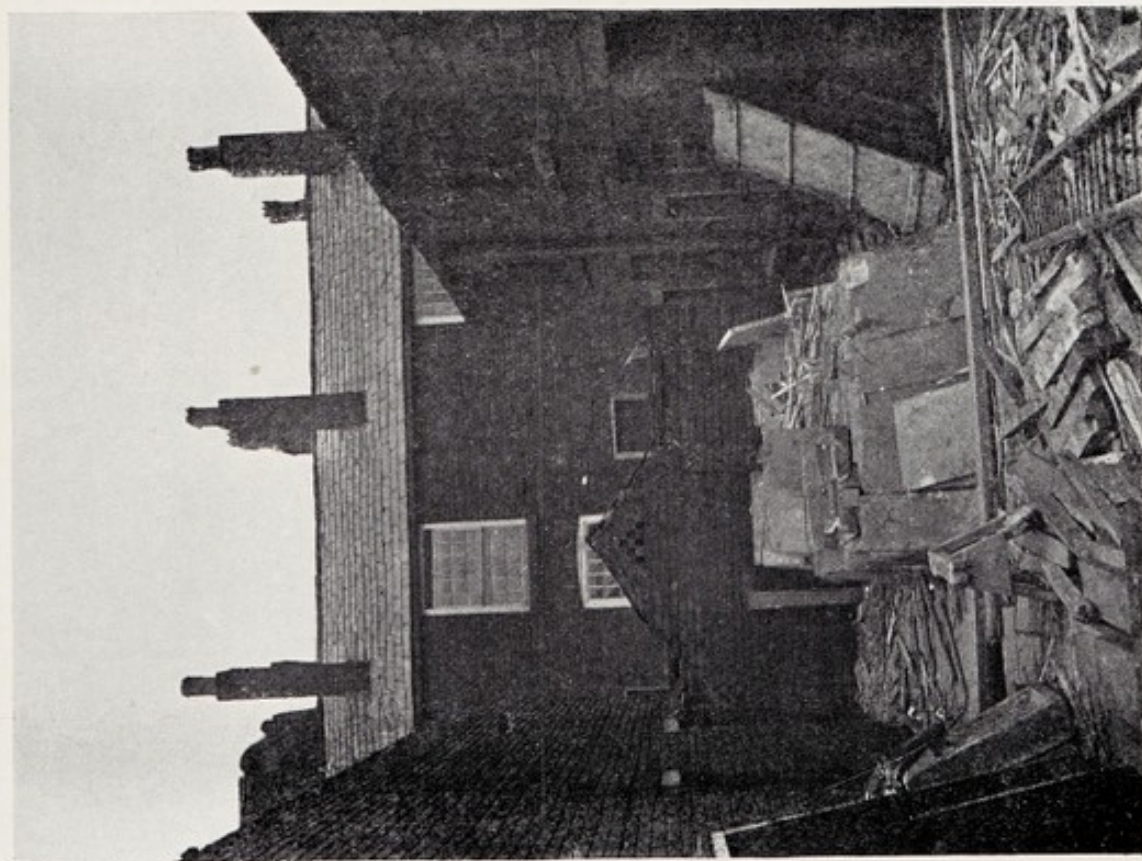
1 TO 9, HARDMAN'S SQUARE (BEFORE ALTERATIONS),
AND 88 TO 100, BOLTON STREET.



HARDMAN'S SQUARE (BEFORE ALTERATIONS), AND
1 TO 7, CASTLECROFT.

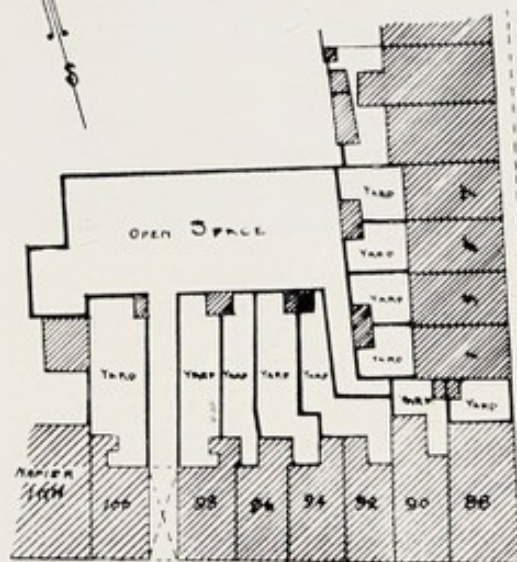


PAIL CLOSETS, HARDMAN'S SQUARE
(BEFORE ALTERATIONS).



HARDMAN'S SQUARE YARD (BEFORE ALTERATIONS),
LOOKING EAST.

HARDMANS SQUARE BOLTON STREET BURY
PLAN OF PROPERTY AFTER ALTERATIONS



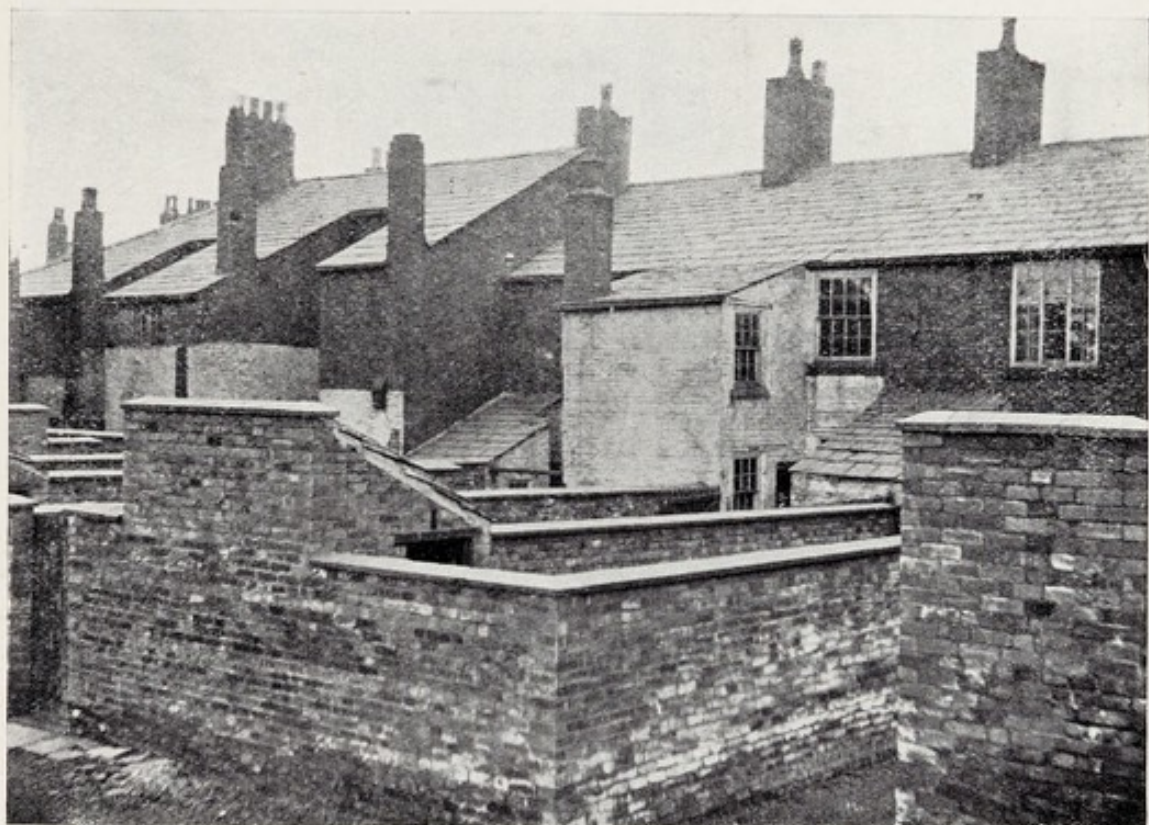
CATTLECROFT.

BOLTON STREET

IRWELL ST

APRIL 1906

W. E. GILL
 ARCHITECT
 BURY



HARDMAN'S SQUARE (AFTER ALTERATIONS), SHEWING SEPARATE YARDS, &c., PROVIDED FOR 88 TO 100, BOLTON STREET.



HARDMAN'S SQUARE (AFTER ALTERATIONS), SHEWING OPEN SPACE AND YARDS, &c., PROVIDED FOR 1 TO 7, CASTLECROFT.



GILDING COURT (BEFORE ALTERATIONS), LOOKING SOUTH.



GILDING COURT (AFTER ALTERATIONS), LOOKING SOUTH.



GILDING COURT (BEFORE ALTERATIONS), LOOKING NORTH.



GILDING COURT (AFTER ALTERATIONS), LOOKING NORTH.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

CLEANSING COMMITTEE, 1905-6.

CHAIRMAN—COUNCILLOR JOHN TAYLOR.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN - COUNCILLOR T. B. SMITH.
THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN COLLINGE.	COUNCILLOR GREENHALGH.
„ HOLT.	„ ROTHWELL.
„ SMITH.	„ SHARP.
COUNCILLOR AINSWORTH.	„ JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Chief Officials :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	BOROUGH ENGINEER.
----------------------------	-------------------

DUTIES.—To have the control and management of the Stable Yard at Fernhill.

To have charge of all the horses, carts, and carriages of the Corporation, with powers to buy, sell, and exchange horses, carts, and carriages, corn, hay, and other provender, and all other articles and things necessary for the working thereof, and keeping the same in proper repair.

To have control and management of the scavenging and watering of roads, streets, highways, and places of public resort, and the collection, reception, storing, dealing with, sale, and disposal of excreta, ashes, noxious matter, manure, garbage, offal and refuse, made, produced, found, accumulated, or being within the Borough, such last-mentioned works to be under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health; also to have control and management of the smith and wheelwright's department, salting and sanding of streets, snow removal, and the Fernhill Destructor, such last-mentioned works to be under the supervision of the Borough Engineer.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Borough Engineer to be the responsible officers of the Committee, each to have control of the horses and carts in his department, with power to engage and dismiss carters.

MEETINGS.—The Committee meet on the Monday in each month immediately preceding the 16th day before the Council Meeting, at 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon.

NIGHTSOIL DEPARTMENT.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.—From the figures given in the appendix it will be noticed that over 77 per cent. of the loads of refuse have been cremated at the Fernhill Destructor, less than 23 per cent. of the loads being disposed of for agricultural purposes or by tipping. The number of loads, however, is not strictly a measure of the weight disposed of in the two cases, for the loads sent to the Destructor include those contained in the large cart and waggon used for the collection of dry ashes, each load weighing on an average over two tons; the "loads" sent to tips are often partial loads; also the average weight contained in the ordinary carts (considered as full loads) is only a little over 21cwt. Hence there is no doubt that considerably over 80 per cent. of the ashpit refuse in the borough is dealt with in the Destructor. This is a very fair percentage of refuse cremated, especially when it is recalled that as recently as 1897 only 34 per cent. of the loads of refuse (not then including the larger load of the waggon and big cart) were dealt with at the Destructor, while 66 per cent. of the refuse was disposed of by tipping.

Little objection could be urged, I think, to a certain percentage of loads being disposed of for agricultural purposes, such material, for example, as is removed from certain open ashpits of a semi-liquid nature, and quite unsuitable for cremation. Also the refuse removed from outlying districts of the borough, *e.g.*, Springside View, Birtle, Brandlesome Road, &c., can very well be disposed of in this way.

The desirability of increasing the holding capacity of the ash carts is a question which should be considered, inasmuch as the average weight of the loads taken to the Fernhill Destructor was only 1-ton 4-cwts. 1-qr. (and this included the loads of the large cart and waggon, which always average over two tons each).

CONVERSIONS TO THE WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.—It is satisfactory to report that the number of water closets (including waste water closets) provided at the behest of, and under the supervision of, the Sanitary Inspector, was the largest recorded, a total of 413, as compared with 390 in 1904 and 227 in 1903.

It is satisfactory to record the continued diminution of insanitary ashpits and pails in the Borough with a corresponding increase in the number of water closets, dry ashpits, and ashbins. The decrease in number of midden privies is 155, as compared with the number existing in the year 1904, and of pails 25, leaving 2,480 midden privies still in the town and 689 pails. It is obvious, therefore, that much work in the process of conversion to the water carriage system still remains to be done. One of the most satisfactory alterations carried out during the year was the conversion of a large midden ashpit known as "Pimhole Cess" to the water carriage system, with associated dry ashpits. The old ashpit was in connection with eight privies, and was emptied half-yearly, 12 to 17 cart loads of refuse being removed at these times. In the new structure 16 water closets are provided, also two small ashpits, which are emptied weekly. The accompanying photographs serve to illustrate this description.

As regards water closets, these shew a total increase of 487 upon the previous year, this number including 253 water closets and 234 waste water closets.

The number of dry ashpits was increased by 155 during the year, and the ashbins have had 66 added to their total. There are at present only 690 of the latter in the town, but it is hoped that new building bye-laws will be adopted at an early date rendering the provision of ashbins obligatory in all new property. In the

recent Bill (to amend the Public Health Acts) is a clause (No. 49) giving power to local authorities "to require the owner or occupier of any dwelling-house to provide galvanised iron dust-bins." It is to be hoped, therefore, that the provision of ashbins instead of ashpits, not only in connection with new property, but also in as many cases as possible in the process of alterations to old ashpits, will become general in the borough.

COLLECTION OF WASTE PAPER.—This system has proved eminently satisfactory not only to shopkeepers and others, but also to the Cleansing Department. A certain amount of revenue results from the sale of the paper, which ordinarily more than covers the cost of collection. During the year, however, a large shed had to be erected at the Town's Yard for the sorting and storage of the paper, the shed originally used for the waste paper being required for other purposes. The cost of erection of this new shed will swallow all the profit from the sale of the paper for some years to come.

The further extension of the system of collection to private houses might be advantageous, not only for the collection of waste paper, but also for bottles, broken pots, tins, &c., which now find their way into the ashpit.

SCAVENGING.

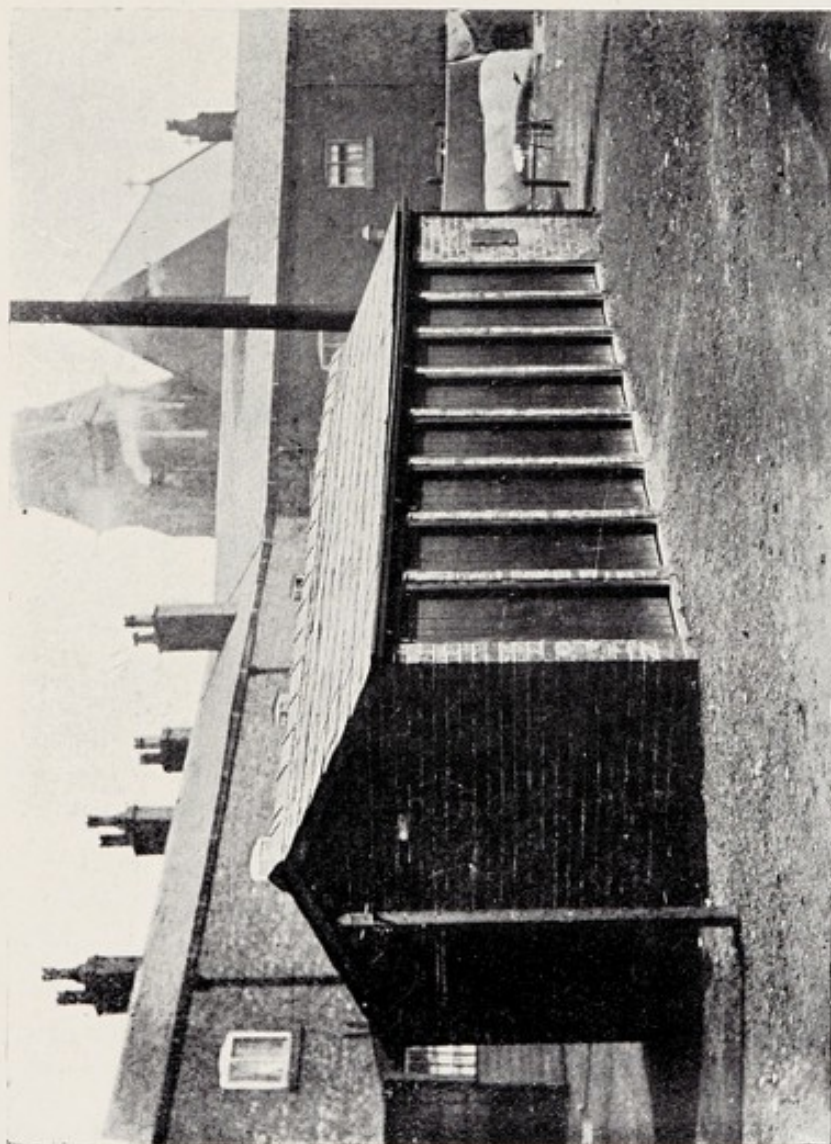
The chief difficulty experienced during the year was that due to lack of water during the summer and early autumn months. Fortunately we were able to obtain supplies of water from two sources—the Vulcan Cotton Spinning Company's well in the centre of the town and from the Elton Cop Dyeing Company's private source in the Elton district. The distance of these two sources of supply from many of the streets which required watering militated against these private sources adequately fulfilling the part played by the public source from the stand pillars placed at convenient spots throughout the town. The price of the water itself also was twice that charged by the Joint Water Board.



ASHPIT—" PIMHOLE CESS " (BEFORE ALTERATIONS).



INTERIOR OF ASHPIT—" PIMHOLE CESS " (BEFORE ALTERATIONS).



" PIMHOLE CESS " (AFTER ALTERATIONS).

THE DUST PROBLEM.—This has now become a very serious question; the electric trams have introduced a very serious dust-disturbing factor into the town, which cannot be adequately dealt with by the same staff and appliances, *nor at the same cost*, as has been the case in previous years.

The idea of co-operation between the Tramways Committee and Cleansing Committee was mooted during the year with the view of adopting an electrically-driven water cart, and it is to be hoped that the idea will fructify at an early date.

Owing to the scarcity of water and the street stand pillars not being available, the combined street watering and sweeping machine could not be utilised to the full during the summer and autumn months of the year. The use of the original rotary brushes (*i.e.*, with no water spray) was interdicted also during the dry weather, these brushes being the most pernicious dust-raisers imaginable, and though used only during the night-time, raise sufficient dust to penetrate through the interstices of closed windows. How the use of these brushes, without previous watering of the streets, has been tolerated so long in many places seems incomprehensible.

DUST-LAYING PREPARATIONS.—The majority of these seem to be more adapted for macadam roads rather than for granite setts. During the year an attempt was made to discontinue the practice of putting sand, gravel, &c., on the streets during the dry weather, by the Borough Surveyor's Department. Complaints were at once made by the owners and drivers of horses as to the difficulty of horses keeping their feet and the dangers resulting therefrom. The practice of sanding the streets, therefore, had to be continued. Hence it is essential for the public comfort as well as the public health, that water should be used fairly freely in the main streets, and that an increased amount should be allowed in the estimates for this purpose.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST.

54, ARCADE CHAMBERS, ST. MARY'S GATE,

MANCHESTER,

January 20th, 1906.

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

Gentlemen,

In accordance with Section 19 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1899, I have pleasure in submitting you Reports upon the samples received and examined by me for the quarters of the year 1905.

During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1905, your Inspector (Mr. H. C. Cass) has submitted to me 130 samples, as follows :—

	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	76	9 adulterated.
Butter	18	1 found to be Margarine.
Margarine	5	4 sold unlabelled.
Cheese... ..	5	
Spirits	17	
Wine	1	
Coffee... ..	1	
Pepper... ..	1	
Beeswax	1	
Olive Oil... ..	1	
Glycerine	1	
Camphorated Oil	1	
Liquorice Powder	2	
	130	14

It will be seen that out of the 130 samples submitted, 14 were found to be adulterated, or not otherwise satisfactory to the purchaser, as follows :—

- 6 cases of milk, vendors cautioned.
- 2 cases of milk, vendors prosecuted and convicted—fines, £2 and costs in each case.
- 1 case of milk, prosecution withdrawn after explanation and payment of costs.
- 1 case of butter, proved to be Margarine.
- 3 cases of Margarine, not labelled in accordance with the Margarine Act; vendors prosecuted and fined 20s. and costs, £5 and costs, and £2 and costs respectively.
- 1 case of Margarine, not labelled; summons withdrawn.

14

These samples form 10.6 per cent. of the total number examined during the year.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

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

Public Analyst, County Borough of Bury.

INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

PARSONS LANE, BURY,

January 12th, 1906.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with the Canal Boat Acts of 1877 and 1884, I have pleasure in submitting to you a report of the work done thereunder for the year 1905.

As in the past few years, the number of boats visiting the Canal Wharf has been few, only five boats having been inspected.

All these were found to comply in every respect with the regulations made under the Acts. On one of the boats there were two children of school age, and it was ascertained that they were not receiving the educational attention desirable, as the boat, previous to coming to this town, had been "lying up" at Outwood for some time. The Chief School Attendance Officer was informed of this, and it is pleasing to report that the children attended school for the time the boat remained in dock here.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL KAY.

REPORT OF NURSE WALTON.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

PARSONS LANE, BURY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the following report, being a summary of the work carried out during the year 1905 :—

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

1256 visits to houses where births have been registered.

178 visits to houses in which deaths of infants under one year of age have occurred.

283 visits to workshops where women are employed.

87 visits to the homes of outworkers.

3 visits re cases of overcrowding.

698 visits to houses in which cases of suspected Measles, Whooping Cough, Ringworm, &c., existed.

31 visits re voluntary notification of Phthisis.

BIRTHS.—During the year I have been able to obtain information in 1,256, or 99.35 per cent., of the total (1,271) births registered as regards the feeding, &c., of the infants. Advice has also been given where necessary with regard to the feeding and general care of the children.

FEEDING.—888, or 70.70 per cent., of the infants were being fed naturally, while 368, or 29.30 per cent., were being fed by the bottle.

From the above it will be seen that the percentage (29.30) of bottle-fed children shews a slight diminution as compared with the previous year (34.23).

During the course of my visits I regret to find the apathy exhibited by some mothers with regard to the general welfare and the feeding of their children, *e.g.* :

- (a) The giving of solid food during the first few weeks of life.
- (b) Negligence with regard to the washing of babies' bottles after use.
- (c) Adherence to the use of the old-fashioned bottle with its long tube, so liable to become offensive.
- (d) Preparation of large quantities of food, in order to last the whole day, instead of being prepared as required.
- (e) The neglect of taking the children into the open air. In very few instances have I come across mothers who make a practice of giving their children a daily airing.

Of the 1,271 births registered, 124 died before the end of the year. Of these 43, or 34.68 per cent., occurred in breast-fed children, and 81, or 65.32 per cent., occurred in children fed by bottle.

OCCUPATION OF MOTHERS.—In 987 instances the mother was engaged at home, and in 268 cases the mother was engaged in the mill.

DEATHS.—184 deaths have been recorded of children under one year of age. The following is an analysis of the nature of feeding, &c. :—

120, or 65.22 per cent., were bottle-fed.
48, or 26.09 per cent., were fed naturally.

In the remaining cases (16) the character of feeding was not obtained, this number including those prematurely born and those dying shortly after birth.

Of the above deaths (184), 33 were attributed to Diarrhœa, and from the information obtained it was found that 27, or 82 per cent., occurred in bottle-fed children, as compared with six, or 18 per cent., in children who were fed naturally, thus showing the greater liability of bottle-fed children to this disease.

During the summer months I impressed upon mothers the desirability of seeing that the bottles were thoroughly scalded after use; also that the food (especially milk) be kept covered and in a cool place, in order to keep out the dust and flies.

WORKSHOPS.—During the year I have paid 283 visits to workshops in which females only are employed, and it is pleasing to record that the conditions under which the work is carried on are very satisfactory, as regards cleanliness, light, ventilation, and provision of suitable sanitary conveniences.

SHOP HOURS ASSISTANTS (SEATS) ACT.—52 visits have been paid to shops, and in each case it was found that the sections contained in the above Act were being complied with.

OUTWORKERS.—Lists of outworkers have been received during the year containing 19 names and addresses, to which I have paid 87 visits. In the majority of cases I found the room in which the work was being carried on in a satisfactory condition. In a few instances, however, I have recommended that the work-room be cleansed and limewashed, and in each case the necessary work has been carried out.

OVERCROWDING.—During the year I have visited three houses in which overcrowding occurred. The following are the particulars of the cases :—

(1) This was a single house consisting of one room up and one down, and was occupied by a man, his wife, and four children, aged nine, seven, five, and three years respectively. Prior to my visit a child aged three months had been overlaid in bed.

(2) This was a house similar to the above, and was occupied by the following :—

Father	aged 69 years.
Son	„ 27 „
Daughter	„ 23 „ (Married.)
Daughter	„ 21 „ (Consumptive.)
Daughter	„ 17 „
Daughter	„ 14 „
Two grandchildren	„ 4 & 2yrs. respectively.

Two of the daughters (aged 21 and 17) were removed to the Workhouse Infirmary, and the house, which was in a filthy condition, was fumigated, and the rooms afterwards limewashed.

(3) This was another single house, and was occupied by a family of nine. The tenant was, however, persuaded to remove into a larger house.

SCHOOL NOTICES.—The number of notifications received from the Headmasters of schools was not so large as the previous year. This number would have been considerably reduced but for the epidemic of Measles, which commenced during the later part of the year.

Visiting by mothers with their children has been the means of spreading much of the disease. During my visit to cases of Measles I have met women with children from neighbouring houses visiting at houses where Measles existed, and in several instances the little visitors have subsequently contracted the disease and died.

During the early part of the year, prior to the compulsory notification of Chicken-pox, I came across several cases of this disease, where no doctor was in attendance, and when in doubt, owing to the similarity of this disease to Smallpox, I called the attention of the Medical Officer of Health to these cases.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.—During the year 31 fresh cases of Phthisis have been notified, to all of which I have paid visits. Owing to the cases, in most instances, not being notified until the disease is in an advanced stage, very little can be done, beyond giving such advice as is necessary for the comfort of the patient.

In one instance, during the course of my visits, I came across a young woman, aged 21 years, who was in a very advanced stage of the disease. Owing to there being no one at home who was capable of giving her the necessary attention, I persuaded her to apply for admission to the Workhouse Infirmary. She did not, however, long survive the change of residence.

The gratuitous supply of antiseptic handkerchiefs is much appreciated, as are also the spitting cups (which are loaned) and refills for same.

After the occurrence of death from this disease, an endeavour is made to have the rooms, as well as the bedding, &c., used by the patient disinfected, and it is pleasing to record that, in 41 instances, the consent of the occupier of the house was obtained for the necessary disinfection to be carried out.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

L. E. WALTON.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HAWORTH,
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

PARSONS LANE, BURY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the following Report of the work done in the Sanitary Department during the past year. It is most satisfactory to note that the adoption of the water carriage system in place of the privy midden is still making some progress. By the table it will be seen that this year an increase is again shown in the number of closets fixed on this system, 358 privy closets combined with 155 middens and 10 tanks having been removed and 413 water closets fixed, including an additional provision of closet accommodation of 55 water closets. These numbers would have been considerably increased had the Sanitary Department been provided with an unlimited amount of money for the carrying out of this work, for during the latter part of the year the work was practically at a standstill owing to the non-providing of the fittings free of cost. During this interval nuisances occurring in connection with these privy closets were abated by resorting to the old temporary method of cementing the walls. As the majority of the privy middens within the district are constructed in such a manner that the floors of same vary from two to four feet below the surface of the adjoining ground (which is contrary to the Model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board), it can only be expected that the ground water finds its way to these receptacles, and saturates the brickwork, then rising therein to its natural level. A large number are found to have been provided with drains (being again contrary to the Model Bye-laws), which are usually choked, for it cannot be expected that a drain can keep itself clean unless there is sufficient water to carry the solid matter, so the cleaning out of these drains and cementing the walls can only temporarily abate the nuisance. But as the main factor of the owner of property is to get as much money out

of the property as possible, we cannot expect him changing his system for any such considerations as the general health of the district. I can only repeat that the privy midden under the best conditions must be a means of disseminating disease, not always by the effluvia arising from same, but by the flies visiting these places and then finding their way into the houses and contaminating food. Viewed from the cleansing point of view, we find that in the emptying of the privy middens (which is usually carried out during the night) the surface of the street is fouled, and although it may be carefully swept, a stain is left behind. When deposited on an unpaved surface, coupled with the fact of the darkness of the night, the spot requires visiting again as soon as daylight appears; hence the depositing on the ground and then loading same into carts (being lifted twice) must be more expensive than emptying an ashbin direct into the cart, or emptying the dry ashpit direct from the pit into the cart, and as the nature of the refuse makes it much lighter, a larger quantity can be conveyed, thus reducing the expense of cleansing by a considerable amount. In the case of tanks or cesspools, after these have been cleared there is no further expense attached. I can, therefore, with confidence recommend to you the advisability of continuing the practice of providing fittings free of cost to all owners who will adopt same in place of their present privy closets before such privy closets get into such a state as to require re-building, believing it to be the most economical method of improving the insanitary conditions arising from privy closets.

One of the tanks cleared away was constructed in the form of a vault running underneath the closets, and was the only convenience attached to a very good house, no available sewer being within a reasonable distance. The whole of the drains were re-laid and tested; water closets fixed, inspection and intercepting chambers provided, with proper ventilation; the drain being then conveyed to a closed septic tank, and afterwards through an aerated filter before passing into the land drains. The number of water closets and waste water closets fixed in connection with old property during the past eight years is as follows:—

	Year—1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Fresh Water Closets..	209	191	107	107	118	137	71	76
Waste Water Closets	204	199	120	159	14	27	64	54
	413	390	227	266	132	164	135	130

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In referring to the table of visits made by your Inspectors, it will be seen that 483 visits have been made to cases of infectious and contagious diseases, the number of notifications received from the Medical Officer of Health being 371. During the enquiry into the respective diseases for the purposes of submitting the reports to the Medical Officer, nuisances were found in several cases to exist upon the premises. In connection with one house, in which two cases of Enteric Fever had proved fatal, the drains in the yard were found to be defective on the application of the smoke test, smoke issuing from the joints of the yard wall. On further examination it was found that a branch drain had been connected to an old surface water drain underneath the wall. Complaints were also made by the tenant of bad smells occurring periodically inside the house. Examination proved that the drains at one time were conveyed underneath the cellar floor, and had been cut off from the inside of the cellar, and that the joints of the pipes still left in and connected to the sewer were defective, the sewer gas passing in the cavity wall and from thence under the dwelling-house floor. In other cases, foul privy middens, defective yard pavements, defective waste pipes from slopstones, and defective rainwater pipes were found, which received immediate attention as to their abatement. In Smallpox cases the contacts, i.e., all persons who had visited the house or been in direct contact with the patient, were visited, and kept under observation until the incubation period had passed; their clothing being disinfected.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

472 visits have been made to the 15 Common Lodging-Houses within the Borough. Although 33 cases of Smallpox occurred in the town, we were fortunate not to have any cases in these houses. We were kept informed of the places where lodgers came from by the keepers, so that we could keep under observation those coming from infected districts. The houses are kept fairly clean, and are limewashed within the respective periods mentioned in Section 82 of the Public Health Act, 1875, viz., in the first week of April and October.

In the month of December a report was submitted to the Committee by the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade respecting the egress from these houses in cases of fire, and within it suggestions were made for improvements by providing in several cases additional handrails to staircases, and windows and doors to open in opposite directions. A new staircase was suggested for one house. Most of the alterations and suggestions have been carried out with the exception of the new staircase, which, unless complied with, may cause the house to be struck off the register. One occupier was reported to the Committee for an alleged breach of the bye-laws, and received warning respecting same.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

These houses have received periodical visits from your Inspectors. The houses are not yet registered, and as they exist in different parts of the district the absence of such registration renders them somewhat difficult to deal with. They are found to be kept fairly clean. One occupier received a notice to have the yard and passage cleansed, which was immediately complied with.

EXPLOSIVES ACTS.

Thirty-six persons were registered for the sale of explosives during the year, thirty-three being for the sale of fireworks, three for the sale of gunpowder and other explosives, and one for storing explosives. Greater care is now being taken in exposing fireworks, most of the shopkeepers now showing "dummies." The trade in fireworks only lasts for about three weeks, viz., the last week in October and the first and second weeks in November, and during this period your Inspector visited the premises, and on a few occasions had to call the shopkeepers' attention to uncovered receptacles containing fireworks, these being placed for easy access during the sales. Gunpowder and other mixed explosives, of which the shopkeepers only keep a very limited quantity, are kept in safe receptacles, and, I believe, in conformity with the Acts. One of the registered premises is a storeroom for storing

explosives used for blasting purposes in a quarry. The storeroom is well situated, away from any public road, railway, or other premises.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Under these Acts five licences have been granted for the keeping of petroleum, one for petrol, and three for calcium carbide. Two works within the Borough manufacture their own acetylene gas, and appear to be carried on under safe conditions.

SHOP HOURS ACT.

About 84 visits have been made under these Acts. The hours employed are well within the limit specified in Section 3 of the Act, *e.g.*, 74 hours; and with the exception of exhibiting the notices as required by Section 4, the Acts appear to have been observed. A Closing Order was obtained under the Shop Hours Act, 1904, in relation to Hairdressers and Barbers' Shops, a copy of the appended Order being sent out to all the shops carrying on these trades within the district.

SHOP HOURS ACT, 1904.

CLOSING ORDER.

It is hereby ordered,

(1) That each Hairdresser's and Barber's shop throughout the Borough shall be closed to customers on the several days of the week, except as hereinafter provided, at the following hours, namely:—

Mondays... .. 8 o'clock p.m.	Thursdays ... 8 o'clock p.m.
Tuesdays ... 1 ,,	Fridays 9 ,,
Wednesdays .. 9 ,,	Saturdays ....10 ,,

(2) That the provisions of this order shall not apply to the closing of shops during

- (a) The week commencing on the Monday immediately preceding Good Friday;
- (b) The week commencing on the Saturday immediately preceding Whit-Monday;
- (c) The week commencing on the August Bank Holiday; and
- (d) The period from the 18th day to the 31st day of December, both inclusive.

A. AKERS DOUGLAS,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, 11th October, 1905.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year 43 smoke observations of the chimneys in connection with factories were made, 33 being of 60 minutes' duration, and ten of 30 minutes. The following table gives particulars :—

	Black.		Moderate.		None.	
	Mins.	Secs.	Mins.	Secs.	Mins.	Secs.
J. K. S. & Co.	1	30	44	30	14	0
* B. C. Co.	11	30	18	0	30	30
A. A. & S.	1	30	9	30	49	0
* S. S. & S.	22	0	20	0	18	0
* O. B. Ltd.	19	30	35	30	5	0
* J. A.	14	30	20	0	25	30
* S. S. & S., No. 1.	29	30	16	0	14	30
* S. S. & S., No. 2	23	30	24	0	12	30
J. R. C. & B.	3	30	35	30	21	0
N. V. S. & M. Co.	4	30	37	30	18	0
W. R. & Co. Ltd.	5	15	23	45	31	0
* B. & H. C. M. Co. (No. 1, C.F.)	13	0	28	30	18	30
W. L. & S.	3	0	29	0	28	0
W. L. & S.	8	0	44	0	8	0
R. P.	0	30	5	0	54	30
S. R. & S., B. M.	0	30	6	0	53	30
M. D. Co., Ltd.	8	30	33	0	18	30
W. & J. H., Ltd.	6	0	19	30	34	30
* M. B. & H.	10	0	10	0	40	0
* B. C. M. Co.	18	30	37	0	4	30
J. A.	3	30	10	0	46	30
J. W. T.	3	0	10	0	47	0
B. C. M. Co.	9	0	26	0	25	0
* T. H. & S., No. 1 ..	10	30	14	0	35	30
* J. K. S. & Co.	13	30	30	0	16	30
G. E. & W. W.	2	0	6	30	51	30
* B. and H. C. (No. 1, W. M.)	25	0	17	30	17	30
B. & H. C. (No. 2, W. M.)	2	30	13	30	44	0
R. P.	8	30	24	0	27	30
* W. and I.	15	0	26	30	18	30
W. R. & Co.	1	30	23	30	35	0
‡ B. C. M. Co.	15	30	39	0	5	30
‡ N. V. S. & M. Co.	22	30	34	0	3	30
R. P.	0	0	9	0	21	0
J. H. O.	0	0	15	30	14	30
T. H. & S., No. 2	0	0	7	0	23	0

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS—*Continued.*

Initials of Firm.	Black.			Moderate.			None.	
	Mins.	Secs.		Mins.	Secs.		Mins.	Secs.
W. & G. O.	0	0	.....	18	0	.....	12	0
T. & N., No. 1	2	0	.....	16	30	.....	11	30
T. & N., No. 2	0	0	.....	1	0	.....	29	0
A. A. & S.... ..	1	30	.....	13	0	.....	15	30
A. & S.... ..	0	0	.....	19	0	.....	11	0
* E. C. D. Co. Ltd	11	30	.....	9	0	.....	9	30
* M. & Co.... ..	10	0	.....	7	0	.....	13	0

*Legal notices have been served on these firms (who exceeded the time limit, viz., ten minutes per hour) to abate the nuisance.

†Legal proceedings were taken against these two firms; in one instance for non-compliance with legal notice served under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (the Magistrates inflicting a fine of £3 and costs, and making out an order to abate); and in the case of the other firm, for non-compliance with a Magistrates' order of abatement, the Magistrates inflicted a fine of 10s. and costs, being the maximum penalty for one offence.

After an observation has been taken, and the result shows that the time limit has been exceeded, your Inspectors visit the works and report the result to the occupiers. In every case the occupiers have been notified of the result of the observations made. By this means the manufacturers are kept informed of the efforts made to keep the nuisance within reasonable limits. Letters have been sent calling the occupiers' attention to black smoke having been emitted from their chimneys at such other times than when set observations were being taken. These intimations have a tendency to prevent carelessness, to which much of the black smoke nuisance is due.

NOTICES.

Thirty-two Legal Notices have been served during the year in connection with the following matters :—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Fifteen to abate smoke nuisances.

Six to abate nuisances arising from insanitary privy closets.

Five to provide additional closet accommodation.

One to provide doors to female closets.

Four to provide efficient means for escape in case of fire.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

One to abate nuisance arising from insanitary privy closet.

It has only been necessary in two cases to resort to legal proceedings to get the above matters attended to, these two cases being for the non-abatement of black smoke. Before the legal notices are served a preliminary notice, detailing the nuisances existing and advising the method of abatement, is served on the owner or occupier, and it is satisfactory to note that practically all are complied with without having to resort to legal measures.

Number of Preliminary Notices served	142
Number of Letters in lieu of Preliminary Notices ...	285
Number of Verbal Notices	71
Number of Letters sent other than Notices	227
Number of Special Reports re Sanitary Houses ...	11
Number of Notices served on Occupiers... ..	34
Number of Notices served on Occupiers of Factories	15

The following table gives particulars of nuisances occurring in which Notices have been served :—

Number of Notices.	Affecting.	NUISANCE.	Houses Affected.
FACTORIES.			
8	19	Insanitary privy middens	—
4	14	No doors to female closets	—
2	2	Water closets insufficient	—
1	1	Defective flushing apparatus	—
DWELLING-HOUSES.			
125	358	Foul privy closets and middens	536
17	62	Defective pail closets	85
61	78	Ashpits without proper doors	148
21	36	Ashpits and closets, roofs and walls to repair	60
10	23	Insufficient closet accommodation... ..	38
6	7	Insufficient ashpit accommodation	7
7	11	Privy middens to cleanse (in added areas)	35
25	35	Fresh water closets out of order	55
23	25	Waste water closets out of order	30
4	11	Defective sanitary fittings	11
7	21	Defective soil and waste pipes... ..	21
46	71	Defective rain water pipes and eaves gutters... ..	84
54	98	Defective and untrapped drains	117
88	96	Choked drains	188
2	2	Houses without a sufficient drain... ..	2
8	40	Street grids choked	—
1	1	Sewer choked	—
14	19	Defective pavements in back yards	—
2	—	Back streets in foul condition	—
22	29	Dilapidated and damp houses	29
14	21	Premises to cleanse	21
3	3	Houses overcrowded	3
20	20	Accumulations of refuse	—
7	7	Animals kept as to be a nuisance	7
2	2	Smoke issuing from Chimneys other than dwelling-houses or factories	2
1	—	Exhaust from gas engine	—
1	—	Reservoir in a foul condition as to be a nuisance	—
606	1112		1429

The difference between the figures (606) in the above table and the number of Notices served (498) is accounted for by having specified on the Preliminary Notice several distinct nuisances requiring abatement in connection with the house under notice.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases	483
Common Lodging-houses... ..	472
Houses Let in Lodgings	55
Houses to Cleanse	21
Houses Overcrowded	6
Factories and Workshops... ..	85
Re Drains choked, dilapidated, and untrapped... ..	427
,, Waste and Fresh Water Closets	239
,, Offensive Privy Middens	434
,, Testing Drains and Sanitary Fittings	27
,, Sanitary Fittings and Ventilation of Public Buildings	18
,, Defective Pavement in back yards... ..	8
,, Defective Rain Water Spouts and Gutters... ..	70
,, General Dilapidation... ..	23
,, Accumulations of Refuse... ..	19
,, Animals kept as to be a Nuisance... ..	6
,, Offensive Water Course	4
,, Effluvium Nuisance... ..	2
,, Smoke Nuisance	42
,, Canal Boats and Canal Wharf	6
,, Cellars flooded	3
,, Work in progress... ..	688
,, Other Nuisances of a General Character	393

Sanitary improvements carried out in pursuance of Inspections made and Notices served in connection with

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	NUISANCE.	MANNER OF ABATEMENT.
S. R. & S., Britannia Mill.	Insufficient closet accommodation.	2 additional w.c.'s provided.
B. D. & C. M. Co., Elton Fold.	Closets insufficient in number; 3 insanitary pail closets.	1 set of latrines for 4 seats substituted.
J. K. & S., Roach Bank Mill.	Closets insufficient in number, and no doors to female closets; present accommodation, 10 pail closets.	2 sets of isolated latrines for 16 seats provided, and also one 3-stall white enamel urinal, fitted with automatic flushing cistern.
J. S., Fox Street.	No closet accommodation.	1 w.c. provided.
R. & S., Elton.	Closet accommodation very unsatisfactory, consisting of a privy closet without a proper receptacle.	Privy closet removed and 1 w.c. provided.
B. & H. C. Co. Ltd., Chesham Fields.	Insufficient closet accommodation and insanitary midden closets, consisting of 2 privy closets and tank.	Closets pulled down, tank filled up, and a block for 5 w.c.'s (trough closets) provided.
J. H. S., Croft Street.	Insanitary closet accommodation, consisting of privy pail closet, in dark and wet position.	Old closet removed and a w.c. provided.
B. C. S. & M. C., Wellington Mills	Insanitary midden closets, consisting of 6 privy closets and 2 tanks.	Tanks and closets removed, and 2 sets of isolated latrines fixed for 8 seats.
H. H., Cook Street.	Insufficient closet accommodation.	Two additional w.c.'s provided.
S. R. & S., York Street.	Insufficient closet accommodation.	Two additional w.c.'s provided.
B. & H. C. Co., Woodhill Mill.	Insufficient closet accommodation.	One additional w.c. provided.
J. & A. E., Wash Lane.	Insanitary closet accommodation, consisting of 1 block of 4 privy closets with tank, and 1 block of 2 privy closets and midden.	Privy tanks filled up, and w.c.'s fixed in closets, and midden also removed; 5 w.c.'s provided.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—*Continued.*

FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	NUISANCE.	MANNER OF ABATEMENT.
H. B., Daisyfield Mill.	Insanitary midden closets, consisting of a block of 7 privy closets, with tank.	Privy closets and tank removed, and 1 set of isolated latrines fixed for 7 seats.
W. & L. Ltd., Moor- gate.	Insanitary midden closets, consisting of 2 blocks of 5 and 3 seats respectively, with tank.	Closets pulled down, tank filled up, and 2 new blocks of "closets for 5 and 3 seats (trough closets) provided.
S. C. & S., Bridge Street.	Insanitary privy closets, consisting of 4 privy closets with tank, in covered shed.	Closets pulled down, tank filled up, and 1 block of isolated latrines, w.c.'s provided for 3 seats.
W. & G. O., Pimhole.	Female closets without doors (pail closets).	Closets pulled down, and 2 new blocks provided, fitted with 2 sets of isolated latrines, for 5 seats each.
H. & S., Fountain Street.	Insanitary privy closets, consisting of 1 privy closet with tank, in very dark room.	2 w.c.'s provided in new position.
J. W., Chesham.	Insanitary midden closet and 1 pail closet.	Privy closets cleared away, and 2 w.c.'s substituted.
B. C. S. & M. Co., Barnbrook.	Insufficient closet accommodation.	4 additional w.c.'s provided.
J. K. & S., Earl Street.	Insanitary trough closets.	Old closets removed, and one block fitted with 2 sets of isolated latrines, for 4 and 3 seats respectively, and a 2-stalled urinal, fitted with an automatic flushing cistern, provided.
R. B. Ltd., Jericho.	Insanitary midden closet.	W.C.'s substituted.

SUMMARY.

Thirty-six privy closets, 23 pail closets connected with two middens and eight tanks have been cleared out, and 84 water closets substituted.

IN CONNECTION WITH DWELLING-HOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES.

Privy closets converted to fresh water closets	91
Privy closets converted to waste water closets	199
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets... ..	6
Pail closets converted to waste water closets	1
Additional fresh water closets fixed { outside 29 } { inside 24 }	53
Additional waste water closets fixed	2
Number of fresh water closets fixed	150
Number of waste water closets fixed... ..	204
Privy middens altered structurally and converted to dry ashpits	153
Privy middens repaired or modified	54
Ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits... ..	41
Additional ashpits and ashbins provided	33
Ashpits provided with new doors or repaired	75
Traps of water closets and waste water closets unstopped and cleared	244
Water closets or soil pipes repaired or renewed ...	21
Sanitary fittings repaired or renewed other than water closets... ..	35
Choked drains unstopped and cleansed	98
Defective drains, brick and stone drains taken out and new stoneware drains laid	103
Defective channels and yard pavements repaired ...	18
Houses without eaves troughing, or defective troughing, provided or repaired	21
Houses without rain water spouts or with defective spouting, provided or renewed	50
Cellars re-drained or drains removed	2
Houses cleansed and limewashed	25

Houses in which repairs to plastering, brickwork, and woodwork have been carried out	18
Houses and premises taken down or boarded-up to prevent nuisances recurring	8
New pails and urinal guards provided... ..	34
New drains provided to urinals and trapped... ..	2
Foul accumulations removed	23
Animals and fowls removed	6
Cases of overcrowding removed... ..	3
Other sundry nuisances abated... ..	14

As mentioned in my last report, a considerable number of drains in connection with rain water pipes have been choked. This method of connecting either direct to a bend or a closed P. trap cannot be commended, and causes much expense in the unstopping of same to the property owners.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Inspector Kay for his most able services which he has always willingly rendered in the carrying out of the work embodied in this report. I also wish to express my thanks to you for your kind considerations.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN HAWORTH, A.R.S.I.

Certified Inspector of Nuisances, and
Sanitary Engineer.

REPORT OF MEAT INSPECTOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

PARSONS LANE, BURY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of
the County Borough of Bury.*

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report for the year ending December 31st, 1905, on the inspection of Meat, Dairies, Cowsheds, Bakehouses, &c.

During the past year the various animals, carcasses, &c., passing through the Public Abattoirs have been carefully examined, both when alive and after slaughter, and, speaking generally, the class of meat retailed in the Borough has been of a high standard, and fully equal to that of the past few years.

During the year it was found necessary to pay special attention to 103 carcasses, of which number 77 were affected with tuberculosis in varying degrees. These consisted of 29 cows, 10 bulls, seven heifers, five bullocks, and 26 pigs.

The remaining 26 were variously affected, as will be seen from the appended table.

Of the cattle affected with tuberculosis, in only one instance was it deemed necessary to condemn and destroy the entire carcase, the disease being extensive and generalised; in another, one side and one clod were destroyed; in eight instances portions of the carcase were destroyed, as well as the whole of the internal organs; while the remainder were carefully stripped, and such of the internal organs as proved to be diseased were destroyed.

Of the pigs found to be affected, one entire carcase was destroyed, the disease being generalised; in several instances the heads and portions of the neck or forequarter; and in the remainder the heads and such of the internal organs as were diseased.

The number of pigs found affected with tuberculosis shows a considerable increase over the previous year, being 26 against eight, this increase being principally due to the greater incidence of tuberculosis amongst Cheshire-fed pigs, of which a larger number than usual were slaughtered; while Irish pigs, on the other hand, are comparatively free from the disease, and this is probably due in great part to the feeding, Cheshire pigs having a large proportion of milk-products (whey from cheese making), which is rarely or probably never boiled. When used as calf food, however, it is almost invariably scalded, to prevent white scour. Another frequent source of infection is the feeding of pigs with unboiled milk from so-called cases of garget (i.e., tuberculosis of the udder of cows), in which the milk is thick and ropy, or contains a large proportion of pus, and probably swarms with tubercle bacilli.

Whatever may be the reason, the fact remains that Cheshire-fed pigs are more frequently the subjects of tuberculosis than are those from Ireland, and it is to be regretted that owing to the impossibility of detecting the disease in well-nourished animals during life, the feeders of tuberculous pigs can with impunity, and without loss to themselves, pass them on to the butcher, whose loss, if transferred to the feeders, would, in my opinion, speedily result in the disease being regarded not only as preventable, but prevented.

I have also to report that two cases of anthrax were discovered during the year. One of these was found at the knacker's yard during visits of inspection, and the appearance of the carcase and organs was so suggestive of anthrax that a bacteriological examination was made of the blood from the spleen, with the result that the bacillus anthracis was demonstrated therein; this result being afterwards confirmed by Prof. Delépine (Public Health Laboratory). The outbreak was reported to Superintendent Noblett (the Inspector under the Contagious Diseases Animals' Acts), whose enquiries elicited the information that the cow had died suddenly on a farm outside the Borough. Acting on the instructions of the Medical Officer and Superintendent Noblett,

the whole of the carcasses on the premises, with hides, &c. (eight carcasses in all) were destroyed by cremating, and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

The second outbreak occurred on a farm in the Borough, where a cow being taken suddenly ill was slaughtered. The occupier of the farm afterwards invited my inspection, upon which, the carcass showing evident signs of anthrax, the usual microscopical examination of the blood was made, with a positive result (afterwards confirmed by Prof. Delépine). The carcass was destroyed by burning on the farm, the premises being disinfected.

It is satisfactory to note that as yet there has been no further outbreak, although, owing to the manner in which the blood had been spread about, the danger of this occurring was considerable.

In three instances sides of beef have been found containing abscesses in the lumbar fat; these, and the surrounding tissues, being carefully removed and destroyed, as were also portions of a pig which had been damaged during transit.

It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy the carcasses and organs of five sheep (these having died or been slaughtered while in a moribund condition), and also the following organs, variously affected, viz.: 18 beast livers, seven sheep livers, five pig livers, five beast lungs, three pig lungs, two sheep lungs, two beast udders, and one beast heart.

Three cases of actinomycosis were discovered at the Abattoirs, in two of which the disease was confined to the tongue and lower jaws; in the third the lower jaws only were affected. In two of these cases a bacteriological examination was made before the true nature of the tumours was ascertained.

On four occasions I have been called upon to inspect carcasses slaughtered in emergency upon farms in the Borough. In one of these the animal (a cow) was slaughtered owing to inflammation of the udder, and being normal, was passed as fit for food, the udder being destroyed. The second occasion was to inspect the carcass of anthrax beef above-mentioned; and the third case (a cow), which was stated to have been partially strangled. An examination of this carcass disclosed nothing inconsistent with

strangulation. The carcase was, however, obviously unfit for food, being moist, flabby, and poor in condition; consequently the carcase and organs were condemned and destroyed. The remaining case was of a cow which, having ruptured herself during calving, was slaughtered on the advice of a veterinary surgeon, and being subsequently inspected by me, was, being perfectly healthy and normal, passed as fit for food.

Enforced slaughter has also been necessary in several instances in the Abattoirs, in most cases slaughter being performed sufficiently early to enable the carcase being passed as fit for food. In one case (a cow), however, it was necessary to condemn and destroy a considerable portion of one side, this being infiltrated with blood and serum owing to rupture of blood vessels as the result of accident.

In every instance where the extent or nature of the disease has rendered the carcase doubtful, it has been reported to the Medical Officer of Health, and his advice sought thereon, this necessitating the attendance of the Medical Officer on several occasions.

During the same period the butchers' shops, fish shops, &c., have been constantly kept under supervision, regular and frequent visits having been made to the same; the meat, fish, &c., coming under observation having been, with few exceptions, very satisfactory in quality. On one occasion it was necessary to call the attention of the Medical Officer to a quantity of turkeys, rabbits, &c., a portion of which were condemned owing to putrefaction, being surrendered by the owner, who was cautioned.

During the year my attention has been invited to various articles of food, which proved to be in an unsound condition, these comprising one half-barrel of mackerel, half box of grilse (salmon), about 170-lbs. weight, five beast bellies, a small quantity of fruit, &c., these being removed to Fernhill and destroyed.

I have again to thank the various tradesmen with whom my duty brings me in contact, for the courtesy they have invariably extended to me, and the readiness with which they have complied with any suggestions as to the destruction of diseased or unsound food.

CARCASES TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION WAS NECESSARY.

No. of Carcases	Description	Disease.	Extent of Disease.	How disposed of.
1	Heifer	Tuberculosis ...	Slight on Peritoneum	Stripped
1	Cow ...	„ ...	Pleura & Peritoneum (slight)	Stripped
1	Sheep.	Apoplectic fit...	—————	Carcase normal and passed
1	Cow ...	Tuberculosis ...	Lungs and Pleura.....	Pleura stripped and lungs destroyed
1	Bullock	Abscess in loin.	—————	Removed with surrounding tissues
1	Cow ...	Tuberculosis ...	Peritoneum (slight)	Stripped
1	Cow ...	„ ...	Lungs	Lungs destroyed
1	Cow ...	Actinomycosis .	Tongue	Diseased organ destroyed, Bacteriological exam. by Prof Delepine
1	Pig.....	Pleurisy	(Slight)	Pleura stripped and lungs destroyed
1	Cow ...	Tuberculosis ...	Peritoneum (slight)	Stripped, and stomach destroyed
1	Heifer	Pericarditis ...	Heart and Pericardium	Diseased organs destroyed
1	Pig.....	Tuberculosis ...	Tonsils.....	Head, lungs, and liver destroyed
1	Cow ...	„ ...	One Lung and one Pleura ...	Stripped, lungs and diaphragm destroyed
1	Heifer	„ ...	Pleura and Peritoneum	Carcase and all organs destroyed
1	Bull ...	„ ...	Peritoneum (slight)	Peritoneum stripped
1	Cow ...	„ ...	Pleura (one side) slight	Pleura stripped, lungs and diaphragm destroyed
1	Cow ...	„ ...	Pleura (one side)	Pleura stripped
1	Sheep.	Died	—————	Carcase and all organs destroyed
1	Cow ...	Tuberculosis ...	Peritoneum	Stripped, and diseased internal organs destroyed
1	Pig.....	Apoplectic fit...	—————	Passed
1	Sheep..	„	—————	Passed
1	Bullock	Tuberculosis ...	One Lung and one Pleura (slight)	Stripped ; lungs, diaphragm & one brisket destroyed
2	Bull'ks.	„ ...	Lungs (slight on Pleura).....	Stripped and lungs destroyed
1	Cow ..	„ ...	Pleura and Peritoneum	Stripped, briskets and all internal organs destroyed
2	Sheep.	Apoplectic fits.	—————	Carcases normal & passed
1	Sheep..	Moribund	—————	Carcase and all organs destroyed
2	Cows...	Tuberculosis ...	Pleura and Peritoneum	Stripped, all internal organs destroyed
2	Pigs ...	„ ...	Tonsils.....	Heads, lungs, and livers destroyed
1	Sheep..	Pneumonia.....	(Slight)	Carcase passed and lungs destroyed
1	Sheep..	Pleurisy	(Slight)	Pleura stripped and lungs destroyed

CARCASES TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION WAS NECESSARY.—*Con'd.*

No. of Carcases	Description.	Disease.	Extent of Disease.	How disposed of.
1	Cow ...	Tuberculosis ...	Pleura and Peritoneum	Stripped, lungs, diaphragm, liver, stomach, and bowels destroyed
1	Pig.....	"	Tonsils.....	Head destroyed
1	Bull ...	"	Lungs	Diseased organs destroyed
1	Pig.....	Healed Pleurisy & Liver atrophied .....	.....	Stripped, lungs, heart and liver destroyed
1	Cow ...	Actinomycosis	Bones of lower jaw	Diseased parts destroyed
1	Pig.....	Tuberculosis	Tonsils.....	Head destroyed
1	Bull ...	"	Peritoneum (slight)	Stripped, and liver destroyed.
2	Cows ..	"	Lungs (slight)	Lungs, one liver and one pancreas destroyed
1	Bull ...	"	Lymphatics affected	One side, one clod and all internal organs destroyed
1	*Cow...	Anthrax .....	.....	Carcase and all others in contact cremated (four horses and four cows)
1	Cow ...	Tuberculosis	Lungs	Lungs destroyed
1	Pig.....	"	Tonsils.....	Head, neck and lungs destroyed
4	Pigs ...	"	Tonsils.....	Heads destroyed
1	Pig.....	"	Slight in Lungs.....	Lungs destroyed
1	Sheep..	Moribund .....	.....	Carcase and all organs destroyed
1	Pig.....	Tuberculosis	Head Lymphatics	Head and mesentery destroyed
1	Bull ...	"	Slight on Pleura	Stripped
1	Pig.....	"	Head Lymphatics and Mesentery	Head and mesentery destroyed
1	Heifer ..	"	Slight on one Pleura	Stripped
1	Pig.....	"	Tonsils.....	Head destroyed
1	Cow ...	"	Pleura and Peritoneum	Stripped, and diseased internal organs destroyed
1	Pig.....	Peritonitis	(Slight)	Stripped, internal organs destroyed
1	Pig.....	Tuberculosis	Tonsils.....	Head destroyed
1	Heifer ..	"	Pleura and Peritoneum	Carcase stripped, neck and all internal organs destroyed
2	Cows ...	"	Lungs (slight)	Lungs destroyed
1	Cow ...	"	Liver only	Liver destroyed
1	Pig.....	"	Tonsils.....	Head destroyed
1	Pig.....	"	Head and Shoulders	Head, shoulders, lungs and liver destroyed
1	Bull ...	"	Pleura and Peritoneum	Stripped, and diseased internal organs destroyed

RE OUTBREAK OF ANTHRAX.

* This was a cow which had died and been removed to the Knacker's yard, where cause of death was discovered. Owing to the floor of the slaughter-house being covered by hides, loose boned beef, &c., all of which had been contaminated by blood from the Anthrax carcass, it was deemed necessary to destroy the whole, this comprising the carcasses of four horses and four cows.

CARCASSES TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION WAS NECESSARY.—*Con'd.*

No. of Carcases	Description	Disease.	Extent of Disease.	How disposed of.
2	Bull ...	Tuberculosis ...	Slight on one Pleura	Stripped, and lungs destroyed
1	Pig.....	„ ...	Generalised	Carcase and all organs destroyed
1	Pig.....	„ ...	Tonsils.....	Head, lungs and liver destroyed
2	Bull ...	„ ...	Peritoneum and slight on Pleura	Stripped, briskets and all internal organs destroyed
1	Pig.....	„ ...	Tonsils.....	Head and liver destroyed
1	Cow ...	„ ...	Pleura & Glands of Brisket	Stripped, briskets, lungs, diaphragm and liver destroyed
	Bullock	„ ...	Pleura and slight on Peritoneum	Stripped, lungs, diaphragm and stomach destroyed
1	Cow ...	Mastitis	(Slight)	Emergency slaughter on farm ; carcase passed, udder destroyed
2	Cows ...	Tuberculosis ...	Slight on one Pleura	Stripped
1	Sheep ..	Pneumonia.....	Died	Carcase and all organs destroyed
1	Pig.....	Tuberculosis ...	Tonsils.....	Head and lungs destroyed
1	Cow ...	„ ...	Pleura & Peritoneum (slight)	Stripped, one brisket and all internal organs destroyed
1	Cow ...	Ruptured blood vessel	One side damaged by infiltration of blood and serum	Damaged parts removed & destroyed, remainder passed
1	Cow ...	Ruptured blood vessel	—————	Carcase normal and passed (farm slaughter)
2	Heifers	Tuberculosis ...	Lungs and Pleura.....	Pleura stripped and lungs destroyed
2	Pigs ..	„ ...	Tonsils.....	Heads, lungs, hearts and livers destroyed
1	Bullock	Actinomycosis	Large Tumour on lower jaw	Diseased portions destroy'd (Bacteriological exam.)
1	Heifer	Tuberculosis ...	Pleura & Peritoneum (slight)	Stripped, diseased organs destroyed
2	Pigs ...	„ ...	Tonsils.....	Heads and lungs destroyed
1	Pig.....	„ ...	Tonsils.....	Head and lungs destroyed
1	Cow ...	„ ...	Lungs and one Pleura.....	Stripped and lungs destroyed
1	Sheep..	Pneumonia.....	Died	Carcase and all organs destroyed
1	Cow ...	Anthrax	—————	Carcase destroyed by cremation (Bacteriological exam.)
1	Cow ...	Tuberculosis ...	Pleura and Peritoneum	Stripped, diseased organs destroyed
1	Cow ...	Strangulation...	—————	Carcase and all organs destroyed (farm slaughter)
1	Cow ...	Tuberculosis ...	Lungs and Pleura.....	Pleura stripped and lungs destroyed
1	Cow ...	„ ...	Lungs	Lungs destroyed
1	Cow ..	„ ...	Lungs and Pleura.....	Stripped, and lungs destroyed
1	Bull ...	„ ...	Lungs and one Pleura.....	Stripped, lungs and liver destroyed

F A R M S .

166 visits have been paid to the various farms in the Borough, of which there are 62, which have been kept in a very fair state of cleanliness. On two occasions it has been necessary to warn the occupiers against the keeping of pigs in cowsheds.

One farm was kept under observation owing to complaints of slaughtering pigs being carried on from time to time, with the result that on one visit a recently-slaughtered carcase of a pig was found, which, on examination, proved perfectly healthy. Enquiry elicited the information that the animal had been brought from another farm in the Borough, and removed without a licence. This offence was reported to the Superintendent of Police, who prosecuted the occupier, a penalty of 5s. and costs being inflicted. For the offence of slaughtering on premises other than the Public Abattoirs the occupier of the farm was warned by letter.

Several cowsheds have undergone extensive alterations, with the object of bringing them in accordance with the regulations, especially as regards the lighting, cleaning, ventilation, and drainage, a short summary of which is given below.

WOOD BANK FARM.—At this farm one old cowshed has been demolished and two new ones erected, with stalls for six and eight cows respectively, with provender house between. The lighting and ventilation are exceedingly good, and the cubic space ample for all requirements. The stalls are paved with hard brick, grouted with cement, with open channels to outside gulleys, drains connected to tank, &c. New piggeries have also been erected.

GORSEY BROW FARM.—This cowshed was in a very dilapidated condition, quite unfit for the keeping of cattle. Notice was served on the owner, with the result that the entire ceiling and internal walls, floors, stalls, &c., were removed. The alterations comprise the raising of ceiling from 7-ft. to 9-ft. high, the provision of two opening windows, new stalls for five cattle, with loose box, the demolition of a wall in front of heads of cattle, new brick

floor for stalls, with open channel and brick-paved pasage behind cows, and open passage 3-ft. wide in front of cattle, the whole being well grouted with cement. Removal of drain opening from within cowshed, and substitution of trapped gulley outside cowshed, with stoneware pipe drains.

ELTON GRANGE FARM.—At this farm the whole of the drains of cowsheds, stables, &c., have been taken up and re-laid.

During the year five applications have been received under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, 1885-6, this bringing the number registered to 85.

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses have been kept under observation, and, generally speaking, have been carried on in a satisfactory manner. In several instances, however, complaints have been received of nuisances arising from smoke, and the occupiers cautioned, this in each case being effective.

In one instance baking was found to be carried on in premises which were unfit, on sanitary grounds, to be occupied or used as a bakehouse. This was reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who visited the premises. On the occupier's attention being brought to the matter he voluntarily agreed to discontinue using the premises as a bakehouse.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

370 visits have been paid to the various Offensive Trade establishments in the Borough. No complaint has to be recorded against any of these premises, they having been carried on in a satisfactory manner.

ICE CREAM SHOPS.

These have been kept under observation, there being no cause of complaint.

KNACKER'S YARD.

Regular and frequent visits have been paid to the Knacker's Yard, generally three times weekly. The business has been carried on with as little nuisance as possible, having regard to the nature of the work.

As stated elsewhere, one case of Anthrax was discovered during the year at these premises.

The returns from the Knacker's Yard are:—175 cows and 261 horses.

Of the cattle 87, or 49.71 per cent., were returned as being affected with tuberculosis; 72, or 41.14 per cent., as due to some form of inflammation; and 16, or 9.14 per cent., to various causes.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. OPENSHAW, Assoc. San. Inst.,
Cert. Insp. Meat and other Foods.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS, 1905.

DISEASES.	AGES.													ALL AGES.
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	
Small-pox	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Scarlet Fever	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Epidemic Influenza	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	10
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Enteric Fever	..	1	..	..	2	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	11
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	33	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	44
Tetanus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumatism of Heart	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of Brain	3	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
Phthisis	3	1	1	3	5	5	14	18	19	3	1	..	..	73
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other forms Tuberculosis	2	2	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	13
Oxyuris Vermicularis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thrush	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chronic Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	6
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Osteo-arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	5
Cancer	..	..	1	..	2	..	7	20	21	3	..	..	..	54
Rodent Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	4
Hæmophilia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
Lymphadenoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Debility at Birth	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Heart Disease	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Spina Bifida	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Imperforate Rectum	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Want of Breast Milk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Dentition	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Rickets	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Old Age, Senile Decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	29	32	8	72
Convulsions	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Meningitis	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	14
Apoplexy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	8	8	8	..	35
Softening of Brain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	9
Hemiplegia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	6
General Paralysis of Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	6
Other forms of Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Cerebral Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Epilepsy	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Laryngismus Stridulus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paraplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Neurasthenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Cerebro-Spinal Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Peripheral Neuritis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heat Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Myelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infantile Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebral Congestion	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Otitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Disease of Nose, Epistaxis	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	9	1	2	3	..	18
Endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Hypertrophy of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Angina Pectoris	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	6
Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	140	28	14	7	14	18	33	48	78	61	61	47	8	557

SUMMARY OF DEATHS, 1905—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGES.													ALL AGES.
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	
Totals brought forward	140	28	14	7	14	18	33	48	78	61	61	47	8	557
Senile Gangrene	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Embolism, Thrombosis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	4
Other Diseases, Heart & Vessels.	1	..	..	2	3	3	6	12	14	19	24	3	..	87
Laryngitis	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Acute Bronchitis	11	5	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	2	..	..	27
Chronic Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	32	14	7	..	64
Lobar Pneumonia	1	2	1	..	2	3	6	4	5	5	6	..	1	36
Lobular Pneumonia	12	10	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	31
Pneumonia	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	7
Pleurisy	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	5
Fibroid Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Asthenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Sublingual Abscess	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dental Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Stomatitis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Diseases of Esophagus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	5
Other Diseases of Stomach	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	9
Enteritis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	5
Appendicitis	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
Obstruction of Intestine	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	7
Other Diseases of Intestine	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	2	2	..	..	12
Other Diseases of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	6
Peritonitis	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bright's Disease	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	5	2	1	..	16
Diseases of Bladder & Prostate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Renal Colic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Ovaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Accidents of Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ulcer, Bedsore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lichen Planus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
<i>Accidents and Negligence:</i>														
In Mines and Quarries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Vehicular Traffic	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
In Building Operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
By Machinery	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
By Weapons and Implements	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Burns and Scalds	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drowning	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Falls not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	6
<i>Suicides:</i>														
By Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
By Hanging or Strangulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
By Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Ill-defined & Unspecified Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	4
Grand Totals	184	50	27	13	24	28	66	86	133	148	130	66	9	964

APPENDIX B.

COPY OF RETURN SUPPLIED TO THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT BOARD.

BOROUGH OF BURY.—Return of the number of cases of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1905, and of deaths from the diseases notified.

	Cases Notified in 1905.	Deaths Registered in 1905.
Smallpox	38	1
Scarlet Fever	197	3
Diphtheria	52	5
Membranous Croup	3	—
Typhus Fever	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	33	11
Continued Fever	3	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—
Puerperal Fever	4	1
Cholera	—	—
Erysipelas	46	3
Plague	—	—
Chicken Pox	79	—

ALBERT E. BRINDLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dated February 1st, 1906.

APPENDIX C.

**CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF
DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE YEAR 1905.**

WARD.	ADDRESS.	SEX.	AGE.	DESCRIPTION.	ORGAN AFFECTED.	OCCUPATION.
East	31, Lima Street ..	F	59	Carcinoma ..	Uterus ..	Wife
East	29, Cedar Street ..	F	66	Cancer ..	Liver ..	Widow
East	12, Bridge Street ..	F	62	Cancer ..	Gall Bladder.	Wife
East	15, Cobden Street ..	F	51	Carcinoma ..	Cervix Uteri..	Widow
East	25, Bell Lane ..	F	64	Cancer ..	Stomach ..	Wife
Elton	136, Tottington Road ..	F	52	Malignant Disease	Clavicle ..	Widow
Redvales	8, Ingham Street ..	F	47	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Weaver
Elton	53, Walshaw Road ..	M	50	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Crane Attend't
Elton	82, Crostons Road ..	F	61	Cancer ..	Bowels ..	Widow
East	56, Kay Street ..	F	51	Carcinoma ..	Uterus ..	Daughter
Elton	15, Birch Street ..	F	49	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Wife
Moorside	24, Argyle Street ..	M	52	Cancer ..	Abdominal ..	Engine Tenter
Moorside	Nangreaves ..	M	23	Sarcoma ..	Testicle ..	Weaver
East	74, Bell Lane ..	F	63	Carcinoma ..	Liver ..	Wife
Moorside	23, Raven Street ..	F	45	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Widow
East	8, St. Paul's Villas ..	F	45	Cancer ..	Stomach ..	Wife
East	11, Massey Street ..	F	54	Malignant Disease	Rectum ..	Wife
Redvales	13, Cook Street ..	F	58	Malignant Disease	Peritoneum ..	Wife
Elton	10, Belbeck Street ..	F	58	Carcinoma ..	Uterus ..	Widow
Elton	99, Tottington Road ..	M	63	Epithelioma..	Foot ..	Painter
Moorside	Hornby Street ..	F	41	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Wife
East	21, Shaw Street ..	F	60	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Wife
Moorside	28, Peter Street ..	F	52	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Wife
Elton	48, Crostons Road ..	F	57	Sarcoma ..	Breast ..	Widow
Elton	Bank's Farm ..	F	37	Carcinoma ..	Abdominal ..	Weaver
Redvales	14, Burst Street..	F	50	Cancer ..	Renal ..	Wife
Church	3, Wyndham Street ..	M	49	Sarcoma ..	Kidney ..	Draper
East	8, Sydney Street ..	F	52	Carcinoma ..	Uterus ..	Wife
Redvales	163, Gigg Lane ..	M	63	Cancer ..	Stomach ..	Labourer
Redvales	25, Manchester Old Road	F	63	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Wife
East	30, Shaw Street ..	M	57	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Gardener
Elton	27, Newbold Street ..	M	55	Cancer ..	Esophagus ..	Iron Moulder
East	9, Water Street ..	M	54	Carcinoma ..	Sigmoid ..	Sub-Postmaster
Redvales	6, James Street ..	F	69	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Widow
Moorside	43, Walmersley Old Road	F	64	Malignant Disease	Pelvis ..	Wife
Moorside	59, Regent Street ..	F	49	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Wife
Church	44, Edward Street ..	M	48	Carcinoma ..	Esophagus ..	Pavior
East	26, Pine Street ..	M	60	Cancer ..	Tongue ..	Night Watchmn
Church	36, Hayward Street ..	F	52	Cancer ..	Rectum ..	Wife
Moorside	4, Eldon Street ..	F	56	Carcinoma ..	Liver ..	Widow
Moorside	7, Scholes Walker Street	F	41	Carcinoma ..	Uterus ..	Wife
East	12, John Street ..	M	47	Cancer ..	Liver ..	Shoemaker
Moorside	4, Geoffrey Street ..	M	58	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Cotton Worker
Church	55, Wyndham Street ..	F	47	Carcinoma ..	Uterus ..	Widow
East	71, Deal Street ..	F	57	Carcinoma ..	Breast ..	Wife
Church	4, Openshaw's Yard ..	M	52	Cancer ..	Jaw ..	Goods Carrier
Church	78, George Street ..	M	39	Epithelioma ..	Scrotum ..	Cotton Spinner
Church	31, North Back King St.	M	39	Cancer ..	Tongue ..	Labourer
Redvales	2, Alfred Street ..	M	39	Malignant Adenoma	Not stated ..	Labourer
Moorside	11, Smith Street ..	F	59	Carcinoma ..	Esophagus ..	Widow
East	11, High Street ..	F	52	Malignant Disease	Larynx ..	Wife
Redvales	12, Tenterden Street ..	F	59	Carcinoma ..	Spine ..	Widow
East	Bridge Street ..	M	13	Sarcoma ..	Pharyngeal ..	Son
Moorside	3a, Chesham Road ..	M	23	Sarcoma ..	Not stated ..	Joiner

APPENDIX D.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Ward.	Address.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.
East	5, Church Street	M	6 mths.	Son
East	3, Barrett Street	M	49	Cotton Worker
East	143, Wash Lane	M	56	Coachman
Church	Clerke Street (Union Workhouse)	M	45	Labourer
Moorside	15, Denton Street	M	55	Journalist
Elton	4, Byrom Street	F	49	Wife
Elton	"Globe Inn"	M	37	Licensed Victualler
Moorside	60 Cateaton Street	M	41	Chemists' Traveller
Church	30, South Cross Street	M	50	Blacksmith's Labourer
East	22, Queen Street	M	1	Son
Church	77, Edward Street	F	18	Assistant Smallware Dealer
East	145, Bell Lane	M	27	Tailor
Church	40, Union Square	M	50	Iron Turner
Elton	Wellington Barracks	M	32	Army Sergeant
East	20, Wood Street	M	10	Son
Moorside	27, Todd Street	M	25	Cotton Worker
Moorside	35, Badger Street (Union Workhouse) ..	F	2	Daughter
Church	South Cross Street	F	39	Widow
Redvales	6, Tinline Street	F	17	Cotton Worker
Redvales	71, Little Bridge	F	31	Wife
East	155, Bell Lane	M	20	Cabinet Maker
Church	10, Agur Street	M	37	Hay and Straw Dealer
Redvales	10, Handley Street	F	40	Wife
East	26, Rochdale Old Road	M	45	Stonemason
East	Hole Bottom	F	29	Cotton Worker
East	110, Pine Street	F	27	Cotton Worker
East	2, Pits o'th' Moor	M	35	Confectioner
Church	1, South Cross Street	M	49	Iron Furnace Attendant
Elton	33, Lord Street	M	29	Bricksetter
Elton	16, Belbeck Street	M	41	Joiner
Church	4, Garden Street	F	25	Dressmaker
Redvales	37, Tenters Street	F	48	Wife
Elton	69, Charles Street	F	16	Cotton Weaver
Redvales	8, Parliament Place	F	47	Wife
East	13, Bridge Street	F	20	Cotton Worker
Church	Clerke Street (Union Workhouse)	M	44	Spindle Maker
Redvales	13, Nuttall Yard	M	26	Outdoor Labourer
Redvales	17, Oxford Street	F	16	Confectioner
Redvales	Buckley Wells (Union Workhouse) ..	F	4 mths.	Daughter
Moorside	5, How Lane	M	22	Railway Porter
Elton	79, Bolton Road	F	5	Daughter
Moorside	178, Hornby Street	M	35	House Painter
Redvales	28, Gigg	F	23	Cotton Weaver
Church	46, Cecil Street	M	50	Iron Turner
Moorside	19, Chester Street	F	29	Wife
Moorside	374, Walmsley Road	M	33	Cotton Warehouseman
Church	13, Hamer's Yard	F	38	Wife

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS—*Continued.*

Ward.	Address.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.
Church	39, Clerke Street	F	52	Smallware Hawker
East	Downham's Yard (Union Workhouse) ..	F	20	Cotton Ring Spinner
Redvales	6, Hill Street	F	46	Wife
East	29, Bridge Street	M	55	Plumber
Church	22, Cross Street	M	10 mths	Son
Redvales	16, School Street	F	27	Wife
Redvales	19, Hurst Street	F	51	Wife
East	8, Duckworth Fold	M	51	Wheelwright
Moorside	24, Porter Street	F	17	Woollen Worker
Church ..	28, Clerke Street (Union Workhouse) ..	M	74	Boilermaker
Church	9, Cooper Street	M	27	Mill Furnisher
Moorside	Taylor Street (Union Workhouse) ..	M	55	Hatter
Moorside	75, Brook Street	M	14	Son
Church	28, Clerke Street (Union Workhouse) ..	M	41	Labourer
Moorside	5, Joseph Street	F	42	Widow
Church	28, Clerke Street (Union Workhouse) ..	M	43	Labourer
East	57, Lucas Street	F	39	Wife
Church	7, Clerke Street (Union Workhouse) ..	M	48	Engine Tenter
Church	28, Clerke Street (Union Workhouse) ..	M	23	Labourer.
East ..	31, Queen Street	M	30	Barman.
Moorside	102, Walmersley Road	M	75	Retired Iron Moulder
Church ..	9, South Garden Street	M	35	Tailor
East	34, Audlam Street	M	10	Son
Church	33, Union Square	M	51	Stonemason
Elton	Union Workhouse	M	39	Labourer
East	3, Horrocks Street	M	50	Labourer

APPENDIX E.

The following is a CENSUS OF THE SANITARY CONVENIENCES within the Borough, a comparison being made with those of the preceding years :—

	1905	1904	1903	1902
Number of privies... ..	4682	5016	5278	5458
Number of ashpits in connection with privies... ..	2480	2635	2782	2867
Number of pails... ..	689	714	784	795
Number of dry ashpits in connec- tion with pails... ..	356	365	391	397
Number of mill tanks... ..	25	35	41	44
Number of fresh water closets (outside)... ..	1723	1478	1243	1186
Number of fresh water closets (inside)	739	731	723	723
Number of waste water closets... ..	2317	2083	1789	1569
Number of dry ashpits in connec- tion with water closets	1490	1335	1154	1042
Number of bins in connection with water closets... ..	690	624	492	450

WORK PERFORMED IN THE NIGHTSOIL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR
1905, ALSO COMPARISON WITH THE TWO PRECEDING YEARS.

	1905	1904	1903
Number of privies and ashpits emptied.	26566	25886	26330
Number of loads removed from same...	12158	12962	13070
Number of loads removed from dry ashpits	2308	2584	3018
Number of barrels of excreta removed from pail closets, &c.	953	953	965
Number of Notices received for ash- pits to be emptied	763	1122	1013
Amount of waste paper collected—94-tons 7-cwts. 0-qr.			
Amount of waste paper collected (1904)—30-tons 11-cwts. 1-qr.			

APPENDIX E.—Continued.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

During the year 14,466 loads of refuse have been removed from ashpits, and these have been disposed of as follows :—

To Destructor at Fernhill	11176
To the various Tips... ..	3290

The following are the weights of the refuse taken to the Fernhill Destructor :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Household refuse	13540	8	3
Market refuse	115	16	0
Fish and other refuse	267	15	1
Total	13924	0	0

SCAVENGING.

Loads of sweepings collected	3328
-------------------------------------	------

WATERING OF STREETS.

Number of barrels of water used... ..	2756
Approximate number of gallons of water used ...	963600

APPENDIX F.

LIST OF MIDWIVES, 1906.

- *Miss Emily Dodd, 130, Walmersley Road, Bury.
 Mrs. Julia Ingham, 98, Taylor Street, Bury.
- *Mrs. Mary Jane Carrington, 25, Geoffrey Street, Bury.
 Mrs. Sophia Cotterell, 108, Wash Lane, Bury.
 Mrs. Eliz. Isherwood, 9, Shepherd Street, Bury.
 Mrs. Ellen Taylor, 35, Union Square, Bury.
 Mrs. Louisa Morrison, 52, Manchester Old Road, Bury.
 Mrs. Esther Nabb, 51, Regent Street, Bury.
 Mrs. Ellen Wiley, 20, School Street, Bury.
- *Mrs. Annie James, 251, Crompton's Terrace, Bolton Rd., Bury.
 Mrs. Eliza Chadwick, 136, Rochdale Road, Bury.
 Mrs. Eliz. Benson, 86, Horne Street, Bury.
- †Mrs. Sarah Booth, 286, Woolfold, Bury.
 Mrs. Mary Ann Pickup, 4, Eldon Street, Bury.
- *Miss Ada Yarwood, 22, Dawson Street, Bury.
 Mrs. Jane Yarwood, 22, Dawson Street, Bury.
 Mrs. Sarah Benson, 47, Fairy Street, Elton, Bury.
- †Mrs. Harriet Rostron, 48, East Street, Bury.
- *Miss Annie Eliz. Storey, Union Hospital, Jericho, Bury.
 Mrs. Isabella Hardman, 27, Bambury Street, Bury.
- * Trained and Certificated. † Trained, but not Certificated.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Abattoirs	65
Acreage of the Borough	7
Analysis, Milk	66
Analysis, Water	71
Analyst, Borough, Report of	78—79
Annual Rate of Mortality	7
Annual Rate of Mortality compared with other Towns	19
Anthrax in Cattle	66, 100
Antitoxin in Diphtheria	38
Ashpits	75—76
Bacteriological Examinations	30, 36, 61
Bakehouses	67
Births	10
Bronchitis	16
Calf Hey Reservoir—Rainfall	70
Canal Boats Act	80
Cancer	62—63, 112
Cause of, and Ages at, Death	13
Chart—Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Whooping Cough	50
Chicken-Pox—Notification	40
Classification of Deaths	16
Cleansing Department	73—77
Collection of Waste Paper	76
Committee, Health	3
Committee, Cleansing	73
Committee, Cleansing, Duties of	73—74
Common Lodging-Houses	87—88
Continued Fever	34
Coroner's Inquests	18
Croup, Membranous	35
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops	106—107
Death Rate for England and Wales	19
Deaths, Classification of Causes of	16
Deaths of non-residents	11
Deaths, number of	10
Dust Problem	77
Deaths Registered from all causes during 1905	109—110
Deaths, uncertified	18—21
Density of the Population	7
Diarrhœa	56—58
Diarrhœa and Infant Mortality	57—58
Diphtheria	35—36
Diseases of the Respiratory System	16

	PAGE
Disinfection...	50, 64—65
District Mortality Rates	12
Elevation of the Borough	7
Enteric Fever...	29—33
Enteric Fever—Analysis of Cases...	32—33
Erysipelas...	46
Estimated Population	8
Excrement and Refuse Disposal	74—75
Explosives Act, Work in connection with	88—89
Factory and Workshop Act	67—69
Farms...	106
Flies and Epidemic Diarrhœa	58
Feeding of Infants	21—22, 81—82
Food and Drugs Acts...	75
Gin Hall Reservoir	70
Greenwich Observatory, Rainfall	9
Hapton Reservoir	70
Homeworkers	67
Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Number of Cases treated in...	26
Hospital Accommodation for Smallpox	40
Houses Let in Lodgings	88
Ice Cream Makers and Vendors	107
Illegitimacy	21
Infantile Mortality	20—24
Infantile Mortality, Analysis of	23—24
Infectious Diseases, Notification of...	25—26
Infectious Diseases, Cases treated in Hospital	26
Influenza	55
Inquests...	18—21
Insanitary Property...	72
Knacker's Yard...	108
Legal Summary	8
List of Midwives	117
Lodging-Houses	79
Longevity	17
Malignant Disease...	62—63
Marriages	12
Measles	47—54
Meat Inspection...	65—66, 99—105
Membranous Croup...	35
Midwives' Act, 1902	63
Midwives' Roll	117

	PAGE
Milk Supply	66
Mortality, Annual Rate of	10
Mortality, at different ages	16
Mortality, compared with other towns	19
Mortality, in various Wards.....	12
Mortality, Infantile	20—24
Natural Increase of Population.....	11
Nightsoil Department.....	74—76
Notification of Infectious Diseases.....	25—26—40
Notification, School.....	47
Notification of Phthisis	60—61, 84
Nuisances, Notices served for abatement of.....	91—94
Ophthalmia	47
Occupation and Phthisis	60—61, 113—114
Offensive Trades.....	107
Old Age	17
Officials of Health Department.....	4
Outbreak of Smallpox	38—39
Outbreaks of Smallpox, 1902—1905	43
Outworkers.....	83
Overcrowding	83
Petroleum Acts	89
Phthisis.....	59—61—113—114
Pneumonia	17
Population, Estimated.....	8
Population, Natural increase of.....	11
Population of Municipal Wards	12
Public Elementary Schools and Epidemic Diseases.....	47—50
Puerperal Fever	34
Quarterly Returns of Infectious Diseases	26
Rainfall	9—70
Refuse Disposal	74—116
Report of Borough Analyst	78—79
Report of Inspector of Nuisances	85—98
Report of Inspector of Canal Boats	80
Report of Meat Inspector	99—108
Report of Nurse Walton.....	81—84
Respiratory System, Diseases of	16—21
Return of Infectious Diseases to Local Government Board	111
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	78—79
Sanitary Inspectors, Work done by	85
Scarlet Fever	27—29
Scarlet Fever, Return Cases of.....	28—29
Scavenging	76
School Closures	40—49—50

	PAGE
School Disinfection...	50
School Notification of Infectious Diseases ...	47, 84
Shop Hours Act...	67, 83, 89
Smallpox and Vaccination...	40—43
Smallpox, Analysis of Cases ...	44—45
Smallpox, Type of Disease ...	38
Smallpox Outbreak, Origin and Course ...	38—40
Smallpox Hospital ...	40
Smoke Nuisance ...	66, 90—91
Sputum, Examination of ...	61
Statistical Summary for 1905 ...	7
Street Watering...	77
Summary of Deaths...	109—110
 Tuberculous Diseases...	 59—61
Tuberculosis, Extent of ...	65, 99—105
Typhoid Fever ...	29—33
 Uncertified Deaths ...	 18
 Vaccination ...	 40—43
Vital Statistics (whole district) ...	14
Vital Statistics (separate localities) ...	15
Ward Distribution of Infectious Diseases ...	26
Ward Distribution, Pneumonia...	17
Waste Paper, Collection of ...	76
Water Carriage System, Conversions to...	71, 75, 85—86
Water Carriage System, Water Supply of ...	71—72
Water Supply ...	70—72
Watering of Streets ...	76, 116
Whooping Cough...	55
Zymotic Diseases...	16—20

1845
1846
1847
1848
1849
1850
1851
1852
1853
1854
1855
1856
1857
1858
1859
1860
1861
1862
1863
1864
1865
1866
1867
1868
1869
1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000