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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR
1913,

BY

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH,
MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,
MEDICAL INSPECTOR UNDER THE MIDWIVES ACT,
AND
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE LOCAL INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

BURY:

PRINTED AT THE "TIMES" OFFICE, CROSS STREET.

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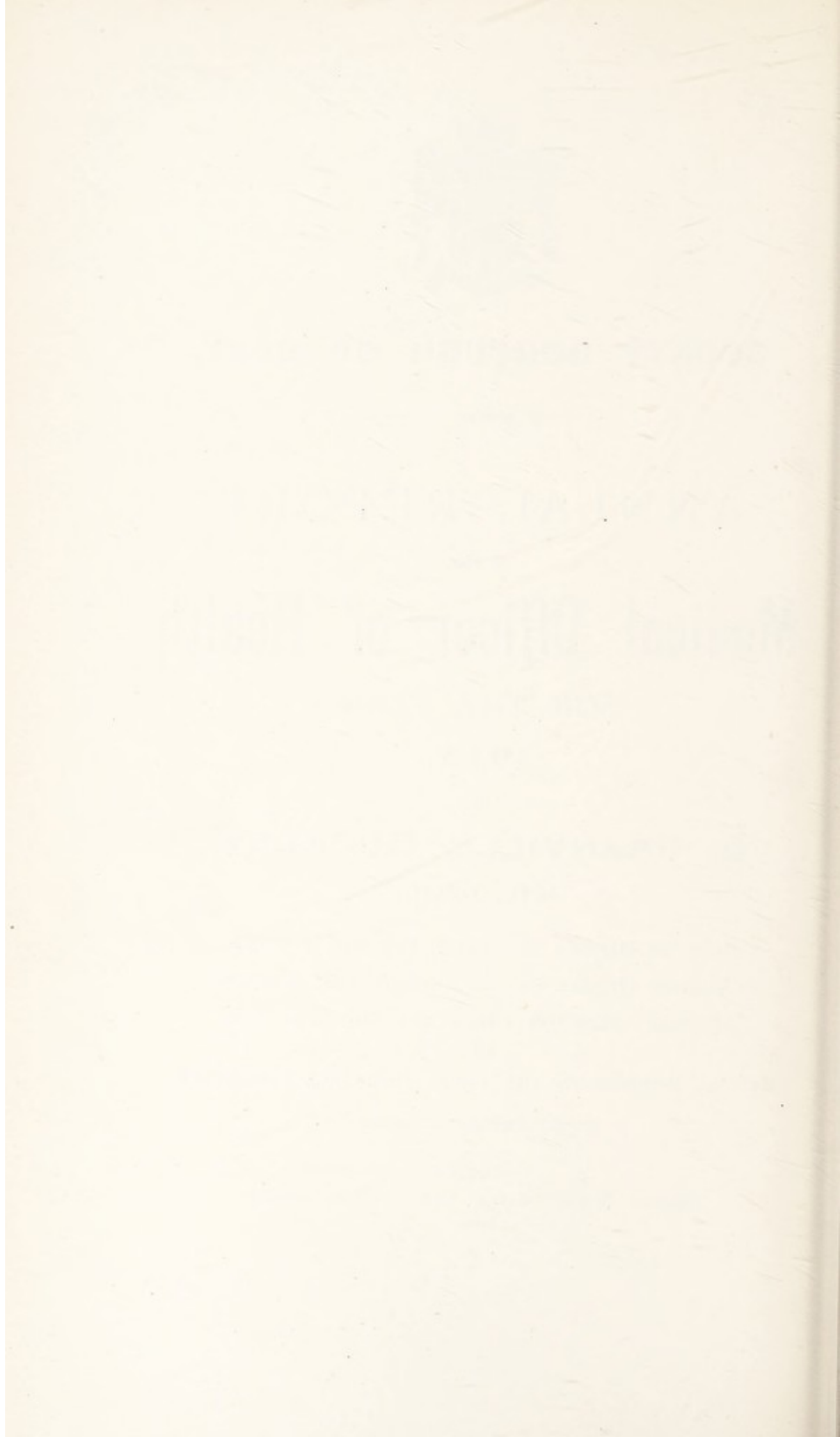
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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1913.

CHAIRMAN - HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(ALDERMAN PARKS).

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN - COUNCILLOR T. B. SMITH.

ALDERMAN	ASHWORTH,	COUNCILLOR	HARGREAVES,
„	COLLINGE,	„	HARRISON,
„	DAWSON,	„	HOLT,
„	FLETCHER,	„	G. A. KAY.
„	GREENHALGH,	„	ROTHWELL,
COUNCILLOR	BATTERSBY,	„	SHARP,
„	BRADLEY,	„	J. SMITH,
„	DAWSON,	„	A. TAYLOR,
„	HACKING,	„	J. TURNER.

*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, District Inspector of Moorside and East Wards, Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector under Explosives Act, &c. :—JOHN HAWORTH, CERT. 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.

Abattoirs Superintendent, Inspector of Meat, and of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops; Inspector of Offensive Trades, &c. :—ALEXANDER ADAMS, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Food.

Health Visitor, Inspector of Workshops (where Females are employed), Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector of Midwives, &c. :—NURSE A. HAMPTON.

School Visitor :—LILIAN H. RISHTON, M.I.H.

Chief Clerk :—P. WOOD. *Junior Clerk* :—First half-year, FRED HAWORTH; second half-year, FRANK W. WOOD.

Disinfectors, Drain Testers, &c. :—JOHN KENYON AND HENRY MITCHELL, Cert. R.S.I.

Medical Officer of Health :
G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY, M.D., D.P.H.

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

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

Veterinary Inspector and Surgeon : W. E. S. RICHMOND,
M.R.C.V.S.

Public Health Department,

Parsons Lane,

BURY,

July, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your Borough during the year 1913.

The year has, generally, not been so satisfactory from a Public Health point of view as the previous one. The birth rate (20.06) is 0.65 below the rate for 1912, and is the lowest recorded for the Borough.

Although the death rate shows an increase over that of 1912, it is, with the exception of that year and 1910, the lowest yet recorded in the Borough.

The Infant Mortality rate shows a considerable increase over that of 1912, which was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. There were 22 deaths from Infantile Diarrhœa in 1913, compared with six in 1912. It will be remembered that the year 1912 was characterised by a comparatively wet and cold summer—conditions unfavourable to the spread of this disease.

The following changes have taken place in the staff of the Health Department during the year 1913. Inspector Openshaw resigned his appointment as Meat Inspector, and Mr. Alexander Adams, of Eccles, was appointed to succeed him. Inspector Adams commenced his duties on January 13th, 1913. The general management of the Abattoirs and Cold Air Stores, which had previously been in the hands of the Markets Inspector, was transferred to the Health Department, and Inspector Adams was appointed Superintendent.

Owing to the extra work entailed in carrying out the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, it was found necessary to rearrange the work of the District Inspectors and to appoint an additional Inspector of Nuisances. Mr. Harry Mitchell, who had previously acted as disinfecter, and who holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, was appointed to the latter position. His duties commenced on December 4th, 1913, and consist of the inspection of Common Lodging-houses and Houses Let in Lodgings, enquiries into cases of Infectious Disease, disinfection of infected premises, &c. With the exception of the last-mentioned, the above duties had been previously carried out by Inspectors Haworth and Kay, the two District Inspectors. At the same time the districts of the latter were slightly adjusted so as to make them as nearly equal in population as possible. It is hoped that, by these means, the District Inspectors will in future be able to devote more time to the work of House Inspection than was formerly the case.

For special items of information in this report I am indebted to Messrs. J. Ainsworth Settle, H. C. Cass, R. B. Rigby, J. Isherwood, S. Comfort, and to the Public Officials; also to many Medical Officers of Health.

I have also to express my thanks to all the members of my staff for their loyalty and co-operation in their respective capacities.

Especially am I grateful to you for the courtesy, co-operation, and kind consideration extended to me.

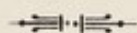
I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

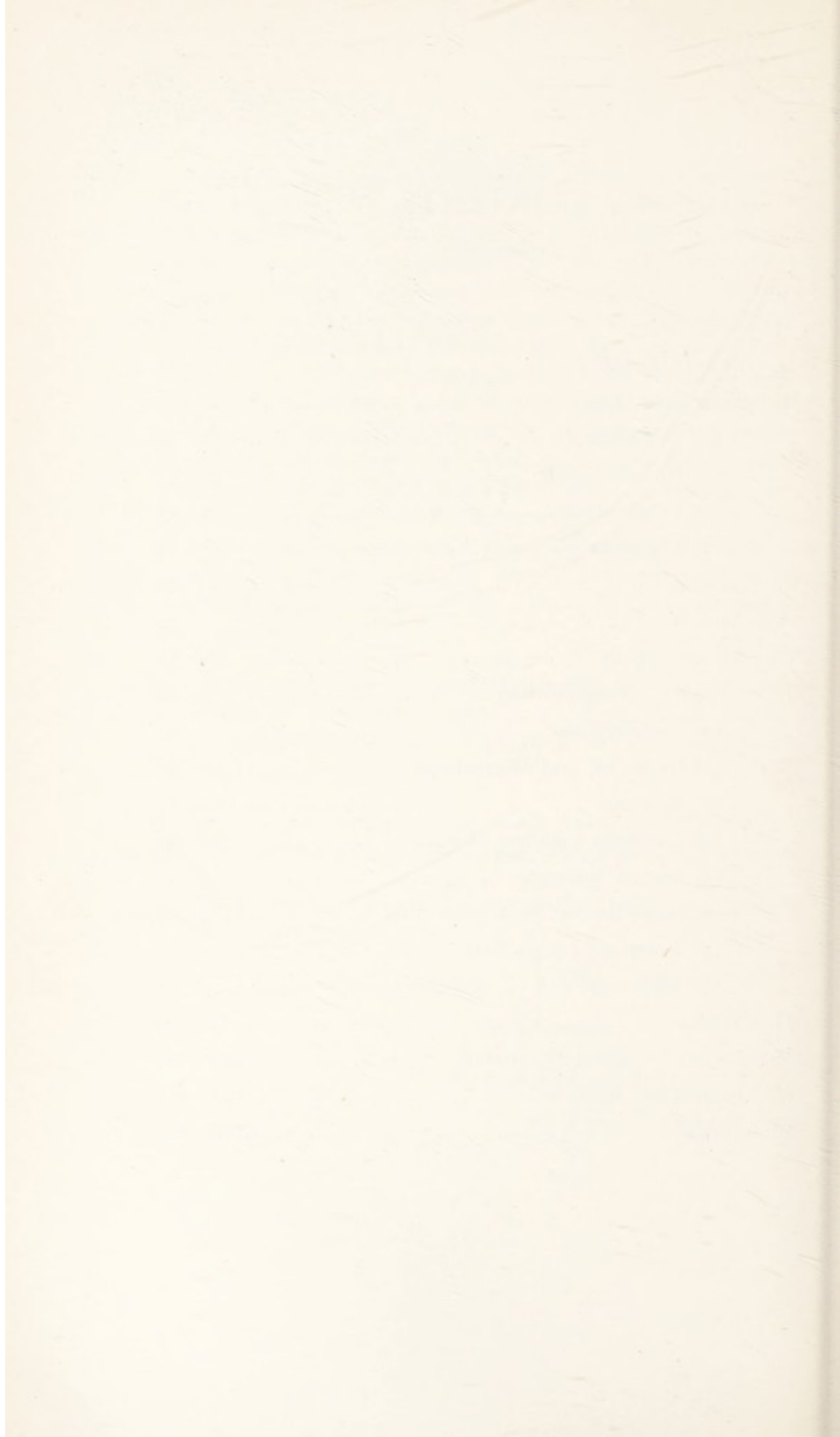
G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

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County Borough of Bury.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1913.

Situation—Latitude, 53° 36' N.; Longitude, 2° 18' W.

Population, estimated to the { Males 27959 } Total ... 59159
middle of the year 1913... { Females 31200 }

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1911) 13919

Rateable Value { Borough Rate, £287,458
General Rate, £292,676 }

Marriages (Bury Union) 1246

Births { Males 586 } Total ... 1187
Females 601 }

Annual Rate of Births per 1000 of the Population 20·06

Deaths { Males 487 } Total ... 919
Females 432 }

Annual Rate of Mortality { Males 17·42 } Total ... 15·53
per 1000 { Females 13·84 }

Excess of Registered Births over Deaths..... 268

Infantile Mortality..... 141 per 1000 Births.

Density.—The mean density of the Borough from the census of 1911 was equal to 10·09 persons per acre :—In Church Ward, 26·72; East Ward, 16·15; Moorside Ward, 9·33; Redvales Ward, 9·22; Elton Ward, 6·76.

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 5925 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 ACT.

Bury Corporation Act, 1909.

ACTS CONFIRMING PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

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

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5) Act, 1911, which confirmed a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for the inclusion of Warth Fold within the Borough as from the 9th November, 1911.

ACTS ADOPTED.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (March 5th, 1891; came into operation May 1st, 1891.)

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. (August 2nd, 1900; came into operation October 1st, 1901.)

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890—Part III. (June 3rd, 1909.)

Notification of Births Act, 1907. (March 5th, 1908.)

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Orders made, declaring certain Parts and Sections thereof to be in force in the Borough, by the Local Government Board on November 8th, 1909 (came into operation 1st January, 1910), and by the Secretary of State on October 13th, 1909.

ACTS CONSTITUTING CERTAIN JOINT AUTHORITIES—

(i.) as to prevention of pollution of rivers, namely: Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation

(No. 10) Act, 1891. (Confirming a Provisional Order constituting a Joint Committee, under section 14 of the Local Government Act, 1888, to enforce the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, in relation to parts of the Rivers Irwell and Mersey);

- (ii.) as to water supply, namely:—Bury and District Water (Transfer) Act, 1900 (constituting the Bury and District Joint Water Board).



Estimated Population.—The Registrar-General estimated that the population of the Borough would be 59,159 at the middle of the year 1913, this being an increase of 53 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:—

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moorside	6555	7774	14329
East	6123	6682	12805
Church	3427	3538	6965
Redvales	5112	6016	11128
Elton	6742	7190	13932
Totals	27959	31200	59159

Rainfall for the Year 1913. BURY. (Yard, Parsons Lane).

JAN...	Total Rainfall 4.95in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.71in., date January 25th.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in. or more fell = 20.		
FEB...	Total Rainfall 1.73in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.23 in., date February 4th.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in. or more fell = 15.		
MAR...	Total Rainfall 5.02in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.83in., date March 13th.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in. or more fell = 24.		
APR...	Total Rainfall 4.96in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.96in., date April 29th.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in. or more fell = 19.		
MAY...	Total Rainfall 3.39in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.62in., date May 6th.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in. or more fell = 18.		
JUNE...	Total Rainfall 2.58in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.82in., date June 9th.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in. or more fell = 15.		
JULY...	Total Rainfall 1.17in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.43in., date July 6th.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in. or more fell = 13.		
AUG...	Total Rainfall 2.98in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.72in., date August 22nd.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in. or more fell = 9.		
SEP...	Total Rainfall 2.06in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.55in., date September 25th.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in. or more fell = 13.		
OCT...	Total Rainfall 2.01in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.37in., date October 7th.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in., or more fell = 17.		
NOV...	Total Rainfall 5.05in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.82in., date November 20th.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in. or more fell = 28.		
DEC...	Total Rainfall 2.90in.		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0.58in., date December 26th.		
	No. of days on which 0.01in. or more fell = 18.		
Total Annual Rainfall.....			
Total No. of days on which rain fell..			
	1913. 38.80ins.	1912. 52.21ins	1911. 39.86ins.
	209 ...	217 ...	185

RAINFALL AT GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, 1913.

Total 22.44ins.
 Number of wet days 169

BIRTHS.

During the year 1,191 births have been registered within the Borough, of which nine belonged to other districts. By deducting these nine births the number will be reduced to 1,182, to which must be added five births which have occurred in other districts, thus bringing the corrected number of births to 1,187.

Of this number 586 were boys and 601 were girls, representing a birth rate of 20.06 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 20.81 per 1,000 in the preceding year. The corrected number of births shows a decrease of 43 as compared with the previous year, but is 104 below the mean number for the ten years 1903-1912.

The birth rate for the year is the lowest recorded for the Borough, and is one of the most unsatisfactory features of the year's statistics. It compares very unfavourably with similar Lancashire towns, such as Bootle, Wigan, and Leigh, with rates of 30.00, 27.78, 27.71 respectively.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000.
Moorside	289	20.17
East... ..	263	20.54
Church... ..	157	22.54
Redvales	200	17.97
Elton	278	19.96

Forty-two of the above births were illegitimate, as compared with forty-five in the previous year, being apportioned to the wards as follows :—

Moorside	6	{ (3 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse).
East	8	
Church... ..	10	{ (3 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse).
Redvales	9	{ (1 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse).
Elton	9	{ (1 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse).
Total	42	

MARRIAGES.

The total number of marriages celebrated in the Bury Union during the year 1913 was 1,246, being a decrease of 5 as compared with the preceding year. The quarterly returns of the marriages solemnised in the Bury District in the year 1913 are summarised as follows:—

	Church of England	Before Authorised Persons	Before Registrars	Total
March Quarter, 1912	163	64	71	298
June Quarter, 1912... ..	164	70	86	320
September Quarter, 1912 ...	204	67	100	371
December Quarter, 1912 ...	147	52	58	257
Totals	678	253	315	1246

DEATHS.

During the year 1,002 deaths have been registered in the Borough, being an increase of 62 as compared with the preceding year. Of the deaths, 187 occurred in the Union Workhouse, 36 in the Dispensary Hospital, 28 in the Florence Nightingale Hospital, and four in the Robinson Kay Home.

Of the 1,002 deaths, 122 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough, 45 being from Heywood, 26 from Radcliffe, 22 from Ramsbottom, nine from Whitefield, six from Tottington, five from Bury Rural, five from Manchester, and one each from Accrington, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, and Salford.

By excluding these 122 deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 880, to which must be added the 39 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other towns. The corrected number of deaths of Bury residents is thus brought to 919, which is more by 81 than the previous year, and is 31 below the mean number for the ten years 1903-1912.

The death rate is equal to 15.53 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 14.18 per 1,000 in the previous year, and compares unfavourably with the rate (14.7 per 1,000) for the

96 great towns of England and Wales. It is, with the exception of the years 1912 and 1910, the lowest death rate yet recorded in the Borough.

Of the 919 persons who died, 487 were males and 432 were females, the rate of mortality being 17.42 and 13.84 respectively to every 1,000 persons of each sex living.

The increase in the number of deaths is due chiefly to the increased mortality from such diseases as Measles, Diarrhœa, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia. It is pleasing to record, however, the diminution in the mortality from Phthisis, the number of deaths from this disease (60) being 12 below the average for the past ten years.

The lowest death rates are recorded in East Ward (14.21), Moorside Ward (14.51), and Redvales Ward (14.73), whilst the highest rates were in Church Ward (21.54) and Elton Ward (15.43).

The following table shows the natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths during the past 20 years (1894-1913):—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1894	1507	1077	430
1895	1710	1414	296
1896	1454	1162	292
1897	1520	1099	421
1898	1483	1057	426
1899	1439	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
1906	1336	1001	335
1907	1336	939	397
1908	1377	939	438
1909	1226	965	261
1910	1235	868	367
1911	1190	954	236
1912	1230	838	392
1913	1187	919	268
Total.....	27089	20328	6761

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 1913.	Acreage.	Persons per Acre.	Total Deaths	*Death Rate per 1000.	Mortality per 1000 Living.				
						Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Cancer.
Moorside	14329	1534	9.34	208	14.51	1.67	1.25	0.42	2.37	0.70
East.....	12805	786	16.29	182	14.21	1.25	1.25	0.23	2.81	0.78
Church	6965	253	27.53	150	21.54	4.31	0.43	0.14	4.02	1.04
Redvales	11128	1239	8.98	164	14.73	0.54	0.89	0.45	3.23	0.99
Elton ..	13932	2042	6.82	215	15.43	1.51	0.93	0.28	3.08	1.05
Totals	59159	5854	10.11	919	15.53	1.64	1.01	0.32	2.99	0.89

*Deaths occurring in Public Institutions have been relegated to the Ward to which the person 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.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes { Certified ...	895	166	47	29	17	36	119	242	239	255
{ Uncertified ..	24	2	1	..	..	1	3	9	8	..
Enteric Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	9
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	25	6	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	7	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	6
Whooping Cough	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	8	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	8
Influenza	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	3
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	60	..	..	2	1	11	26	17	3	12
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	9	1	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	10	2	1	1	1	..	3	2	..	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	53	..	..	..	..	..	6	35	12	16
Rheumatic Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ..	120	..	..	..	..	4	19	51	46	12
Bronchitis	91	11	6	..	..	..	6	27	41	16
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	83	15	10	2	3	5	15	24	9	19
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	53	37	4	1	1	..	2	5	3	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2
Alcoholism	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	20	..	..	..	1	4	2	8	5	5
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Other accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	69	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides	21	3	1	1	..	2	1	10	3	17
Suicides	12	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	3	..
Other Defined Diseases ..	149	15	3	4	4	6	20	51	46	57
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	86	8	4	1	..	..	..	7	66	53
	919	168	48	29	17	37	122	251	247	255

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transfer-able Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Transfer-able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.					
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.			
								Number.	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	Number	Rate.		
1908	...	59064	1377		*23·31	1056	17·87	130	13	*178	*129	939	15·89
1909	...	59234	1226		*20·61	1063	17·94	115	17	*156	*129	965	16·29
1910	...	59409	1235		*20·79	982	16·53	124	10	*154	*124	868	14·61
1911	...	58665	1204	1190	20·28	1060	18·07	129	23	200	168	954	16·26
1912	...	59106	1240	1230	20·81	940	15·90	143	41	138	112	838	14·18
1913	...	59159	1191	1187	20·06	1002	16·94	122	39	168	141	919	15·53

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 5854. } Total population at all ages 59040 }
 } Number of inhabited houses 13919 }
 } Average number of persons per house ... 4·24 }
 At Census of 1911.

* Uncorrected.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1913 and Previous Years.

BURY (whole district).				SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.													
				NORTH.						SOUTH.						ELTON.	
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.	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.	
1903	...	58813	1329	1030	231	26348	617	449	101	17901	402	320	74	14064	310	261	56
1904	...	58450	1383	1003	226	26405	649	434	111	17946	402	330	66	14099	332	239	49
1905	...	58594	1271	964	184	26468	610	456	99	17992	389	311	49	14134	272	197	36
1906	...	58744	1336	1001	236	26536	632	461	105	18038	380	332	82	14170	324	208	49
1907	...	58901	1336	939	181	26607	614	439	84	18085	413	294	49	14209	309	206	48
1908	...	59064	1377	939	178	26681	640	425	86	18135	370	310	50	14248	367	204	42
1909	...	59234	1226	965	159	26757	598	456	74	18187	381	313	46	14290	247	196	39
1910	...	59409	1235	868	154	26835	595	409	78	18242	338	287	41	14332	302	172	35
1911	...	58665	1190	954	200	26908	564	489	116	17942	344	274	47	13815	282	191	37
1912	...	59106	1230	838	138	26520	592	370	68	18427	356	277	41	14159	282	191	29
Averages of Years 1903 to 1912		58848	1291	950	188	26606	611	439	92	18089	377	305	54	14152	303	206	42
1913	...	59159	1187	919	168	27134	552	390	86	18093	357	314	44	13932	278	215	38

Mortality at Different Age Periods.—Of the 919 deaths :—

168	occurred in children under one year of age.....	18.28	per cent.
48	occurred between the ages of 1 and 2 years....	5.22	„
29	„ „ 2 and 5 years....	3.16	„
17	„ „ 5 and 15 years....	1.85	„
37	„ „ 15 and 25 years....	4.03	„
122	„ „ 25 and 45 years....	13.27	„
251	„ „ 45 and 65 years....	27.31	„
247	occurred in persons over 65 years of age....	26.88	„
		100.00	

Infectious Diseases (including Influenza).—The percentage of deaths from the infectious diseases (11.97) is 5.05 per cent. higher than in the preceding year. This increase is due chiefly to the increase in the number of deaths from Measles and Diarrhœa. It will be seen on reference to the appended table, the percentage of deaths from these diseases is fairly high as compared with the percentage for the previous years :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Percentage	14.05	9.23	11.59	9.09	9.09	7.25	8.06	13.52	6.92	11.97

Diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Phthisis) :—
177 deaths have been attributed to various diseases of the respiratory organs, which is an increase of 31 deaths as compared with the preceding year.

Of these deaths 91 (or 51.41 per cent. of the total 177) were attributed to Bronchitis, being an increase of 16 deaths, as compared with the number (75) in the preceding year. The following table shows the age periods at which deaths from Bronchitis were recorded :—

Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 upwards
11	6	—	—	—	6	27	41

Pneumonia caused 83 deaths, as compared with 64 deaths in the previous year. Of this number, 32 cases were due to Broncho Pneumonia and 51 to other forms. The following table shows the ward distribution and the age periods at which these deaths were recorded :—

Wards.	Under 1.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up-wards	Totals.
Moorside	4	4	1	—	—	2	5	3	19
East	5	2	—	1	—	3	4	1	16
Church	3	2	—	—	1	2	4	1	13
Redvales	1	—	—	—	3	3	4	3	14
Elton	2	2	1	2	1	5	7	1	21
Totals.....	15	10	2	3	5	15	24	9	83

Phthisis caused 60 deaths, making a total of 237 deaths from respiratory diseases, as compared with 223 deaths in the previous year.

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases in each of the preceding ten years :—

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Bronchitis.....	99	118	90	93	100	75	117	77	84	75
Pneumonia	93	56	75	59	58	66	104	56	72	64
Oth'r Respirat'ry Diseases	12	8	15	8	7	7	7	2	15	7
Phthisis	69	97	78	74	66	68	71	73	57	77
Totals.....	278	279	253	234	231	211	299	208	228	223

LONGEVITY.

Deaths of Persons over 60 Years of age.—The deaths of persons over 60 years of age were equal to 33.62 of the total deaths, as compared with 37.83 per cent. in the preceding year.

The number of deaths attributed to **old age** was 68, a decrease of 7 as compared with the previous year. The following table gives the number of deaths attributed to old age, and the percentage to the total number of deaths; also a comparison with each of the ten preceding years:—

YEAR.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
No. of Deaths	79	73	72	66	77	72	94	98	92	75	68
Per cent. of Total Deaths	7.67	7.27	7.48	6.59	8.20	7.60	9.74	11.29	9.64	8.95	7.40

INQUESTS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

During the year the causes of death of 66 Bury residents were investigated by the District Coroner (Mr. S. F. Butcher). In 42 instances it was found advisable to hold an inquest, and of this number 27 related to the bodies of males and 15 to the bodies of females. In 24 cases a public enquiry was dispensed with.

The following is a classification of the sex and age periods:—

	Males.	Females.
Under one year of age	4	—
Over one and under two years of age...	—	1
Over two and under five years of age ...	1	1
Over five and under 15 years of age...	—	1
Over 15 and under 25 years of age	1	—
Over 25 and under 45 years of age...	2	2
Over 45 and under 65 years of age...	12	7
Over 65 years of age	7	3
	—	—
Total	27	15
	—	—

The verdicts of the Coroner's Juries, and the wards to which the deceased belonged, are shown in the table :—

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.
Natural Causes	4	3	3	1	2
Accident	3	2	4	2	4
Suicide	3	—	2	—	6
Found drowned	—	—	—	—	2
Misadventure... ..	—	—	—	1	—

Among those certified as due to Natural Causes, five deaths were returned as being due to Syncope or diseases of the Heart.

Of those due to Accident, eight were due to falls, three to burns, two to drowning, one to suffocation, and one resulted from an accident on the highway.

Of the Suicides, three were by poison, three by drowning, three by hanging, and one by cut throat.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of uncertified deaths (i.e., deaths which had not been certified by a medical man, or cases in which the Coroner considered an inquest unnecessary) was 24, thirteen being of males and eleven of females.

The following shows the age periods, and the wards to which the deceased belonged :—

	Ages 0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards
Moorside ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
East ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Church ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Redvales ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Elton ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2

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:—

TOWN.	Estimated Population.	Birth Rate per 1000.	* Death Rate per 1000.	Zymotic Death Rate per 1000.	Phthisis Death Rate per 1000.	Other Tuberculous Diseases Rate per 1000	Cancer Death Rate per 1000.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1000.	Inf Mor per Bir
Accrington...	45525	19.63	14.21	0.68	0.79	0.39	0.81	2.65	—	1
Asht'n-u-Lyne	45179	23.5	16.8	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.9	3.1	0.5	1
Blackburn ...	133931	21.7	17.1	1.10	0.65	0.34	1.03	3.07	0.85	1
Bolton	183879	21.7	15.7	1.83	0.83	0.31	0.98	3.78	0.82	1
Bootle.....	72186	30.0	17.5	18.4	1.24	0.41	—	5.29	—	1
Burnley	109021	22.8	16.8	0.34	0.96	0.33	0.90	3.31	1.53	1
Bury	59159	20.06	15.53	1.64	1.01	0.32	0.89	2.99	0.89	1
Carlisle	52497	22.1	14.6	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.7	—	15
Crewe	45652	22.14	12.13	0.63	0.54	0.56	0.96	1.92	0.37	1
Darwen	40824	18.08	14.18	0.27	0.78	0.29	1.05	2.50	—	1
Eccles	43000	22.5	12.9	1.53	0.79	0.18	0.93	2.39	0.9	1
Halifax	101800	18.3	15.3	0.74	1.0	0.49	1.4	2.6	0.33	1
Heywood ...	27100	21.81	16.01	—	1.26	0.66	0.84	3.06	0.92	1
Lancaster ...	41667	19.66	14.19	0.77	0.95	0.10	1.32	2.42	0.46	1
Leigh	45000	27.71	18.11	3.77	1.24	—	—	—	—	1
Oldham	149936	23.2	16.9	1.4	1.2	—	—	—	0.6	1
Radcliffe.....	25900	19.61	15.20	0.85	0.88	0.27	0.85	2.24	0.30	1
Ramsbottom	15500	17.41	14.32	1.67	1.03	0.19	1.29	2.25	0.96	11
Rochdale	93420	20.74	15.35	0.82	1.10	0.48	1.26	2.60	0.49	1
Rotherham...	64500	30.15	15.56	1.81	1.05	0.42	0.81	2.94	0.76	1
St. Helens ...	99460	—	18.5	3.74	1.0	0.93	0.73	3.8	1.20	1
Stockport ...	112480	23.17	16.64	1.85	1.41	0.55	1.07	2.98	1.20	1
Wallasey ...	83000	22.4	12.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.08	2.1	1.60	1
Whitefield ...	7021	18.6	13.9	0.14	0.78	—	0.71	3.4	0.71	1
Wigan.	91573	27.78	18.42	3.04	0.88	0.64	0.58	4.66	1.21	1

* Corrected.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Number of births during the year	1,187
Number of deaths of children under one year of age...	168
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 births	141

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year 1913 shows an increase of 29 compared with the corresponding rate for 1912. It is still, however, 0.4 below the mean rate for the ten preceding years. The increase is due chiefly to the large number of deaths from diarrhœa, there having been 37 deaths of children under one year of age from this disease alone, compared with 11 during 1912. The latter year, however, was characterised by an unusually wet and cold summer, and the deaths from diarrhœa were correspondingly few.

During the summer months of the year special visits were paid by the Health Visitor to the homes of the babies who were being bottle-fed, in order to advise mothers where necessary on the feeding and care of their infants during this period of the year. In addition close attention was also given to scavenging, and the frequent removal of household refuse, as the latter branch of work bears an important part in the prevention of summer Diarrhœa.

It will be seen on referring to page 30 that the number of breast-fed children shows an increase and the number of bottle-fed infants a decrease as compared with the respective numbers for the previous year. This is very pleasing to record, and shows to a certain extent that the advice of the Health Visitor is being carried out.

The Infant Mortality for the Borough continues far too high, but this is very difficult to remedy, as it is attributed to so many causes. Nearly 50 per cent. of the deaths of children under one year of age arise from premature birth, malformations, and other defects which soon put an end to the child's existence.

In the poorer parts of the town it is very evident that the infants do not receive the necessary care and attention, often being neglected, scantily clothed, and given unsuitable food, which in

many cases is contaminated by dust, dirt, &c. This contamination is to be attributed to the fact that the tenants have no place other than the living-room in which to store the food.

On reference to the table on page 19, it will be seen that 28 deaths (or 16.66 per cent.) occurred during the first week after birth, and 60 (or 35.71 per cent.) occurred during the first month.

Deaths from Zymotic diseases show an increase as compared with the previous year, viz., 43, compared with 24 deaths in 1912.

Deaths from Respiratory diseases show an increase of two as compared with the previous year, eleven being due to Bronchitis, 12 to Broncho-Pneumonia, three to Pneumonia, and one to other respiratory diseases.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants per 1,000 births in Bury during the past eleven years:—

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Average 10 years	1913
174	163	146	177	135	129	129	124	168	112	145	141

Infant Mortality for the whole of England and Wales (1913)	109
For the 96 Great Towns... ..	117
For the 146 Smaller Towns	112
For England and Wales (less the 241 towns)	96
For Bury	141

From the list below it will be observed that as regards Infant Mortality Bury compares favourably with other Lancashire towns.

Infant Mortalities.—Chief Lancashire Towns:—

Accrington	116	Bury	141
Ashton-under-Lyne..	163	Darwen	127
Blackburn	147	Oldham	138
Bolton	142	Rochdale	106
Bootle	145	St. Helens	155
Burnley	174	Wigan	179

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Zymotic Diseases have caused 43 deaths, six being due to Measles and 37 to Diarrhœa. The chief increase is shown in the number of deaths from Diarrhœa (26 more than in the year 1912). The number of infant deaths from Diarrhœa during the last nine years in Bury is apportioned as follows:—37 in 1913, 11 in 1912, 45 in 1911, 19 in 1910, 12 in 1909, 20 in 1908, 11 in 1907, 43 in 1906, 33 in 1905, and 32 in 1904.

Respiratory Diseases.—These were responsible for 27 deaths (as compared with 25 deaths in 1911), and of these 11 were due to Bronchitis, 12 to Broncho Pneumonia, three to Pneumonia (other forms), and one to other respiratory diseases.

Tuberculous Diseases.—The Tuberculous diseases show a slight decrease. The number of deaths was three, as compared with five deaths in 1912, six in 1911, seven in 1910, four in 1909, nine in 1908, seven in 1907, and 11 in 1906.

Remaining Causes.—The chief remaining causes of death were:—

Premature Birth	32
Convulsions	5
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	34
Congenital Defects	3

An analysis of the deaths at the various age periods is given on page 19.

Inquests.—During the year the Coroner (Mr. S. F. Butcher) enquired into the cause of death in four instances (four males), the ages of the children being 11 days, two months, six months, and seven months. The causes of death were returned as follows: "Accidents" 3, "Natural Causes" 1.

Uncertified Deaths.—In two instances the Coroner deemed the holding of an inquest unnecessary, the cause of death in each case being returned as due to "Natural Causes."

Illegitimacy.—3.5 per cent. of the total births were illegitimate, and of the total deaths of children under one year of age

9.1 per cent. were of illegitimate children, as compared with 8.7 per cent. in 1912. The infant mortality among legitimate children was 134 per 1,000 births, whereas among illegitimate children it was 333 per 1,000 births.

Occupation of Mother.—Of the mothers of the 168 fatal cases :—

80 were occupied only with house duties (47.62 per cent.).

88 were engaged as either mill workers or otherwise employed away from home (52.38 per cent.).

In 1912 the percentage of mill workers was 60.87, and of home workers 39.13.

The following table shows the increase in the number of the mothers of fatal cases who are employed outside the home :—

Year	Deaths	Infant Mortality	Mothers occupied		Doubtful
			(a) Outside Home	(b) At Home	
1901	213	166	60 (28%)	117	36
1902	156	128	41 (26%)	106	9
1903	231	174	76 (33%)	135	20
1904	226	163	71 (31%)	128	27
1905	184	146	71 (38%)	113	—
1906	236	177	139 (59%)	97	—
1907	181	135	25 (62%)	56	—
1908	178	129	63 (35%)	115	—
1909	159	129	93 (58%)	66	—
1910	154	124	100 (58%)	54	—
1911	200	168	123 (61%)	77	—
1912	138	112	84 (60%)	54	—
1913	168	141	88 (52%)	80	—

Insurance.—94, or 55.95 per cent., of the infants who died were insured, as compared with 49.27 per cent. in the year 1912.

Influence of Feeding on Infant Mortality.—During the year Nurse Hampton has obtained information as to the method of feeding of 1,142 of the 1,187 infants born. Of these :

812 were breast-fed, amongst which were 23 deaths, i.e., 2.83%
 185 „ bottle-fed „ „ 55 „ „ 29.73%
 125 „ breast and bottle-fed „ 11 „ „ 8.80%
 20 „ spoon-fed „ 17 „ „ 85.00%
 15 died within 24 hours of birth.

District Mortality.

		Infant Deaths		Births		Deaths per 1000 births
Bury North	{ Moorside Ward	41	...	289	...	142
	{ East Ward	45	...	263	...	171
Bury South	{ Church Ward... ..	27	...	157	...	172
	{ Redvales Ward	17	...	200	...	85
Elton Ward		38	...	278	...	136
Whole Borough		168		1,187		141

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

The above Act was adopted at a meeting of the Town Council held on February 8th, 1908, and the consent of the Local Government Board having been obtained, came into operation on April 8th.

Under the Notification of Births Act of 1907, 1,153 births were notified, 976 being notified by midwives, 153 by medical practitioners, and 24 by parents or other persons. Of the total number of births notified, 49 were returned as being "still-born," of which 41 were notified by midwives and eight by medical practitioners.

The effect of the above measure cannot but tend to have a beneficial effect from a health point of view. Especially is this the case with regard to the feeding and care of infants, as the Lady Inspector is thus able at an earlier stage, where necessary, to give such information with regard to feeding, &c., as may be desired.

On referring to the subject of Infant Mortality on page 30, it will be seen that there is an increase in the number of breast-fed children and a decrease in those fed by bottle. This, without a doubt, shows the usefulness of the Notification of Births Act by enabling the Health Visitor to visit the babies immediately they are born, and advise the mother of the best way of feeding and taking care of the child. If she had to wait until the birth was registered (sometimes six weeks) it would then be too late to advise as to the best way of feeding.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in recording my appreciation of the valuable assistance which has been rendered, especially by the medical practitioners and midwives of the Borough, to the Health Department, by the promptitude with which the notifications have been made, thus tending towards the efficient and satisfactory working of this Act.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A. INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT, 1899.

Number of cases	408
Number of deaths	21

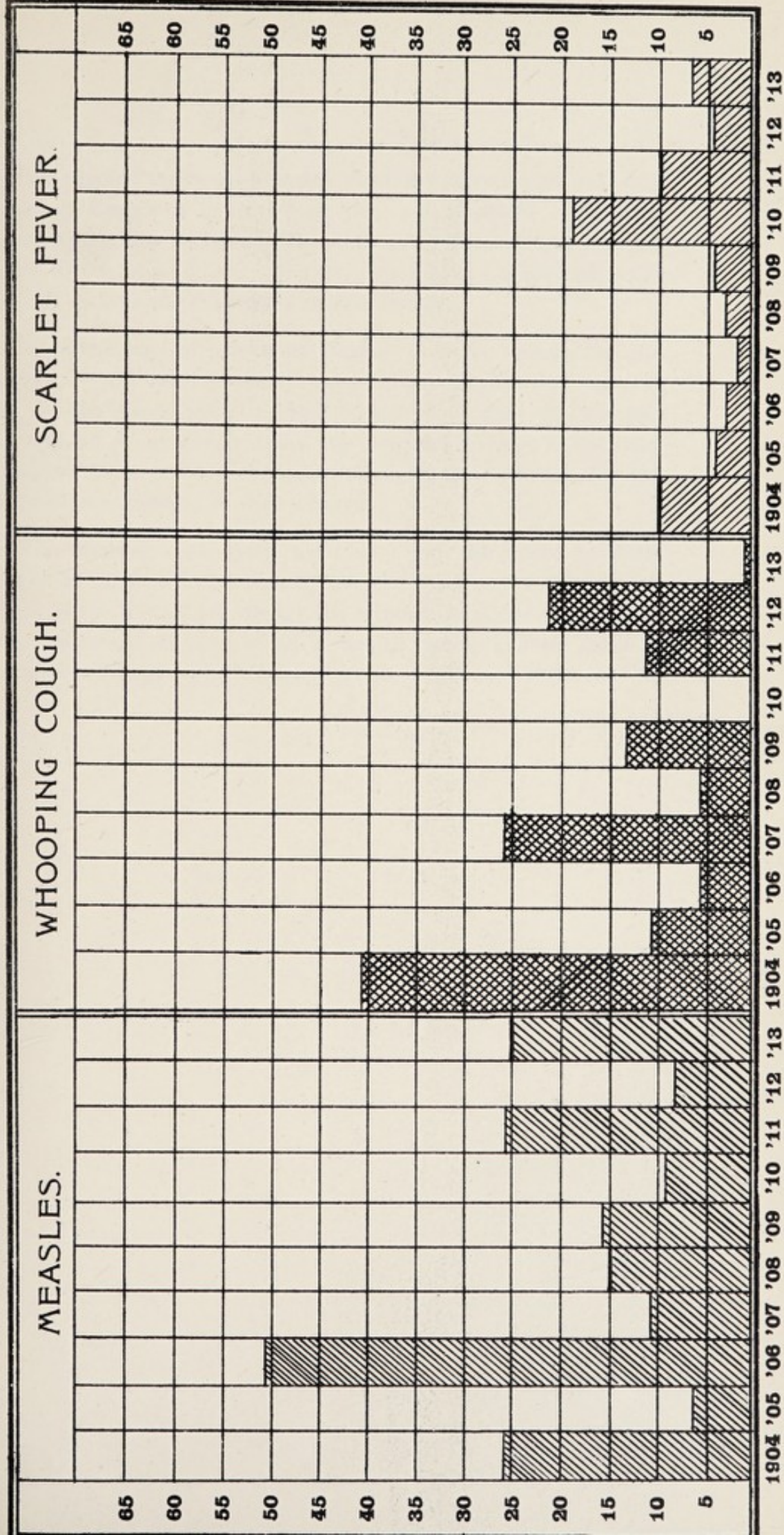
During the year 1913 the cases notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act number 408, or 54 above the average for the preceding ten years. With regard to Scarlet Fever, there was an increase of 157 cases notified as compared with the year 1912; the number notified (296) is 81 above the annual average for the previous ten years. The cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup show an increase of 13 on the average number of notifications during the past ten years.

As compared with 1912, Scarlet Fever shows an increase of 157, Enteric Fever an increase of one, Erysipelas a decrease of 13, and Diphtheria an increase of 53. The total number of deaths from the notifiable infectious diseases was 21, as compared with 10 in 1912, 18 in 1911, 33 in 1910, 15 in 1909, 21 in 1908, 23 in 1907, 20 in 1906, and 24 in 1905.

It was not found necessary to notify Chicken-pox during the year.

B. OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—778 notifications (692 verified) were received from school authorities of cases of suspected Measles, Whooping Cough, &c., as compared with 695 in 1912, 1,074 in 1911, 589 in 1910, 989 in 1909, 653 in 1908, 730 in 1907, and 1,081 in 1906. Of these 778 suspected Infectious Diseases, 556 were cases of suspected Measles (477 verified). 131 Chicken-pox (119 verified), 50 Mumps (41 verified), 15 Ringworm (15 verified), and 6 Whooping Cough (6 verified).

DEATHS IN BURY DURING TEN YEARS, 1904-1913.



The notified cases of Measles show an increase of 341, and Whooping Cough a decrease of 322, as compared with their respective numbers in 1912. The number of deaths from Measles was 25, an increase of 17, and from Whooping Cough one death occurred, as compared with 22 deaths in 1912.

The advantage of school notification is to be seen in the fact that out of 778 such notifications received during the year, as many as 692 cases were verified as suffering from the disease. This reflects great credit upon the teachers in the Elementary Schools for their powers of observation and their concern for the welfare of the children in their charge.

It is obvious that much assistance may be given to those engaged in medical inspection by the teachers in the schools, on account of the special knowledge the latter have of the dispositions of the individual children when in health, which enables them to discern the changes which take place in incipient disease.

Table showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1890 to 1913.

DISEASE.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Smallpox	..	..	..	12	28	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	37	59	25	33	1	..	..	..	..	30
Scarlet Fever	98	255	272	359	449	160	365	262	148	236	432	179	156	156	261	197	90	40	98	389	564	220
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	22	34	36	34	42	32	27	27	24	45	18	78	182	107	73	55	35	48	52	59	44	44
Enteric Fever.....	36	88	41	76	76	70	41	59	56	45	40	47	33	37	22	33	33	18	15	9	18	25
Continued Fever..	..	1	..	9	30	8	8	13	15	12	11	9	5	2	1	3	3	1	2	..	..	..
Typhus Fever.....	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever..	2	5	3	4	13	4	2	5	6	8	15	7	11	2	11	4	11	14	9	5	4	6
Measles	27	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough.	63	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	15	20	20	10	46	42	35	26	38	40	32
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Polio-myelitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
†Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	248	788	354	494	648	274	444	366	250	346	555	335	444	383	403	450	215	156	202	500	670	357

* Made notifiable on September 1st, 1912. † Made notifiable on July 15th, 1912.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

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.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up-wards.	North.	South.	Elton.			
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	66	..	21	33	6	6	..	..	20	15	31	12	9	24
Erysipelas	28	1	..	3	1	9	13	1	19	7	2	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever	296	..	58	203	21	12	2	..	138	109	49	100	95	42
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever.....	7	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	4	1	2	3	1	2
Relapsing Fever....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Fever.....	6	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
TOTALS.	408	5	79	240	30	37	16	1	184	138	86	116	106	68

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease Reported in each Month of the Year.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Polio-myelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
January	4	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
February	7	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
March	14	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
April	16	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
May	43	2	1	1	1	4	..	..	..
June	54	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
July	29	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
August	21	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
September	21	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
October	32	13	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
November	33	16	2	..	1	3	..	..	..
December	22	11	1	..	1	3	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	296	66	7	1	6	28	..	..	..

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED IN EACH
QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1913.

QUARTER.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continu'd Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Poliomy- elitis.	Ophthal- mia Neo- natorum.
1st	25	10	2	...	1	6	...	1
2nd	113	5	2	1	1	7	...	1
3rd	71	11	...	...	2	6	...	1
4th	87	40	3	...	2	9	...	1
TOTALS.....	296	66	7	1	6	28	...	4

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1913.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continu'd Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Poliomy- elitis.	Ophthal- mia Neo- natorum.
Moorside	68	11	2	...	1	5	...	...
East.....	70	9	2	...	1	14	...	1
Church.....	33	7	...	...	2	1	...	...
Redvales.....	76	8	1	1	1	6	...	2
Elton	49	31	2	...	1	2	...	1
TOTALS.....	296	66	7	1	6	28	...	4

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

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Smallpox.
Moorside ...	53	7	2	...	...	1	...
East	47	5	1	...	...	...	...
Church	30	5	...	...	...	...	...
Redvales	65	4	1	1	...	...	...
Elton	42	24	2	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	237	45	6	1	...	1	...

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases notified	296
Number of deaths	7
Case mortality	2.36%

The number of cases notified shows an increase of 157 as compared with the number (139) notified in the previous year. It will be seen on referring to the undermentioned table that only 25 cases were notified during the first quarter of the year, but in the second quarter 113 cases were notified. The notifications are more by 81 than the average number (215) notified during the ten preceding years (1903-1912).

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter.
Notifications	25	113	71	87
Deaths... ..	—	1	4	2

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton.
Notifications... ..	68	70	33	76	49
Deaths	2	1	1	2	1

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

The youngest case notified was 12 months old, and the oldest 50 years.

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	over 65	Total
Notifications.. — ...	58	203	21	12	2	—	—	296
Deaths	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	7

ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.—Of the 296 cases notified, 237, or 80.07 per cent., were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—It was not found necessary to close any of the schools in the Borough on account of this disease, as in no instance was a school infection sufficiently marked to call for any other measure than exclusion of scholars.

It will be seen from the chart on opposite page that the disease was most prevalent during the second quarter of the year, and the incidence reached a maximum in the first week in June. During the second, third, seventh, and twelfth weeks of the first quarter no cases were notified.

Throughout the course of the year the disease was generally of a very mild type. There can be no doubt that school life plays a very important part in the spread of Scarlet Fever and other infectious diseases. The present method of fixing teachers' salaries and payment of grants is far from satisfactory from a Public Health standpoint. Another matter to which I should like to draw attention is that of giving prizes to children for regular attendance. There must be a great tendency under the present system for children to be in attendance at school when they are not really fit.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Number of cases notified	66
Number of deaths	8

Sixty-six cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup have been notified during the year, as compared with 13 during the year 1912, 44 in 1911, 44 in 1910, 59 in 1909, 52 in 1908, 48 in 1907, 35 in 1906, 55 in 1905, 73 in 1904, 107 in 1903, and 182 in 1902.

Eight deaths have been recorded, representing a mortality rate of 0.14 per 1,000, as compared with one death and a rate of 0.02 per 1,000 in the preceding year.

Of the 66 cases, 45 were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. The admissions to hospital constitute 68.18 per cent. of the total cases notified, as compared with 53.84 per cent. in 1912, 63.63 per cent. in 1911, 56.80 per cent. in 1910, 61.02 in 1909, and 51.92 per cent. in 1908.

Of the 45 cases admitted to the hospital, four, or 8.89 per cent., proved fatal. Of the cases treated at home four, or 8.89 per cent., died.

The increase in the number of notifications of this disease is chiefly due to an outbreak in the Elton portion of the Borough which occurred during the last three months of the year.

The number of notifications received during this quarter was 40, and the ages of these cases were as follows:—

Under five years...	14
Five years and under 10 years...	19
Ten years and under 20 years ...	4
Over 20 years of age ...	3

School infection has undoubtedly taken an important place in the spread of this disease. During the few months previous to the above period one or two isolated cases had occurred among the children attending Elton Council School.

On October 13th, the head mistress of the Infants' Department reported that she had several suspicious cases of sore throat among her scholars. I visited the school, examined the throats of all the children present, and found four of them actually suffering from diphtheria. The diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological examination. The throats of the whole of the children were subsequently examined on several occasions, but no further cases occurred in this school.

The absentees were also visited at home, and the parents induced to call in their own medical man where there was any suspicion of Diphtheria.

The school was thoroughly disinfected and handbills were distributed by the police from house to house in the Elton district.

On October 5th, during the routine medical inspection, a case of Diphtheria was found in the Infants' Department of All Saints' School. Further examinations of the throats of the whole of the children present failed to discover any further cases.

Of the cases notified during the above-mentioned period, six proved fatal.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
6	2	2	2	2	1	2	5	4	13	16	11	66

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Cases	10	5	11	40	66
Deaths	1	—	1	6	8

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Total.
Cases	11	9	7	8	31	66
Deaths	2	—	3	1	2	8
Removed to hospital	7	5	5	4	24	45

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	Total
Cases	—	21	33	6	6	—	66
Deaths	—	6	2	—	—	—	8

ANTITOXIN.—Towards the end of the year 1910 sanction was obtained from the Council to supply the medical practitioners of the district with Antitoxin free, for patients suffering from Diphtheria within the Borough. It is gratifying to note that not only the curative but the prophylactic use of the serum is practised by medical men in the Borough, who have under their care the families whose members have been infected or exposed to infection.

CASE MORTALITY IN

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Hospital cases	8.89	14.28	7.14	28.00	2.77
Home treated cases.	8.89	—	18.75	5.26	17.39

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—103 swabs from doubtful cases were sent for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, with the following results:—

18 gave positive results for Diphtheria bacilli.

85 gave negative results.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Cases notified	7
Deaths	3

Notifications of seven cases of Enteric Fever were received at the Health Office during the year, as compared with six cases in the preceding year. The following are the number of cases which have been notified during the last ten years :—

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
32 ...	33 ...	33 ...	18 ...	15 ...	9 ...	18 ...	25 ...	6 ...	7

Of the seven cases, six were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. Three of the notified cases proved fatal, all of which were treated in the Hospital.

The monthly incidence was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Notifications	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7
Deaths	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3

AGE PERIODS.

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	over 65	Total
Notifications	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	7
Deaths	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total.
Notifications	2	2	—	1	2	7
Deaths	1	—	—	—	2	3

SEX INCIDENCE.—Of the cases notified, there were six males and one female.

SANITARY CONDITION OF INFECTED PROPERTY. The general sanitary conditions of the dwellings and surroundings of the seven cases are summarised in the table on opposite page.

CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Cases in same house or vicinity.	Nature of Closet Accommodation.	Condition of			REMARKS.
					Yard.	Drains.	Closet or Ashpit.	
1	F.	25	None	W.C.	None	Good	Ashpit cleared weekly	Shellfish eaten previous to illness
2	M.	9	None	P. & A.	Good order	Good	Ashpit cleared every two months	A little shellfish eaten during illness
3	M.	27	None	P. & A.	Good order	Good on surface	Ashpit cleared every month	
4	M.	38	None	P. & A.	Good order	Good on surface	Ashpit cleared every ten weeks	
5	M.	30	None	P. & A.	Good order	Good on surface	Ashpit cleared every six weeks	
6	M.	25	None	W.C.	Good order	Good on surface	Ashbin cleared weekly.	Paid a visit to Summerseat three weeks previously, where Typhoid was epidemic
7	M.	35	None	W.C.	Good order	Good on surface	Ashpit cleared weekly	

W.C.—Water Closet.

P. & A.—Privy Ashpit or Privy Midden.

From this it will be seen that four of the seven infected houses were provided with privy middens, and three with fresh water closets.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS.—Specimens of blood of 13 cases of suspected Typhoid Fever were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, with the following results:—

Three gave positive results to Widal's test.

Ten gave negative results.

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

MILK SUPPLY.—In no case was infection by this channel discovered.

SHELLFISH.—In one case there was a history of shellfish having been eaten a few days previous to the onset of the disease.

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 found, are remedied. (vi.) Conversion of midden ash-pits, 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. (vii.) The possibility of individuals acting as "carriers" of the infection is kept in mind. As these individuals may be an active source of infection to others, without themselves actually suffering from the disease, their supervision and education receive the necessary attention.

CONTINUED FEVER.

One case was notified during the year, and was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. The patient, a man aged 57 years, made a good recovery.

The following are particulars of the sanitary condition of the house in which the case occurred:—

Old house; two living-rooms and two bedrooms; no yard and front of house paved with small cobbles; privy closet and ashpit; drains in fairly good order; health history of family bad.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Six cases of Puerperal Sepsis have been notified during the year, three of the cases proving fatal, as compared with six cases and one death in 1912. All the above cases were treated in their own homes.

ERYSIPELAS.

Number of cases notified	28
Number of deaths	0

During the year 28 cases of Erysipelas were notified, being a decrease of 13 cases as compared with the number (41) in the previous year. No deaths were attributed to this disease, as compared with two deaths in the previous year. One case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Total
Notifications	5	14	1	6	2	28

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Notifications	6	7	6	9	28

AGE INCIDENCE.

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 up	Total
Notifications ...	1 ...	— ...	3 ...	1 ...	9 ...	13 ...	1 ...	28

SEX.—As last year the incidence was greatest amongst females, 17 females and 11 males being attacked.

The regions of the body affected were as follows :—

Face 23 cases.

Legs and arms 5 „

The majority of the cases occurred secondarily to some neglected injury, as a cut, scratch, or bruise.

On notification of the disease to the Health Department a thorough inspection of the premises is made, this frequently bringing to notice sanitary defects which otherwise would have escaped observation.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis) REGULATIONS, 1912.

No cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever or Acute Poliomyelitis have been notified during the year under review.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Four cases of this disease have been notified during the year, as compared with one case in the previous year. The ages of the children were five, six, seven, and ten days respectively.

The wards in which the cases occurred were : East 1, Red-vales 2, and Elton 1.

SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The last case notified in the Borough was on May 23rd, 1911.

* SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

Return showing the number of births, deaths (under one year), vaccinations, conscientious objections, and the number unvaccinated for the year ending August 31st, 1913 :—

BOROUGH OF BURY.

	Bury North	Bury South	Elton	Total.
Births	585	327	336	1248
Vaccinated	194	71	112	377
Insusceptible of Vaccination... ..	—	—	—	—
Conscientious Obj'ct'n Certificates	271	155	169	595
Dead, Unvaccinated	67	28	24	119
Postponed by Medical Certificate.	15	6	3	24
Removal to districts known	6	8	1	15
Removal to districts unknown	9	24	3	36
Unaccounted for... ..	23	35	24	82

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the years 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906 :—

	1913	1912	Year ending August 31st.					1906
			1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	
Number of Births ..	1,248	1,274	1,282	1,288	1,303	1,433	1,370	1,278
Vaccinated	30.21	34.85	33.39	41.07	40.44	42.08	52.70	59.31
Con. objection.Cert's	47.68	44.35	43.14	41.77	41.21	36.14	24.89	16.66
Unaccounted for....	6.57	6.98	5.85	2.64	3.91	4.12	5.47	5.48

From the above table it will be seen that the percentage of children Vaccinated shows a decrease of over four per cent., as compared with the previous year; whilst the percentage of objection certificates granted shows an increase of over three per cent.

It is greatly to be regretted that the proportion of vaccinated children in the Borough continues to diminish, as will be seen from the above table. Although the number of children born during the year was 1,248, only 377, or 30.21 per cent., were vaccinated. This

state of affairs is most alarming, for if Smallpox should be introduced into the Borough the disease will have every opportunity of spreading. The percentage of Conscientious Objection Certificates has been increasing for many years, and it is to be regretted that they are so easily obtained. The real value of these "Conscientious Objections" is shown when Smallpox is introduced into the locality. There is then a big rush for vaccination even among the so-called Conscientious Objectors.

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1913.

During the year the Headmasters and Headmistresses of the various schools within the Borough notified the Health Department of 778 cases of suspected infectious or Contagious Diseases among the scholars attending their schools.

On the cases being visited, 692 children were found to be suffering from some ailment or other, but Infectious or Contagious Diseases were not the cause of illness in every instance, as several of the children were found only to be suffering from colds, Bronchitis, &c. The following table shows the number of cases notified and the number certified of the various ailments. The instances where no cases are stated as having been notified and some certified is accounted for by the fact that the cases certified were notified under other headings :—

Disease.	No. Notified.	No. Certified.
Measles... ..	556	477
Chicken Pox	131	119
Mumps... ..	50	41
Ringworm	15	15
Scarlet Fever	14	7
Whooping Cough	6	6
Impetigo	3	3
Eczema	3	3
Colds	0	10
Swollen Glands	0	3
Influenza	0	3
Bronchitis	0	2
Sore Eyes	0	2
Tubercular Glands	0	1
Total... ..	<u>778</u>	<u>692</u>

The number of notifications received from the various schools, and the number certified, during the previous ten years, are shown in the undermentioned table :—

Year.	No. Notified.	No. Certified.
1903	1364	1038
1904	1106	931
1905	787	703
1906	1081	945
1907	730	578
1908	653	562
1909	989	846
1910	589	451
1911	1074	989
1912	695	616

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

Chesham School.	St. Mark's School.
East Ward Council School.	Elton Council School.
Walmersley School.	St. Stephen's School.
Brunswick School.	George Street School.
Holy Trinity School.	St. Joseph's School.
St. Thomas's School.	Warth Fold School.
Christian Church School.	St. Paul's (Huntley) School.
Parish Church School.	All Saints' School.
St. John's School.	St. Marie's School.
St. Paul's (Bell) School.	Guardian Angels' School.
Clerke Street School.	

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

During the year the Infants' Departments of six public elementary schools have been closed at different periods (one on two occasions), on account of the prevalence of Infectious Diseases amongst the scholars.

The following is a list of schools, showing the period during which they were closed and the period of closing :—

School.	Period closed.	Disease.
Walmersley.....	March 3rd to March 20th...	Chickenpox.
Parish Church.....	April 28th to May 14th...	Measles.
Christian Church .	April 28th to May 14th...	Measles.
Brunswick	May 8th to May 27th...	Measles.
St. Paul's (Bell) ...	June 4th to June 24th...	Measles and Chickenpox.
Walmersley.....	June 6th to June 28th...	Measles.
Chesham	Dec. 9th to Dec. 19th...	Mumps and Whooping Cough.

DISINFECTION.

In each case after the closure of a school the walls, desks, floors, &c., have been sprayed with a solution of formalin, special attention being given to the books, &c., used by the scholars.

Mention might also be made of the co-operation of the School Managers with the Health Department in their endeavours to prevent and control infectious diseases. Much valuable assistance has also been rendered by clergymen and others to the Department by not holding classes in the schoolrooms on Sundays during the period of closure of the day school for an infectious disease.

MEASLES.

Number of cases notified by School Authorities 556

Number of deaths 25

Twenty-five deaths occurred from Measles during the year, representing a rate of 0.42 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with eight deaths and a rate of 0.13 per 1,000 during the year 1912.

Measles is looked upon far too lightly by parents. It is usually considered a trivial ailment and one which every child must have sooner or later. But when one considers that during the last ten years (1903-12) 193 deaths were caused by Measles alone

in Bury, whilst during the same period only 72 deaths were attributed to Scarlet Fever, which is looked upon by the public as a far more dangerous disease, the seriousness of Measles is at once apparent.

Measles is a "preventable disease," but, unfortunately, it is extremely infectious before the rash appears and the true nature of the disease becomes evident. In its earlier stages it resembles a common cold, and thus children are often sent to school in an infective condition.

The older the child is when it contracts Measles the better are its chances of recovery, as is evident from the fact that all the twenty-five deaths occurred in children under five years of age.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL CASES.

Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Total.
9	3	9	2	2	25

MONTHLY RECORD OF DEATHS.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
—	3	7	9	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	25

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

During the year it was found advisable to close the Infants' Departments of five elementary schools in the Borough, on account of the prevalence of Measles amongst the scholars. The following are particulars of the three schools closed:—

School	Period closed	Disease
Parish Church.....	March 3rd to March 20th.....	Measles
Christian Church.....	April 28th to May 14th.....	Measles
Brunswick	May 8th to May 27th.....	Measles
St. Paul's (Bell)	June 4th to June 24th	Measles Also for Chickenpox
Walmersley	June 6th to June 28th.....	Measles

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. (556 cases of Measles were thus notified during the year, and of these 477 were verified by the Health Department).

(ii.) Each case is visited, where possible, by the Health Visitor, who leaves handbills, and gives advice as to the precautions to be taken in each instance.

(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 can be obtained.

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

On several occasions during the year handbills containing the following information were distributed at various schools and in different parts of the town where the disease was most prevalent :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

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 has 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 must be kept from school unless they are over seven years of age, attending the Mixed Department, and have already had the disease. On no account must any child from an infected house be allowed to attend the Infants' Department of a school, whether he has previously had the disease or not.

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.

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year
I	—	—	—	I

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—It was not found necessary to close any of the schools owing to the prevalence of Whooping Cough amongst the scholars during the year.

DIARRHŒA.

During the year fifty-three deaths from Diarrhœa have been registered, which is equal to a rate of 0.89 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14 deaths and a rate of 0.24 in the previous year and 65 deaths and a rate of 1.11 per 1,000 in the year 1911.

It will be seen on referring to the age periods that thirty-seven of the deaths occurred in children under one year of age. As a general rule this disease is most prevalent in children between the ages of three months and one year. The infants who suffer most are the weakly dyspeptic ones who are badly fed and improperly cared for, in many instances the mother having to go out to work and the child put out to nurse. Diarrhœa is much more prevalent and fatal in the large towns than in the country districts, and much more common amongst the poorer classes of people living in houses of the back-to-back type and crowded courts, &c., where there is little fresh air and the standard of cleanliness is low. Under such conditions milk and other foods have to be kept in the small and crowded living rooms, and are readily contaminated.

The infants who suffer least are the breast-fed ones, as will be seen from the under-mentioned table, which shows the number of diarrhœa deaths of children under one year of age for the past nine years, and also shows the percentage of infants who have been fed by breast and the percentage fed by bottle.

DIARRHŒA DEATHS.

Year	No. of Deaths	Bottle Fed	Breast Fed
1905	33	27, or 81.82 per cent.	6, or 18.18 per cent.
1906	43	35, or 81.40 per cent.	8, or 18.60 per cent.
1907	9	6, or 66.60 per cent.	3, or 33.40 per cent.
1908	20	13, or 65.00 per cent.	5, or 35.00 per cent.
1909	12	11, or 91.67 per cent.	1, or 8.33 per cent.
1910	19	17, or 89.47 per cent.	2, or 10.53 per cent.
1911	45	45, or 100.00 per cent.	0, or 0.00 per cent.
1912	11	8, or 72.72 per cent.	3, or 27.28 per cent.
1913	37	33, or 89.19 per cent.	4, or 10.81 per cent.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

January	—
February	—
March	—
April	—
May	4
June	2
July	2
August	9
September	19
October	13
November	2
December	2

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward	No. of Deaths.
Moorside	10
East	12
Church	17
Redvales	1
Elton	13
	53

AGE PERIODS.

Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 upwards	Total
37	4	1	1	—	2	5	3	53

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY RATES IN 1913.

The death rate from Diarrhœa in Bury compares very favourably with the mortality rates in the other large towns, the rates for other Lancashire towns being as follows:—

Blackburn	0.85
Bolton	0.82
Burnley	1.53
Bury	0.89
Halifax	0.33
Heywood	0.92
Oldham	0.6
Rochdale	0.49
St. Helens	1.20
Wigan	1.21

CLEANING OF STREETS, &c.—With a view of minimising to some extent the various factors which have been considered to have a causal relation to Summer Diarrhœa, the following special methods of cleansing were adopted during the period from May to the end of September:—(a) The sweeping of streets was carried out during the night-time, the combined street-watering and brushing machines being used (except in wet weather). (b) The collection of stable refuse, &c., during the daytime, by men with hand-carts (orderly men), was extended to all the streets. (c) In addition to the principal thoroughfares, special attention was paid to the watering of secondary and other streets. (d) Special attention to the emptying of sanitary conveniences, especially those of the “Pail” and “Privy Midden” types. (e) After the emptying of contents from the latter types of conveniences the interiors of same were limewashed by means of a sprayer, with a sanitary lime. (f) The emptying of street gullies direct into a tank cart, the gulley afterwards being sealed with clean water, to which had been added a soluble disinfectant.

INFLUENZA.

Ten deaths were attributed to Influenza during the year 1913. This represents a mortality rate of 0·17 per 1,000 as compared with four deaths and a rate of 0·07 per 1,000 in the previous year.

Deaths from Influenza during 1913 as compared with the ten preceding years :—

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Average	1913
5	11	10	7	10	13	10	7	8	4	8.5	10

AGE DISTRIBUTION.—Two deaths have occurred between the ages of 25 and 45, two between 45 and 65, and six were of persons over 65 years of age.

WARD DISTRIBUTION—

Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Whole Borough
4	1	3	1	1	10

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year.
7	2	1	0	10

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

PHTHISIS.

Phthisis caused 60 deaths, of which 25 were of males and 35 females. The rate of mortality was 1.02 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 1.30 per 1,000 in the previous year. Three of the deaths occurred in the Union Workhouse.

The age and sex distribution of the cases was as follows:—

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 upwards	Total
Males	—	—	—	1	13	11	—	25
Females	—	2	2	10	15	4	2	35

MEAN AGE AT DEATH FROM PHTHISIS.

Males	41.5
Females	29.5

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Total
Males	5	10	2	2	6	25
Females	11	7	1	9	7	35

DEATH RATES FOR PHTHISIS IN THE SEVERAL WARDS.

Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton
1.25	1.25	0.43	0.89	0.93

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF PHTHISIS.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year
18	20	14	8	60

DISINFECTION.—One hundred and thirty-nine rooms in 50 houses have been disinfected with the fumes of formalin, and the walls of 153 rooms in 54 houses have been sprayed with a solution of formalin after the occurrence of deaths from Phthisis.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS DYING FROM PHTHISIS DURING THE
YEARS 1903-13.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cotton Operatives	16	11	10	13	15	9	16	13	11	9	10
Woollen Operatives... ..	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Felt Hat Workers	2	2	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	1	1
Paper Mill Workers	2	0	0	1	4	0	2	2	1	1	1
Iron Operatives	8	6	8	2	6	5	6	6	2	2	2
Stone Masons... ..	0	5	2	3	2	0	3	1	0	1	1
Dressmakers and Tailors ...	0	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	1
Joiners and Cabinetmakers...	2	3	2	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	0
Shoemakers and Cloggers ...	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Clerks	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1
Outdoor Labourers & Carters	6	25	7	16	13	19	12	6	7	14	6
Other or no employment...	29	40	36	32	25	26	27	37	32	46	37
Totals	69	97	73	74	66	63	71	73	57	77	60

The class "outdoor labourers and carters" cannot be taken as an accurate description of the real occupation of the fatal cases so described, for many of them, who originally followed other employment, changed it for an outdoor one later, on medical advice.

OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—Nineteen deaths resulted from tuberculous diseases other than Phthisis, as compared with 26 deaths in the previous year.

The age distribution was as follows :—

Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 upwards	Total		
3	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	0	...	19

Tuberculosis, therefore, was responsible for 79 deaths altogether, which is equivalent to a rate of 1.33 per 1,000.

In other words, one out of every twelve deaths in Bury is due to some form of Consumption.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM.—The sputa of 55 suspected cases of Phthisis were sent in special tins to the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester. Tubercle Bacilli were found in 16 cases, and a negative result was obtained in 39 cases.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN BURY DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS :—

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
97	73	74	66	63	71	73	57	77	60

The number of persons engaged in the cotton trade in Bury at the 1911 census was 11,096, of whom 3,229 were males and 7,867 females.

PHTHISIS RATE.

Whole District	1.02 per 1,000.
Of persons engaged in the Cotton Trade ...	0.90 per 1,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1912.

The above Regulations were made by the Local Government Board on December 19th, 1912, and it was decided to rescind the previous Regulations made with regard to Tuberculosis, viz. :—Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908; Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911; and Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.

The Regulations came into force on February 1st, 1913, and contain the following conditions :—

Revocation of previous Regulations.

ARTICLE II.—On and after the date of the operation of these Regulations the previous Regulations and all Orders made by the Local Government Board thereunder shall be revoked.

Commencement of Regulations.

ARTICLE III.—These Regulations shall come into operation on the First day of February, One thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and, subject to the provisions of Article XVII. of these Regulations,

shall then and thereafter apply and have effect throughout England and Wales, and shall be enforced and executed by every Local Authority.

Supply of Forms of Notification.

ARTICLE IV.—For the purposes of these Regulations—

Every Local Authority shall provide and maintain a sufficient supply of printed copies of the Forms set out in the Schedule A. to these Regulations, and shall as soon as practicable after these Regulations come into operation, and afterwards from time to time when application is made to them, furnish—

(a) printed copies of Form A. to every medical practitioner resident or practising within the District of the Local Authority;

(b) printed copies of Form B. to the School Medical Inspector or Inspectors of every Public Elementary School situate within the District of the Local Authority; and

(c) printed copies of Form C. and Form D. to the Medical Officers of every Poor Law Institution and Sanatorium situate within the District of the Local Authority.

Notification by Medical Practitioners.

ARTICLE V.—Subject to the provisions of these Regulations every Medical Practitioner (unless acting as a School Medical Inspector) attending on or called in to visit any person (whether at an Institution or otherwise), shall, within forty-eight hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from Tuberculosis, make and sign a notification of the case in Form A., and shall transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the place of residence of the person is situate at the date of notification :

Provided that a Medical Practitioner shall not notify a case of Tuberculosis under this Article if he has reasonable grounds for believing that the case has already been notified, either under this

Order or under the previous Regulations or otherwise, to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the place of residence of the person is situate :

Provided further that if a notification is required in pursuance of this Article in respect of an in-patient at an Institution, the notification shall be sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the usual place of residence of the patient is situate.

Weekly Notification by School Medical Inspectors.

ARTICLE VI.—Every School Medical Inspector shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, make and sign a notification in Form B. of all cases of Tuberculosis of which he has first become aware in the course of inspections made by him during the week of children attending Public Elementary Schools, and shall transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the places of residence of the children are situate. When the places of residence are situate in more than one District, a separate notification shall be transmitted to the Medical Officer of Health of each District.

Weekly Notification by Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria.

ARTICLE VII.—The Medical Officer of a Poor Law Institution or of a Sanatorium, shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week—

- (a) make and sign a notification in Form C. of all cases of Tuberculosis admitted during the week and not being cases which are required to be notified under Article V. of these Regulations, and transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the places of residence of the persons notified are situate; and
- (b) make and sign a notification in Form D. of all cases of Tuberculosis discharged during the week, other than cases transferred to a Poor Law Institution or a Sanatorium, and transmit the notification to the Medical

Officer of Health for the District within which the places of destination of the persons notified are situate.

When the places of residence, or the places of destination, as the case may be, of the persons to be notified are situate in more than one District, a separate notification shall be transmitted to the Medical Officer of Health of each District.

Diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

ARTICLE VIII.—For the purposes of these Regulations a Medical Practitioner shall be deemed to have become aware that a person is suffering from Tuberculosis when he has arrived at this conclusion from evidence other than that derived solely from tuberculin tests applied to that person.

Transmission of Notifications.

ARTICLE IX.—A notification to be transmitted to a Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of these Regulations may be transmitted by being delivered to that Officer or by being delivered at his office or residence, or may be sent by prepaid letter post addressed to him at his office or at his residence. Every notification shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Medical Officer of Health.

Remuneration of Medical Practitioners.

ARTICLE X.—(1) Every Medical Practitioner described in column 1 of the Schedule B. to these Regulations shall be entitled to receive for each notification duly made, signed and transmitted by him under Article V. of these Regulations the fee specified in column 2 of the said Schedule opposite to the description of the Medical Practitioner in column 1, and for every notification duly made, signed and transmitted by him under Article VII. of these Regulations, the fee specified in column 3 of the said Schedule opposite to the description of the Medical Practitioner in column 1.

(2) As soon as practicable after the end of the quarter during which the notification was sent to the Local Authority for the District within which the place of residence or place of destination of the person notified is situate that Local Authority shall pay the fee

for the same, and a Medical Practitioner shall not be required for that purpose to submit an account of fees claimed by him under these Regulations.

(3) The said fees shall in each case be deemed to cover all expenses, including the cost of transmission.

Duties of Medical Officers of Health.

ARTICLE XI.—(1) A Medical Officer of Health, on receipt of a notification which has been erroneously addressed to him by a Medical Practitioner, shall forthwith transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification ought, in pursuance of these Regulations, to have been addressed, and shall at the same time inform the Medical Practitioner that he has done so, and shall give to him the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification has been sent.

(2) Every Medical Officer of Health shall cause to be entered in a Register to be kept by him for that purpose the full particulars contained in every notification received by him under these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence or place of destination is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The said Register shall be kept in the custody of the Medical Officer of Health and shall not be open to inspection by any person other than a person specially authorised by resolution of the Local Authority, the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate, a School Medical Inspector for any area within which the District is situate, or an Officer of any Government Department authorised in that respect by that Department.

Every notification and every document relating to a person notified under these Regulations shall be regarded by the Medical Officer of Health, and by every person who has access thereto, as confidential.

(3) The Medical Officer of Health shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, send to the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate a statement of every notification received by him during the week

in pursuance of these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The statement shall show on which Form the notification was made and shall contain the information in regard to each person which was given in the notification.

(4) Any expenses incurred by a Medical Officer of Health in carrying out the duties imposed upon him by this Article shall be defrayed by the Local Authority of the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health.

ARTICLE XII.—Upon the receipt of a notification under these Regulations the Medical Officer of Health, or an Officer of the Local Authority acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such inquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection :

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to authorise a Medical Officer of Health or other Officer to take any of the steps herein mentioned at any Institution other than one belonging to the Local Authority, except with the consent of the Managers of that Institution.

Special Powers and Duties of Local Authorities.

ARTICLE XIII.—For the purposes of these Regulations—

- (1) A Local Authority on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health may supply all such medical or other assistance, and all such facilities and articles as may reasonably be required for the detection of Tuberculosis, for preventing the spread of infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection, and for that purpose may appoint such officers, do such acts and make such arrangements as may be necessary :

Provided that nothing in this sub-division of this Article shall be deemed to authorise a Local Authority to take any of the measures herein mentioned at any Institution other than one belonging to the Local Authority.

- (2) A Local Authority on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, may provide and publish or distribute suitable summaries of information and instruction respecting Tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease.

Notification not required in certain cases.

ARTICLE XIV.—Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to or impose any duty or obligation upon any Medical Practitioner acting in his capacity as—

- (a) Medical Officer of one of His Majesty's Prisons or of a Borstal Institution, a Certified Reformatory School, a Certified Industrial School, a State or Certified Inebriate Reformatory, or a Criminal Lunatic Asylum;
- (b) Medical Examiner of candidates for some office or appointment;
- (c) Medical Examiner on behalf of an Insurance Company of a person proposing to insure his life at the risk of that Company;
- (d) Medical Examiner of the passengers and crew of an emigrant ship; or
- (e) Certifying or appointed Surgeon under the Factory and Workshop Acts.

ARTICLE XV.—Nothing in these Regulations shall have effect so as to require a notification to be transmitted to a Medical Officer of Health in respect of any inmate of any building, ship, vessel, boat, tent, van, shed, or similar structure belonging to His Majesty the King.

Exception and application of Enactments.

ARTICLE XVI.—Nothing in these Regulations shall have effect so as to apply, or so as to authorise or require a Medical Officer of Health or a Local Authority, or any other person or authority, directly or indirectly, to put in force with respect to any person in relation to whom a notification in pursuance of these Regulations has been transmitted to a Medical Officer of Health any enactment

which renders the person, or anyone in charge of the person, or any other person, liable to a penalty, or subjects the person to any restriction, prohibition, or disability affecting himself, or his employment, occupation or means of livelihood, on the ground of his suffering from Tuberculosis.

Modifications consequent upon Local Acts.

ARTICLE XVII.—Nothing in these Regulations shall have effect in derogation of any power conferred, or of any duty or obligation imposed with respect to Tuberculosis by a Local Act, and these Regulations shall not apply to a District in which any such Local Act as aforesaid is in force except so far as they impose duties and obligations or confer powers which are not imposed or conferred by the Local Act and which are not inconsistent with any duties, obligations, or powers which are imposed or conferred by the Local Act. Such modification as may be necessary to give effect to the intention of this Article shall be deemed to have been made in these Regulations in relation to any such District as aforesaid.

Short Title.

ARTICLE XVIII.—These Regulations may be cited as “the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.”

Under these Regulations 183 primary notifications have been received during the period February 1st to December 31st, 1913, 124 being of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 59 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The Wards to which the cases belonged are as follows :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Moorside	15	10	7	9
East	21	14	8	7
Church	14	12	2	1
Redvales... ..	3	12	5	8
Elton	11	12	7	5
	—	—	—	—
Totals	64	60	29	30
	—	—	—	—

Particulars of the age periods and notifications other than primary notifications will be found in the table on opposite page.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 1st February, 1913, to 31st December, 1913.

AGE PERIODS.	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.												NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.				NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.		
	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.												PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.				Total notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other Doctors).	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria
	Total notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other Doctors).												Total notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other Doctors).						
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.			
Pulmonary Males...	1	—	1	1	3	8	20	13	14	2	1	64	65	—	—	1	1	1	39
“ Females	—	2	—	3	9	13	18	11	3	1	—	60	62	—	1	1	2	2	25
Non-pulmonary Males...	—	5	7	5	3	2	3	2	1	—	1	29	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ Females	1	1	7	5	3	4	4	1	2	1	1	30	31	—	—	—	—	—	—

On each case being notified the patient was visited by the Health Visitor, who gave instructions and suitable advice re methods of dealing with sputum and prevention of spread of the disease. Disinfectant solutions, paper handkerchiefs, and spittoons were supplied gratis to the patients. Subsequent visits were also paid by the Lady Inspector to ensure that the instructions were being carried out, and to give advice about the nursing of the patients, many of whom were in the last stage of the disease. A card was left at each of the patients' homes containing the following information :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVE PERSONS.

Consumption is a preventable ailment, and yet every year in this country over 60,000 deaths are due to it.

It is not inherited, but is caught from a person who is suffering from the disease.

It affects principally the lungs, intestines and glands, and is a disease which, if proper precautions are taken, can be prevented from spreading to others.

CAUSE.—Some persons are born with a constitution which strongly favours their catching Consumption, and intemperance, overcrowding, bad ventilation, darkness and dampness, increase this tendency, and render otherwise healthy people liable to it.

The real cause of the disease is a minute germ, which is present in very large numbers in all discharges from Consumptive sores, and in the spit or expectoration when the lungs are affected. The chief methods of infection are as follows :—

- (a) If the discharges or spit are allowed to become dry, the dust and the germs get into the air, and are breathed by other persons, who may thus have the disease set up in their lungs; in the same manner an extension of the disease may be caused in the affected person.

(b) The dust also, if allowed to settle on food, may convey the disease to the intestines.

(c) The disease may also be started in the bowel by drinking unboiled milk from a cow affected with the disease, and probably also by eating the meat of such an animal.

PREVENTION.—If proper precautions are taken there is no danger from living or being in company with persons suffering from Consumption.

The chief precaution is to destroy the spit or discharges before they become dry.

INDOORS.—A consumptive person must never spit upon the floor or into a handkerchief which has to be put into the pocket or under the pillow again, and great care should be taken that the spit is not smeared on the bedclothes, &c. A spit cup or small jar, containing a little water and some disinfectant, should be used to collect the expectoration, or the person should spit into a piece of paper, which can be burned at once. Paper handkerchiefs for this purpose may be obtained free of charge at the Health Office, Parsons Lane, by persons suffering from Consumption. Sunlight and fresh air are the greatest enemies of Consumption, and the more a Consumptive person gets of both of them the better. The windows should be kept open as much as possible, and fireplaces should never be blocked up. In cleaning infected rooms, damp dusters should be used, and wet tea leaves or sawdust should be sprinkled on the floor before sweeping, so that the dust will not be spread through the air. The dusters should be boiled and the sawdust or tea leaves burnt.

Out of doors and in workshops, &c., the patient should carry a special spit bottle and use this for the collection of spit. A Consumptive person should never spit on the footpath or on the floor of any building, tramcar, cab, railway or other carriage. Receptacles for the expectoration should be emptied as frequently as convenient into a drain or water-closet, or preferably the contents should be burnt. A Consumptive should have a set of spoons, cups, and other utensils reserved for his or her special use, and

after being used they should be scalded and washed in hot water before being used again. No mother who is Consumptive should suckle her baby. Milk should be boiled before drinking. Consumption is frequently cured, but as long as a patient is constantly re-inhaling the germs there is every probability that the disease will become incurable.

DISINFECTION.—After the death of a Consumptive person it is necessary that the infected rooms should be thoroughly disinfected and cleansed.

N.B.—Further instructions will be given, and the necessary disinfection carried out, free of cost, in any case reported to the Health Department.

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Institutional treatment is given to cases of Tuberculosis at the Institutions of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board. The Aitken Sanatorium was opened in August, 1910, and the Ainsworth Hospital, which had previously been used as a Smallpox Hospital, was converted for use as a Hospital for treatment of suitable cases of Tuberculosis, and was opened for use on October 20th, 1913. Previous to that time such cases had been treated in a separate ward at the Florence Nightingale Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

The number of patients treated during the year at the Institutions is as follows :—

	Insured.	Non-Insured.
Sanatorium... ..	47	7
Hospital... ..	16	3

Four of the above patients, two insured and two non-insured, have been treated in both institutions, having been transferred from one to the other.

The following tables give certain particulars (including the state of health at the end of the year) of insured and non-insured persons discharged from the Institutions of the Joint Hospital Board.

**Report of Investigation, after discharge from the Aitken Sanatorium or Ainsworth Hospital, on condition of
Non-Insured Persons suffering from Phthisis.**

No. and Institution.	Sex	Age	Married or Single.	Occupation	Home circumstances	No. of Rooms in House	No. in Family	Date of Admission to Sanatorium	Date of Discharge	No. of days in Sanatorium	Condition on Discharge	Present State of Health (Dec. 1913)	Period of Working since Discharge	REMARKS
1-Sanatorium	M.	33	M.	Fitter	Poor	4	5	May 29, 1912	April 30, 1913	337	Greatly improved	Very Good	Regular	Left the Town
2-Sanatorium	F.	33	S.	Hatter	Poor	4	5	June 19, "	May 31, "	357	Improved	Worse	—	—
3-Sanatorium	F.	26	M.	House duties	Fair	4	6	June 26, "	Jan. 11, "	200	Improved	Fair	Irregular	—
4-Sanatorium	F.	31	M.	Spinner	Poor	4	3	June 29, "	Jan. 7, "	193	Improved	Very Good	Regular	—
5-Sanatorium	F.	28	S.	Shop Assistant	Good	6	7	July 23, "	April 25, "	277	Greatly improved	Decayed	—	—
6-Sanatorium	M.	33	S.	Spinner	Good	4	5	Aug. 12, "	April 7, "	239	Poor	Very Good	—	—
7-Sanatorium	M.	28	S.	Mechanic	Good	4	5	Aug. 14, "	April 17, "	247	Poor	Decayed	—	—
8-Sanatorium	M.	36	M.	Clerk	Good	4	3	Sep. 27, "	Feb. 21, "	148	Improved	Very Good	Irregular	—
9-Sanatorium	F.	35	M.	House duties	Good	6	4	Oct. 29, "	Jan. 18, "	82	Improved	Very Good	—	Left the Town
10-Sanatorium	F.	16	S.	Paper Bag Maker	Fair	4	5	Nov. 13, "	April 25, "	164	Improved	Very Good	Irregular	—
11-Sanatorium	F.	48	M.	Servant	Poor	4	4	Dec. 7, "	April 4, "	119	No Improvement	Decayed	—	Transf'd to Sanator'm Dec. 31/12
12-Hospital	F.	13	S.	School	Poor	4	4	Nov. 25, "	May 3, "	160	Improved	Fair	—	Left the Town
13-Hospital	F.	16	S.	—	Poor	4	8	Jan. 30, 1913	June 19, "	141	Improved	—	—	—
14-Sanatorium	F.	33	M.	House duties	Fair	4	5	Feb. 19, "	Mar. 24, "	34	Improved	Fair	Irregular	—
15-Sanatorium	M.	26	M.	Baker	Poor	4	4	Feb. 25, "	April 12, "	47	Improved	Fair	Irregular	—
16-Sanatorium	M.	15	S.	Gardener	Fair	4	6	Mar. 7, "	June 13, "	99	Improved	Fair	Regular	—
17-Sanatorium	F.	15	S.	Weaver	Good	6	5	May 21, "	Dec. 24, "	218	Improved	Very Good	—	Transf'd to Hospital June 12/13
18-Sanatorium	M.	48	M.	Firebeater	Poor	4	5	Oct. 25, "	Mar. 14, "	141	Improved	Decayed	—	—

Report of Investigation, after discharge from the Aitken Sanatorium or Ainsworth Hospital, on condition of Insured Persons suffering from Phthisis.

No. and Institution.	Sex	Age	Married	Occupation	Home circumstances	No. of Rooms in House	No. in Family	Date of Admiss'n to Sanatorium	Date of Discharge	No. of days in Sanat'm	Condition on Discharge	Present State of Health (Dec. 1913)	Period of Working since Discharge	REMARKS
1—Sanatorium	M.	37	M.	Bleachworks	Good	4	3	Sep. 19, 1912	Feb. 7, 1913	142	Improved	—	—	Left the Town
2—Sanatorium	M.	24	S.	Wood Turner	Poor	6	—	Nov. 5, "	Jan. 28, "	75	Improved	Good	Regular	Removed to Liverpool
3—Sanatorium	M.	23	S.	Carter	Good	6	5	Oct. 19, "	Jan. 11, "	85	Improved	Deceased	—	—
4—Hospital	F.	24	M.	Ring Spinner	Poor	4	2	Oct. 17, "	Aug. 21, "	309	Slightly improved	Deceased	—	—
5—Sanatorium	M.	50	M.	Sizer	Good	4	3	Oct. 29, "	Mar. 18, "	141	Improved	Deceased	—	—
6—Hospital	M.	47	S.	Firebeater	Poor	4	5	Oct. 25, "	Mar. 14, "	141	Improved	Deceased	—	—
7—Sanatorium	M.	17	S.	Timber Yard	Poor	4	5	Oct. 31, "	April 17, "	169	Improved	Fair	Irregular	—
8—Sanatorium	M.	49	M.	Watchman	Poor	6	9	Oct. 29, "	Jan. 18, "	82	Greatly improved	Good	Regular	—
9—Sanatorium	M.	37	M.	Labourer	Poor	4	4	Oct. 29, "	Jan. 18, "	92	Greatly improved	Fair	Regular	—
10—Hospital	F.	33	M.	House duties	Poor	4	5	Oct. 25, "	Jan. 18, "	86	No improvement	Deceased	—	—
11—Sanatorium	M.	40	M.	Stripper & Grinder	Poor	4	10	Nov. 18, "	Feb. 8, "	83	Improved	Worse	—	—
12—Hospital	F.	22	S.	Ring Spinner	Poor	4	5	Nov. 18, "	Feb. 10, "	85	No improvement	Deceased	—	—
13—Sanatorium	F.	27	M.	Weaver	Poor	4	5	Dec. 2, "	May 19, "	169	Improved	Worse	Irregular	Left the Town
14—Sanatorium	M.	37	M.	Carter	Good	6	5	Dec. 12, "	April 3, "	113	Improved	Worse	Irregular	Removed—address not known
15—Sanatorium	M.	30	S.	Compositor	Good	6	4	Dec. 28, "	Jan. 14, "	113	Improved	—	—	—
16—Sanatorium	F.	16	S.	None	Good	6	5	Dec. 28, 1913	April 19, "	141	Greatly improved	Fair	Regular	—
17—Sanatorium	M.	26	M.	Guard	Good	4	4	Jan. 20, "	June 9, "	106	No improvement	Deceased	—	—
18—Sanatorium	M.	36	M.	Spinner	Good	4	4	Jan. 20, "	May 5, "	141	No improvement	Deceased	—	—
19—Sanatorium	M.	31	S.	Joiner	Good	6	6	Jan. 20, "	June 9, "	141	No improvement	Deceased	—	—
20—Hospital	M.	29	M.	Saddler	Good	4	2	Jan. 25, "	May 17, "	113	No improvement	Deceased	Regular	—
21—Sanatorium	M.	30	S.	Guard	Good	5	5	Feb. 14, "	June 4, "	111	Greatly improved	Good	Irregular	—
22—Sanatorium	M.	45	M.	Spinner	Poor	6	3	Feb. 14, "	June 13, "	120	Greatly improved	Good	None	—
23—Hospital	M.	49	M.	Labourer	Poor	4	3	Jan. 14, "	Aug. 23, "	222	Greatly improved	Worse	None	—
24—Sanatorium	M.	18	S.	Hatter	Good	5	6	Feb. 14, "	Aug. 15, "	183	Greatly improved	Worse	None	—
25—Sanatorium	M.	19	S.	Piecer	Fair	4	6	Mar. 14, "	Aug. 15, "	155	Improved	Worse	—	—
26—Sanatorium	M.	47	M.	Drawer-in	Good	7	5	Mar. 14, "	Aug. 15, "	58	Greatly improved	—	—	Removed—address not known
27—Sanatorium	M.	31	M.	Fitter	Fair	4	4	Mar. 15, "	May 10, "	57	Greatly improved	Good	Regular	—
28—Sanatorium	M.	16	S.	Gardener	Good	4	5	Mar. 15, "	July 14, "	92	Greatly improved	Worse	None	—
29—Sanatorium	F.	17	S.	Ring Spinner	Fair	4	6	April 5, "	July 4, "	91	Greatly improved	Good	—	—
30—Hospital	M.	19	S.	Labourer	Fair	4	2	April 4, "	May 26, "	53	No improvement	Deceased	—	Removed—address not known
31—Sanatorium	M.	43	S.	Waiter	Poor	4	5	April 15, "	Sep. 30, "	169	Improved	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32—Sanatorium	F. 24		S.	Paper Worker	Good	6	8	April 29, 1913,	July 22, 1913,	85	Improved	Good	Regular	
33—Sanatorium	M. 30		M.	Lamplighter	Poor	4	6	April 29, "	July 22, "	85	Improved	Good	Regular	
34—Sanatorium	M. 33		M.	Shop Assistant	Good	4	4	April 28, "	Sep. 6, "	132	Improved	—	—	
35—Sanatorium	F. 21		S.	Servant	Good	4	5	April 29, "	July 22, "	85	Greatly improved	—	—	
36—Sanatorium	F. 18		S.	Weaver	Poor	4	3	May 19, "	Aug. 14, "	78	Improved	Worse	None	
37—Sanatorium	M. 20		S.	Paper Worker	Poor	6	8	May 17, "	July 12, "	57	Greatly improved	Good	Regular	
38—Sanatorium	M. 34		M.	Paper Worker	Fair	4	4	May 20, "	Sep. 10, "	115	No improvement	Deceased	—	
39—Sanatorium	M. 45		M.	Labourer	Poor	4	5	May 20, "	July 1, "	43	Improved	Fair	—	Transf'd to Hospital Aug. 9/13
40—Sanatorium	F. 19		S.	Weaver	Fair	4	4	Sep. 13, "	Dec. 6, "	85	Improved	Fair	Irregular	
41—Hospital	F. 34		M.	House duties	Poor	4	6	June 5, "	Aug. 14, "	71	Improved	Fair	Irregular	
42—Sanatorium	M. 30		M.	Paper Worker	Fair	4	5	June 2, "	July 12, "	41	Greatly improved	Good	Regular	
43—Hospital	M. 21		M.	Guard	Poor	4	5	June 5, "	Nov. 7, "	156	Improved	Fair	—	
44—Sanatorium	F. 31		S.	Weaver	Poor	4	8	June 14, "	Aug. 23, "	71	Greatly improved	Fair	Irregular	
45—Sanatorium	M. 36		M.	Labourer	Poor	6	7	June 14, "	Sep. 5, "	84	Improved	Fair	Irregular	
46—Sanatorium	M. 54		M.	Signalman	Poor	6	6	June 22, "	Sep. 16, "	81	Improved	—	—	
47—Sanatorium	M. 23		M.	House duties	Good	4	4	Aug. 22, "	Nov. 28, "	99	Greatly improved	Worse	Irregular	
48—Sanatorium	M. 44		M.	Labourer	Poor	4	3	Sep. 16, "	Oct. 17, "	57	Greatly improved	Fair	Irregular	
49—Hospital	F. 32		M.	Weaver	Good	4	5	Sep. 11, "	Dec. 11, "	87	Improved	Fair	—	
50—Sanatorium	M. 28		M.	Carter	Good	4	2	Oct. 17, "	Dec. 17, "	98	Improved	Good	Regular	
51—Hospital	M. 42		M.	Joiner	Fair	4	2	Nov. 13, "	Dec. 31, "	3	No improvement	Deceased	—	Transf'd to Sanatorium Sep. 22/13
52—Sanatorium	M. 26		M.	Sugar Boiler	Poor	4	10	Nov. 13, "	Dec. 5, "	49	No improvement	Deceased	—	Discharged at own request
						4	6	Nov. 13, "	Dec. 5, "	23	Improved	Worse	None	

Removed to Chester
Removed—address not known

Transf'd to Hospital Aug. 9/13

Removed—address not known

Transf'd to Sanatorium Sep. 22/13
Discharged at own request

CANCER.

During the year 53 deaths (equal to a mortality of 0.89 per 1,000) were registered as due to various forms of malignant disease. Of these deaths, 25 were males and 28 females.

Sex and Age	Under 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	Over 75	Total
Males	—	2	6	12	5	—	25
Females	—	3	13	6	4	2	28

The following table gives the ward distribution of these deaths, and the rate of mortality in each ward, as compared with the corresponding figures for each of the four preceding years:—

Ward.	1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	No.	Rate per 1000.	No.	Rate per 1000.	No.	Rate per 1000.	No.	Rate per 1000.	No.	Rate per 1000.
Moorside	15	1.01	8	0.54	17	1.20	12	0.84	10	0.70
East	8	0.66	9	0.74	12	0.94	7	0.55	10	0.78
Church	14	1.90	11	1.49	5	0.72	4	0.57	8	1.15
Redvales	8	0.73	7	0.64	7	0.63	12	1.08	11	0.99
Elton	12	0.84	7	0.49	5	0.36	7	0.50	14	1.00
Totals	57	0.96	42	0.71	46	0.78	42	0.71	53	0.89

Character of the disease as described on the returns:—

	Males.	Females
" Cancer "	5	7
" Malignant Disease "	—	—
Carcinoma	14	19
Epithelioma	4	2
Sarcoma	2	—

ORGANS AFFECTED.	Males.	Females.
Stomach	5	7
Intestine	4	6
Rectum	3	2
Liver	4	2
Breast	—	3
Uterus	—	7
Throat	1	—
Gall Bladder	1	—
Pharynx	1	—
Tongue	3	—
Jaw	1	—
Pelvis	1	—
Lungs	1	—
Arm	—	1
	25	28

DISINFECTION.

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

350 rooms in 340 houses were disinfected with the fumes of either sulphur or formaldehyde, and the walls of 657 rooms in 344 houses sprayed with a solution of either formalin or carbolic acid.

90 rooms in 21 houses have been fumigated with sulphur, at the request of either the tenant or owner.

The desks, books, walls, &c., of 25 public schools have been sprayed with a solution of formalin, the rooms afterwards being disinfected with the fumes of formaldehyde.

In addition the walls of the Dispensary Hospital have several times during the year been sprayed with a solution of formalin, the rooms afterwards being disinfected with the fumes of formaldehyde.

145 rooms in 42 houses have been disinfected with the fumes of formalin or sulphur, and the walls of 84 rooms in 34 houses sprayed with a solution of formalin, after the occurrence of deaths from or the removal of cases of Phthisis.

Two parcels of infected clothing and 354 sets of infected bedding have been disinfected by steam.

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

WATER SUPPLY.

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

The four Reservoirs supplying Bury are:—

Gin Hall (situated in Bury), supplying 10,339 houses.

Calf Hey and Ogden (situated in Haslingden Borough), supplying 2,713 houses chiefly in the districts of Limefield, Bell Lane, Jericho, and Blackford Bridge.

Hapton (situated partly in Rawtenstall Borough and partly in Burnley district), supplying 1,071 houses, chiefly in Chesham and Walshaw districts.

The total number of houses supplied at December 31st, 1913, was 14,123.

RAINFALL.

	1913		1912		1911		1910
Gin Hall	39.11	...	52.26	...	40.44	...	49.48
Calf Hey	47.65	...	57.71	...	46.65	...	55.18
Hapton	49.58	...	60.06	...	53.48	...	58.15

An average of 45.45 inches, as compared with 56.67 in 1912, 46.85 in 1911, and 54.27 in 1910.

DISTRIBUTION.—988 yards of 2-in., 300 yards of 3-in., and 884 yards of 4-in. main have been laid as follows:—

Yards	Inches.	Situation.
43	2	Back Pump Street.
87	2	Back Raby Street.
93	2	Warth Road and Radcliffe Road.
122	2	Back Pump Street.
183	2	Back Lord Street, Elton.
230	2	Back Eldon Street.
230	2	Back Irwell Terrace and South Terrace.
37	3	Back Collinge Street.
63	3	Back York Street.
83	3	Hornby Street.
117	3	Brandlesholme Road.
36	4	Bambury Street.
39	4	Tottington Road, opposite Hardman Street.
40	4	Back Walshaw Road.
59	4	Back Cedar Street.
69	4	Back South Heywood Street.
89	4	Tottington Road.
178	4	Back Tenterden Street.
374	4	Cemetery Road.

83 yards of 1-in. main, High Bank, Walshaw; 71 yards of 3-in. main, Cateaton Street; 86 yards of 4-in. main, Tile Street; 123 yards of 4-in. main, Bright Street; 406 yards of 4-in. main, Taylor Street; and 577 yards of 4-in. main, Wellington Street to Hinds, have been renewed.

Flushing operations have been carried out periodically and several dead ends have been renewed.

From January 1st to December 31st there were 65 houses connected to the public service and 38 houses disconnected.

WATER CLOSETS.—During the year the water supply has been connected to 88 baths and 519 water closets, in accordance with the regulations of the Water Works Department.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY.—At the end of the year 1913 there were 11 houses, 64 cottages, two schools, and one lodge supplied with water from private sources. The following shows the situation and the number of houses supplied :—

1 cottage, Holebottom.	3 cottages, near Bury
School, Woodgate Hill.	Reservoir.
1 house, Green Bank.	Lodge, Woodhill Road.
1 house, Chesham.	1 house, Woodhill House.
1 house, Chesham Green.	1 house, Calrows.
1 cottage, Cinder Hill.	1 house, Broom House.
1 house, South View.	12 cottages, Yates Terrace.
2 cottages, Chesham Green.	School, Woodhill.
3 cottages, Cinder Hill.	18 cottages, Woodhill, Mill
1 cottage, Gipsy Brook.	Street, School Street,
1 cottage, Chesham.	and Woodhill Street.
2 cottages, Birchen Bower.	2 cottages, Duckworth Fold.
2 cottages, Lowes.	1 house, Springs.
2 cottages, Spring Cottage,	1 house, Park Hill House.
Fairfield.	1 cottage, near Park Hill
12 cottages, Bentley Lane.	House.
1 cottage, Bury Ground.	2 houses, Bentley Lane.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FACTORIES.—During the year seven notices have been received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories, all of which have been complied with.

WORKSHOPS.—The duty of supervising the workshops in which males are employed is carried out by Inspectors Haworth and Kay, and the Female Inspector (Nurse Hampton) has charge of the workshops in which females only are employed.

GENERAL SANITATION.—The workshops, as regards cleanliness, light, air space, &c., have been found to comply with requirements. From a sanitary point of view the conditions under which work is carried on in these rooms is very satisfactory, and it is pleasing to record that any suggestions for further improvement have been carried out by the owners. The number of workshops in the Borough is 392, an increase of two as compared with the previous year.

BAKEHOUSES.—The number of bakehouses on the register is 86, an increase of two as compared with the previous year. Inspector Adams, who has the bakehouses under supervision, reports that the businesses have been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, a pleasing feature being that no complaints have been received from residents in the vicinity of bakehouses of the excessive emission of smoke.

There are still two cellar bakehouses in the Borough, as in the previous year.

HOME WORK.—Lists containing the names and addresses of home workers have been received from four firms and entered in the register. The Inspector (Nurse Hampton) has paid 42 visits to the homes in which the work is carried on, and she reports that in the majority of cases the work is performed under satisfactory conditions.

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

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1913, 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.)	55	7	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	22	5	..
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)... ..	12	—	..
Total	89	12	..

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	6	6	..	..
Want of ventilation	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	19	19	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient	4	4	..	..
{ Unsuitable or defective	5	5	..	..
{ Not separate for sexes	1	1	..	..
<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)	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to Outwork, which are included in part 3 of this report)... ..	..	..	..	..
Total	35	35	..	..

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	7	
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.	7	
Other		—	
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:—Twice in the year		—	—
Once in the year		4	42
Addresses of outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities. received from other Authorities		—	—
Inspection of Outworkers' Premises		42	
<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 1913.			
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses	86	
	Blacksmiths... ..	13	
	Brush Manufacturers	4	
	Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers	39	
	Cloggers	24	
	Cabinet Makers and Joiners	13	
	Dress and Mantle Makers	17	
	Wheelwrights	7	
	Workplaces	25	
	Marine Store Dealers & Metal Brokers	9	
	Painters and Decorators	18	
	Plumbers	16	
	Saddlers	8	
	Tailors	30	
	Milliners	38	
Other Trades		45	
Total number of workshops on register		392	

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

In the past the Housing Committee have devoted much time and attention to the solution of this important matter. At the close of 1910 the Local Government Board sanctioned a scheme for the erection of dwellings for the working classes. Sanction was also given for the borrowing of £31,000, being the estimated cost of acquiring a plot of land off Bolton Road, and erecting thereon 132 houses.

During the year 1912, of the proposed 132 houses to be erected 124 were completed and tenanted, but up to the end of the period under review no further progress had been made with the scheme. The following list shows the numbers of the various types of houses erected and rents of same :—

10 houses known as type A.						Rent 4/3.
2	„	„	„	„	amended type A.	„ 4/3.
60	„	„	„	„	„ B.	„ 5/4.
12	„	„	„	„	„ C.	„ 6/2.
20	„	„	„	„	„ D.	„ 6/6.
20	„	„	„	„	„ E.	„ 6/6.
124						

I may mention here that provision should, if possible, be made for those people who have been displaced by the closing of houses under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909. Several of the houses which have been closed were small houses of the back-to-back type, containing two rooms only, and were let at very low rentals—as little as 1s. 6d. per week in some cases. Some of these have been made into through houses, and are now let at a higher rental. Others are so situated that it is impossible to make them fit for human habitation. In some cases the tenants have still remained in the houses at higher rentals, in others they have managed to find houses at approximately the same figure, while a few have, I understand, gone to live in furnished rooms. This last is, of course, a very undesirable state of affairs. The urgency of the matter will become more pronounced as time goes on and the work of House Inspection proceeds.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

The following list of houses to be inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, was submitted to the Health Committee during the year :—

- 3 and 5, Greenhalgh Yard.
- 36 to 40, Bell Lane.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, Bell Court.
- 1 to 25, Kay Street.
- 27 to 53, Kay Street.
- 1 to 31, Hornby Street.
- 33 to 47, Hornby Street.
- 1, 3, and 5, Livsey Court.
- 83 to 95, Paradise Street.
- 21 to 29, Bevis Green.
- 2 to 38, Audlam Street.
- 6, 8, and 10, Back Barrett Street.
- 55 to 77, Kay Street.
- 16 and 18, Union Street.
- 3, 5, and 7, West Back-o'th'-Square.
- 5 to 15, Back Garden Street.
- 1, 2, and 3, Oak Street.
- 1 and 3, Thorne Street.

During the year the following houses have been dealt with under the Act :—

- 55 to 59, Paradise Street.
- 1 to 5, Britannia Yard.
- 49 and 51, Hornby Street.
- 7 and 9, Brunswick Street.
- 1 and 3, Franklin Court.
- 128 to 132, Bolton Road.
- 1 to 9, Albert Court.
- 34 to 42, Rochdale Road.
- 125 to 131, George Street.
- 4, West Back-o'th'-Square.
- 2 to 8, Stott's Court.
- 21 to 37, Doctor's Lane.
- 14 to 20, School Street.
- 2 to 8, Mitchell Court.
- 36 to 40, Bell Lane.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, Bell Court.
- 1, 3, and 5, Brook Street.
- 1 to 13, Joseph Street.
- 15 and 17, Bold Street.
- 3 and 5, Greenhalgh Yard.
- 2 to 78, Kay Street.
- 3 to 55, Kay Street.
- 1 to 9, Lodge Street.
- 18 to 22, Bridge Street.
- 23 and 25, High Street.
- 7, Back High Street.

The owners of the undermentioned properties were served with preliminary notices, in lieu of notices under Section 15, and the list shows the work carried out in respect to such notices up to the present time :—

- 55, 57, and 59, Paradise Street, 1, 3, and 5, Britannia Yard : Back-to-back, double-fronted houses. Very short lease. Nothing done.
- 49 and 51, Hornby Street, 7 and 9, Brunswick Street : Back-to-back houses. Made into through houses.
- 1 and 3, Franklin Court, 4, West Back-o'th'-Square : Now being dealt with by Closing Orders.
- 36, 38, 40, Bell Lane, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, Bell Court : 38, Bell Lane, and 7, Bell Court, back-to-back, made into through houses. Others, repairs carried out.
- 3 and 5, Greenhalgh Yard : To be closed and demolished on removal of tenants.
- 1, 3, 5, Brook Street, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, Joseph Street, 15 and 17, Bold Street, 3, 5, 7, 9, Lodge Street, 22, Bridge Street, 6 to 36, Kay Street, 50 to 78, Kay Street, 3 to 23, Kay Street, and 27 to 55, Kay Street : All necessary repairs carried out.
- 46 and 48, Kay Street : Being dealt with.
- 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42, Rochdale Road, 125, 127, 129, and 131, George Street : Are now scheduled for street improvements.

The following houses have been dealt with by Closing Orders and are now closed :—

- 25, 38, 40, 42, and 44, Kay Street.
- 5, 7, and 9, Albert Court.

STATEMENT, required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, in regard to the inspection of dwelling-houses under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of the Section	148
Number of such dwelling-houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	*87
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made to the local authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	37

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made by the local authority	8
Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	29
Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were made fit for human habitation... ..	5
*Of this number 35 houses were of the back-to-back type; 12 houses had insufficient ventilation; 40 houses had structural defects, damp walls, plaster off walls, defective floors, &c. Yards unpaved.	

HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

("Furnished Rooms.")

These houses, which are under the supervision of Inspector Haworth, have been kept in a fairly clean state. There are 46 houses now on the register, being two more than the number in the previous year. The total number of rooms in the houses which are being used as "Furnished Rooms" is 213, allowing accommodation for 517 adults and 100 children. During the year it was necessary to serve 27 preliminary notices for various nuisances and breaches of the Bye-laws, and, with the exception of a case of overcrowding, all of these had the desired effect. Speaking generally, this method of housing the poorer classes is far from satisfactory, but until some other provision is made in the shape of the erection of a cheaper type of house suitable for this class of people, either by the Corporation or by private enterprise, we shall have to endure what, in my opinion, constitutes a blot on the Sanitary Administration of the town.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The number of Common Lodging-houses in the Borough is 24, the same number as in the previous year, all of which are subject to annual registration in accordance with Section 40 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1901 (now consolidated in the Bury Corporation Act, 1909). The houses have been kept clean, and have been limewashed twice in the year in accordance with requirements. One of the houses has been transferred to another owner during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION.

RAILWAY CATTLE DOCKS.

The number of animals which arrived in the Borough during the past year is as follows:—

Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves
4542	22829	2575	442

ABATTOIRS.

During the past year the various animals, carcasses, &c., passing through the Public Abattoirs have been carefully examined, both before and after slaughter, and the high standard of meat retailed in the Borough during the past few years has been maintained.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	300	1476	426	94	2296
February	390	1225	115	69	1799
March	487	1531	274	114	2397
April	359	1212	248	73	1892
May	327	1447	201	99	2074
June... ..	332	2908	236	67	3543
July	255	2336	213	62	2866
August	235	1940	160	68	2403
September	417	2509	313	98	3337
October... ..	374	1741	306	101	2522
November	419	1415	324	96	2254
December	430	1377	395	79	2281
Total, 1913 ...	4316	21117	3211	1020	29664
Total, 1912 ...	2470	16720	2435	750	22375

The above table shows an increase of 1,846 beasts, 4,397 sheep and lambs, 776 pigs, and 270 calves, as compared with last year.

Number of carcasses and amount of meat brought to the Abattoirs :—

	1913	1912		
Sides	345	1385	Decrease	1040
Quarters	1	4	,,	3
Sheep	211	1382	,,	1171
Pigs... ..	199	268	,,	69
Livers	84	164	,,	80
Total	<u>840</u>	<u>3203</u>	,,	<u>2363</u>

During the year 83 carcasses required special examination, of which number 51 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degrees. These consisted of 20 cows, 13 bullocks, 1 bull, 5 heifers, 2 calves, and 10 pigs. Owing to the extent of the disease in 2 cows, 1 bullock, 2 calves, and 4 pigs, it was found necessary to condemn and destroy the entire carcasses.

One cow was also dealt with during the year under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913. It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcasses of 11 sheep, 8 pigs, and 5 calves, this bringing the number of entire carcasses destroyed to 34.

The following organs were also destroyed, viz. :—Beasts : 30 lungs, 16 hearts, 44 livers, 2 kidneys, 4 melts, 2 bellies, 9 skirts, and 5 udders. Sheep : 2 lungs, 1 heart, and 9 livers. Pigs : 4 lungs, 2 hearts, and 5 livers.

The following were submitted to the Meat Inspector for examination, or were discovered by him in the course of routine inspection outside the Abattoirs, all of which were subsequently surrendered and destroyed :—1 Pig, 4 pieces of beef, 1 brisket of beef, 10 cases of elder, 3 dozen pots of shrimps, 1 consignment of potted meat, 2 bags of tripe, 4 rabbits, 2 hares, 2 ducks.

The total amount destroyed during the year was 5,931-lbs., and was condemned for the following causes :—

No. Condemned.	Cause	Weight in Lbs.
57	Tuberculosis	3439
12	Fluke	125
7	Abscess	100
7	Cirrhosis	84
7	Decomposition	37 ²
6	Unsound	71 ²
6	Immature	188
4	Dropsy	155
2	Swine Fever	270
2	Asphyxiation... ..	140
2	Injured	81
2	Hydatids	32
2	Mastitis	20
2	Pleurisy	18
1	Drowned	60
1	Actinomycosis	35
1	Traumatic Pericarditis	24
1	Peritonitis	22
1	Pneumonia	15
1	Necrosis	14
1	Tumour	14
1	Congestion	11

On three occasions the Meat Inspector has been called to inspect carcasses slaughtered in emergency upon farms in the Borough. In each case slaughter had been performed sufficiently early to enable the carcass being passed as fit for food.

During the year the butchers' shops, fish shops, &c., have been constantly kept under supervision, regular and frequent visits having been paid to the same; the meat, fish, &c., coming under observation having been, with few exceptions, very satisfactory in quality.

F A R M S.

There are 63 registered farms within the Borough, this number being the same as last year. 124 visits have been made during the year, and since the Tuberculosis Order of 1913 came into force the Inspector has paid special attention to the condition of the cattle, in addition to the sanitation of the shippens. One case of Tuberculosis with emaciation was discovered during the year, the case being subsequently dealt with under the Order. The farm buildings on the whole are in a good sanitary condition.

Notices were served on two farmers during the year requiring the cleansing and limewashing of their premises. The notices were complied with within 14 days from the service thereof.

MILK.—The quality of milk supplied in the Borough, as judged by the samples submitted for analysis, has been fairly good. Seventy-one samples were taken by the Inspector (Mr. Cass) and submitted to the Borough Analyst, and with the exception of four samples were pronounced genuine.

Number of samples of milk taken in the past ten years :—

Year	Samples	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1913... ..	71	4	5.63
1912... ..	61	11	18.03
1911... ..	57	2	3.51
1910... ..	52	0	—
1909... ..	60	4	6.6
1908... ..	51	2	3.9
1907... ..	43	0	—
1906... ..	73	7	9.6
1905... ..	76	9	11.8
1904... ..	51	2	3.9

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

138 visits have been paid to the various offensive trade establishments in the Borough. One notice was served during the year requiring the occupier to cleanse and limewash his premises; the notice was complied with. These trades are (considering their nature) carried on with a minimum of nuisance.

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses have been kept under observation, and have been carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Two scullery bakehouses have been registered during the year, the total number in the Borough now being—

- 1 Factory Bakehouse.
- 2 Wholesale Bakehouses.
- 2 Cellar Bakehouses.
- 41 Special Bakehouses.
- 35 Scullery Bakehouses.
- 5 Kitchen Bakehouses.

ICE CREAM AND MILK SHOPS.

These have been regularly visited during the year. In one case the Inspector found ice cream being made in a back-yard, in close proximity to a waste-water closet. A copy of the ice-cream regulations was given to the occupier, and he was persuaded to construct a shed away from all possible sources of contamination, in which to manufacture his ice cream.

With the above exception no complaints have to be recorded.

KNACKER'S YARD.

128 visits have been paid to the knacker's yard, and although there have been no complaints, the premises leave very much to be desired. The Inspector has discussed with the owner the question of bringing his plant up to date, and for that purpose to provide a proper digester so as to minimise the nuisance arising from his trade. The matter is in abeyance for the present.

The number of animals received at the yard was 100 cows and 253 horses.

Of the cattle, 54, or 54 per cent., were returned as tuberculous; and 46, or 46 per cent., as due to some form of inflammation or other causes.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The number of samples submitted to the Borough Analyst during the year was 268, an increase of 29 from the number in 1912. The number of samples taken in 1911 was 239, and in 1910 195.

With the exception of four samples of milk, and five samples of spirits, all the samples submitted were genuine. The percentage of adulteration is equal to 3.36 per cent. of the total samples submitted. In the preceding ten years the percentage of adulteration was as follows :—

Year	Number of Samples	Percentage of Adulteration
1912	239	8.36
1911	195	3.59
1910	153	0.65
1909	148	4.05
1908	110	1.82
1907	121	—
1906	142	7.0
1905	130	10.6
1904	113	3.54
1903	97	11.49

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

The number of observations taken was 116, which is an increase of 12 observations, as compared with the previous year. All these were of 60 minutes' duration. The time limit of five minutes' "black" smoke per hour was exceeded in 20 instances by 17 firms.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—Legal notices were served upon 15 firms, and two prosecutions were taken for non-abatement of the nuisance, the result being that magistrates' orders for abatement were made, and both firms were fined 10s. and costs.

MIDWIVES' ACT.

The number of midwives on the register at the end of the year was 27, a decrease of one on the total at the end of the year 1912. Three new midwives were registered during the year, and four gave up practising.

During the year one midwife was cautioned for the negligence of attention on one of her patients.

Some of the midwives still find difficulty in the use of the clinical thermometer, and some being unable to write have to rely upon others to enter up their registers; these latter, fortunately few in number, are untrained and uneducated. The standard of midwifery work now carried out in Bury shows a higher state of efficiency, due, doubtless, to the supervision carried out under the provisions of the Midwives' Act of 1902.

During the year 152 notices were received from midwives requesting the help of medical practitioners.

STILL BIRTHS.—Eight still births were notified by medical men, and 41 by midwives, during 1913, a decrease of 10 on the number notified during 1912.

Legislation as to the procedure to be adopted in the interment of still-born babies is desirable, in order to minimise the possibility of the occurrence of crime.

TABLE I.

Table showing Number of Deaths and Rates of the Principal Infectious Diseases for the past Ten Years.

	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000
Smallpox ...	2	0.03	1	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	27	0.46	6	0.10	51	0.87	11	0.18	15	0.25	17	0.28	8	0.13	26	0.44	8	0.13	25	0.42
Whooping C.	42	0.71	1	0.01	6	0.10	27	0.46	6	0.10	13	0.22	0	0	12	0.20	22	0.37	1	0.02
Scarlet F'v'r	10	0.16	3	0.05	2	0.03	1	0.01	3	0.05	4	0.06	19	0.32	10	0.17	4	0.07	7	0.12
Diphtheria...	7	0.12	5	0.08	6	0.10	10	0.17	10	0.16	5	0.08	8	0.13	5	0.09	1	0.02	8	0.13
Enteric F....	7	0.12	11	0.18	5	0.08	5	0.08	4	0.07	4	0.07	3	0.05	0	0	2	0.03	3	0.05
Puerperal F.	3	0.05	1	0.01	4	0.07	6	0.10	2	0.03	2	0.03	2	0.03	3	0.05	1	0.02	3	0.05
Erysipelas ..	0	0	3	0.05	3	0.05	1	0.01	2	0.03	0	0	1	0.01	0	0	2	0.03	0	0
Diarrhœa ...	45	0.77	44	0.75	46	0.78	14	0.34	30	0.50	15	0.25	25	0.42	65	1.11	14	0.24	53	0.89
Influenza ...	11	0.18	10	0.16	7	0.12	10	0.17	13	0.22	10	0.17	7	0.12	8	0.14	4	0.07	10	0.17

TABLE II.

Table showing the Comparative Numbers of Sanitary Conveniences in the Borough in the Years
1902, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913.

	1902	1910	1911	1912	1913
Number of privies	5458	3822	3668	3585	3292
Number of ashpits in connection with privies	2867	2141	2051	1997	1845
Number of pails	795	551	515	479	452
Number of dry ashpits in connection with pails	397	301	283	267	262
Number of mill tanks	44	19	18	18	16
Number of fresh water closets	1909	3352	4414	4836	5165
Number of waste water closets	1569	2713	2713	2707	2698
Number of dry ashpits in connection with water closets	1042	1834	1957	2016	2125
Number of bins in connection with water closets	374	1115	1175	1248	1359

TABLE III.

LIST OF REGISTERED MIDWIVES, corrected to February 1st, 1914:—

- *Collinge, Mrs. Jane, 211, Bell Lane.
- *Greenhalgh, Mrs. Bertha, 34, Old Doctor's Farm, Tottington.
- *Carrington, Mrs. Mary Jane, 4, Richard Burch Street.
- *Pennington, Miss Sarah, 60, Walmersley Road.
- *Ingham, Mrs. Jane Parkinson, 144, Heywood Street.
- *Howarth, Miss May, 98, Edward Street.
- *Hacking, Mrs. Miriam, 196, Scobell Street, Tottington.
- *Isherwood, Miss Florence, 9, Shepherd Street.
- *Millwood, Mrs. Harriet Sophia, 90, Ainsworth Road.
- *Braithwaite, Miss Mary Ann, Summerseat.
- *Chaffer, Mrs. Emma, 7, Nelson Street.
- *Graham, Miss Hannah A., Four Lane Ends, Whitefield.
- *Washington, Mrs. Maggie, 100, Lever Street, Radcliffe.
- *Smythe, Mrs. Margaret, 79, Ainsworth Road, Radcliffe.
- †Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Mary, 79, Georgiana Street.
- Pickup, Mrs. Mary Ann, 1, Chesham Road.
- Arstall, Mrs. Mary Ann, Brightmet Fold, Bolton.
- Taylor, Mrs. Ellen, 35, Union Square.
- Nabb, Mrs. Esther, 1, Regent Street.
- Morrison, Mrs. Louisa, 52, Manchester Old Road.
- Cotterill, Mrs. Sophia, 108, Wash Lane.
- Whiley, Mrs. Ellen, 20, School Street.
- Rostron, Mrs. Harriet, 48, East Street.
- Isherwood, Mrs. Elizabeth, 9, Shepherd Street.
- Cooke, Mrs. Louisa, 46, Holland Street, Radcliffe.
- Berry, Mrs. Elizabeth A., 7, Statter Street, Hollins.
- Clegg, Mrs. Mary, 145, Ainsworth Road, Radcliffe.

* Trained and certificated by examination.

† Has received some training, but has passed no examination.

TABLE IV.

LIST OF REGISTERED KEEPERS OF COMMON LODGING-HOUSES,
1913 :—

Griffin, Lucy, 9, Parkhills Street, and 20, Earl Street.

Wright, John, 38, King Street.

Whitehouse, James S. and John, 56, Union Square, and 14,
Earl Street.

Dodd, Lily, 16, Union Square.

Slattery, Elizabeth, 52, Union Square.

Taylor, Thomas G., 25, King Street.

Johnstone, Robert, 24, Clerke Street.

Tattersall, William, 26 and 28, Clerke Street.

Lees, Heaton, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Clerke Street.

Hindle, James, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, Rochdale Road.

Nuttall Arthur, 41 and 43, Union Square.

Law, Alfred, 45, Clerke Street.

Harrison, William Henry, 18, Union Street.

TABLE V.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Ward.	Address.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.
East	12, John Street	M	42	Labourer
Elton	92, Victoria Street	F	48	Wife
Church	6, Rochdale Road	M	28	Cotton Piecer
Elton	3, Beach Street	M	54	Bricksetter
Moorside	9, Raymond Avenue	M	35	Salesman
East	2, St. Paul's Villas	F	22	Cotton Rover
Redvales	5, Alfred Street	F	33	Spinster
Redvales	4, Walker Street	M	28	Insurance Agent
Moorside	15, Birch Street	F	25	Wife
East	9, Holly Street	M	40	Baker
Elton	162, Walshaw Road	M	47	Secretary
East	Bambury Street	M	56	Labourer
Redvales	43, Central Avenue	F	56	Wife
Moorside	89, Brook Street	F	33	Wife
East	3, Rochdale Road	F	45	Widow
Redvales	64, Devon Street	F	73	Widow
Moorside	56, Hamilton Street	F	75	Widow
East	75, Chesham New Road	F	28	Wife
East	88, Bell Lane	F	26	Wife
Moorside	4, Oram Street	F	20	Cotton Winder
Moorside	4, Maskill Street	F	39	Wife
Moorside	44, Hornby Street	F	34	Wife
Elton	93, Crostons Road	M	50	Labourer
East	4, James Street	F	28	Wife
Moorside	25, Halvard Street	F	25	Machinist
Elton	72, Tottington Road	M	35	Labourer
Moorside	30, Delamere Street	F	24	Dressmaker
East	200, Bell Lane	M	46	Stonemason
East	6, Bond Street	M	19	Iron Turner
Redvales	25, Hill Street	F	23	Ring Spinner
East	52, Myrtle Street	M	36	Dynamo Attendant
Elton	503, Walshaw Road	F	29	Wife
Moorside	20, Hudcar Street	M	39	Night Watchman
Moorside	24, Todd Street	F	34	Wife
Moorside	12, Geoffrey Street	M	47	Hatter
Redvales	22, Openshaw Fold	F	35	Wife
Redvales	27, Tenters Street	M	54	Labourer, Ironworks
Moorside	84, Badger Street	M	35	Late Beerseller
Redvales	153, Bolton Street	F	22	None
Moorside	16, Maskill Street	F	27	Milliner
Redvales	174, Manchester Road	F	22	Folder (Printing Works)
Moorside	378, Walmersley Road	F	25	Cotton Weaver (Spinster)
Moorside	Old Waggon and Horses Inn	M	36	Licensed Beerseller
Church	4, Princess Street	M	40	Greengrocer
East	56, Bell Lane	M	47	Cotton Piecer
Church	34, Union Square	F	4	None
East	34, Bridge Street	M	34	Packer (Papermill)
Elton	12, Cottam Street	F	3	None
East	33, Massey Street	F	25	Wife
Elton	44, Victoria Street	M	49	Clerk
East	20, Wood Street	M	34	Cotton Spinner
Elton	3, Mitre Street	M	45	Labourer
Elton	313, Bolton Road	F	19	Cotton Weaver
Elton	8, Waterloo Street	F	5	Daughter
Elton	19, Byrom Street	F	51	Widow
Redvales	89, Gigg Lane	F	20	Cotton Weaver
Elton	112, Walshaw Road	F	20	Wife
East	293, Rochdale Road	M	63	Labourer
Redvales	2, Benson Street	F	14	None
East	52, Chesham New Road	F	20	Cotton Weaver

TABLE VI.
CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF
DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE YEAR 1913.

WARD.	ADDRESS.	SEX.	AGE.	DESCRIPTION.	ORGAN AFFECTED.	OCCUPATION.
Moorside ..	Brookshaw Street	..	M 75	Carcinoma ..	Bowels ..	Gardener
Church ..	Clerke Street	..	M 51	Carcinoma ..	Pharynx ..	Cotton Weaver
Moorside ..	28, Denton Street	..	F 67	Cancer ..	Peritoneum ..	Wife
Elton ..	Webb Street	..	F 45	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Wife
Elton ..	34, Wood Street	..	F 64	Cancer ..	Rectum ..	Wife
Redvales ..	68, Heywood Street	..	F 69	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Spinster
Elton ..	52, Wood Street	..	F 45	Carcinoma ..	Liver ..	Cotton Weaver
Elton ..	65, Walshaw Road	..	F 39	Carcinoma ..	Breast ..	Spinster
Elton ..	103, Tottington Road	..	M 42	Carcinoma ..	Rectum ..	Iron Fitter
Redvales ..	31, Knowsley Street	..	F 57	Cancer ..	Stomach ..	Spinster
Redvales ..	23, Ormerod Street	..	M 68	Cancer ..	Jaw ..	Iron Moulder
Elton ..	10, Hulme Street	..	M 45	Sarcoma ..	Pelvis ..	Cotton Spinner
East ..	25, Pitt Street	..	M 59	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Labourer
Elton ..	42, Wellington Street	..	F 56	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Widow
East ..	7, Audlum Street	..	M 57	Carcinoma ..	Recti ..	Iron Fitter
East ..	40, Pine Street	..	F 59	Carcinoma ..	Uterus ..	Widow
East ..	80, Rochdale Old Road	..	F 47	Carcinoma ..	Uterus ..	Wife
Elton ..	113, Wood Street	..	M 72	Epithelioma ..	Tongue ..	Labourer
East ..	Kay Street	..	M 52	Epithelioma ..	Tongue ..	Iron Moulder
Church ..	Union Square	..	M 65	Epithelioma ..	Throat ..	Pork Butcher
Redvales ..	17, Nuttall Street	..	F 52	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Winder
East ..	16, Rochdale Old Road	..	M 50	Carcinoma ..	Intestine ..	Club Steward
Elton ..	6, Webb Street	..	F 40	Carcinoma ..	Rectum ..	Wife
Elton ..	103, Walshaw Road	..	M 58	Sarcoma ..	Lungs ..	Cott'n Bleach'r
Church ..	8, Rock Street	..	M 59	Carcinoma ..	Liver ..	Chemist
Elton ..	25, Hayward Street	..	M 61	Carcinoma ..	Rectum ..	Spinner
Church ..	102, Spring Street	..	F 57	Carcinoma ..	Uterus ..	Wife
Elton ..	47, Walshaw Road	..	M 64	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Labourer
Redvales ..	8, Shepherd Street	..	F 51	Carcinoma ..	Sigmoid Flexure ..	Widow
Church ..	7, Union Square	..	F 53	Epithelioma ..	Stomach ..	Cotton Rover
Redvales ..	17, Heywood Street	..	M 40	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Bleachworks
Redvales ..	141, Spring Street	..	M 52	Carcinoma ..	Bowel ..	Cottonmill lab.
Moorside ..	169, Walmersley Road	..	F 42	Carcinoma ..	Intestines ..	Wife
Church ..	Union Square	..	M 59	Cancer ..	Liver ..	Labourer
Moorside ..	16, Raymond Street	..	F 52	Epithelioma ..	Arm ..	Wife
East ..	205, Bell Lane	..	F 57	Cancer ..	Breast ..	Cotton Weaver
Church ..	35, Union Square	..	F 46	Carcinoma ..	Cervix ..	Widow
East ..	403, Rochdale Old Road	..	M 53	Cancer ..	Stomach ..	Grocer
Redvales ..	13, New Street	..	F 51	Cancer ..	Cervix ..	Wife
Church ..	King Street	..	M 71	Epithelioma ..	Tongue ..	Superannuat'd Iron Moulder
Moorside ..	Masons' Arms	..	M 60	Cancer ..	Liver ..	Licensed Vict.
Moorside ..	23, St. Annes Street	..	F 82	Carcinoma ..	Bowel ..	Widow
Moorside ..	71, Bridge Street	..	F 71	Carcinoma ..	Intestines ..	Widow
Church ..	24, Cecil Street	..	M 62	Cancer ..	Gall Bladder ..	Rent Collector
Elton ..	91, Bolton Road	..	F 51	Carcinoma ..	Breast ..	Wife
East ..	7, Bell Court	..	F 54	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Wife
Redvales ..	34, Openshaw St., Pimhole	..	F 52	Carcinoma ..	Cervix ..	Wife
Redvales ..	3, Benson Street	..	F 78	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Widow
Redvales ..	88, Alfred Street	..	M 62	Carcinoma ..	Liver ..	Stationary en- gine attendt.
Elton ..	75, Bolton Road	..	M 62	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Stripp'r & Gr'dr
Moorside ..	5, Scholes Walker Street	..	F 73	Cancer ..	Liver ..	Widow
Moorside ..	56, Brookshaw Street	..	F 52	Carcinoma ..	Bowel ..	Wife
East ..	123, Rochdale Road	..	M 59	Carcinoma ..	Colon ..	Estate Agent

TABLE VII.
THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.
RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	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
January..	2.42	1.37	2.22	5.06	3.29	4.10	1.55	3.16	3.65	1.82	2.09	3.48	5.88	6.72	3.34	3.45	3.29	3.56	2.13	5.39	2.22	4.26	2.86	5.65	1.59	4.87	4.85
February	0.78	1.49	2.65	0.45	0.48	2.81	5.64	6.58	0.50	2.19	2.67	3.84	1.66	3.80	1.84	1.94	3.87	3.86	2.43	3.71	2.74	3.87	2.67	4.27	5.02	1.71	1.73
March ..	2.27	3.11	3.02	4.19	1.87	1.00	1.00	4.29	3.70	5.37	4.14	2.14	2.73	0.68	2.28	2.48	4.72	2.57	3.44	3.51	3.82	3.37	3.39	0.88	2.11	6.46	5.02
April	1.31	1.82	2.01	1.19	2.58	1.31	0.65	1.46	1.76	1.61	2.91	2.15	3.90	2.54	2.57	2.37	2.21	2.64	3.20	2.27	1.85	2.50	3.63	2.71	2.93	1.00	4.96
May	2.05	0.85	3.11	2.39	2.92	4.30	2.36	3.45	0.83	0.41	2.07	4.19	3.18	1.79	0.88	3.00	4.50	2.56	0.52	3.60	4.38	3.16	2.35	3.30	2.46	3.13	3.39
June	1.23	2.84	1.34	3.75	2.56	3.26	2.32	3.29	2.06	2.54	4.74	2.93	1.69	3.57	1.95	1.28	1.66	1.29	3.53	1.97	7.62	2.02	2.69	3.31	3.04	5.95	2.58
July	1.72	7.52	4.01	2.73	3.87	3.42	2.95	3.85	5.33	2.64	1.76	0.56	2.07	2.73	1.56	2.88	3.81	1.86	2.36	1.96	2.81	5.02	6.83	4.14	0.22	5.34	1.17
August ..	1.39	4.65	6.44	4.44	7.21	5.01	3.39	5.03	4.54	2.85	3.97	7.50	1.42	6.76	2.49	3.16	5.36	4.85	5.10	4.75	4.46	3.45	3.24	6.05	2.47	7.58	2.98
September	5.14	1.62	3.83	2.07	2.99	4.63	4.52	0.62	1.81	9.43	4.30	1.37	6.19	1.53	1.70	1.80	5.42	1.45	2.70	1.57	1.20	3.93	2.65	0.21	4.03	1.76	2.06
October..	2.22	2.36	3.06	3.69	5.16	5.18	4.15	4.40	4.07	4.39	2.30	4.37	3.19	6.19	2.82	4.67	9.24	2.38	3.54	7.08	4.09	1.83	5.68	3.58	3.74	5.50	2.01
November	1.79	5.48	2.16	6.77	4.30	3.64	3.68	2.93	3.74	1.49	5.14	3.26	1.48	3.73	6.01	2.39	3.90	4.20	4.49	3.59	3.56	3.03	1.52	5.43	4.50	3.57	5.05
December	3.30	2.93	3.85	0.16	7.52	3.15	4.27	4.30	5.04	5.97	5.43	4.33	3.21	5.50	3.18	3.48	2.06	3.08	0.69	5.01	4.24	3.12	8.01	4.33	7.25	5.34	2.90
TOTAL..	25.62	36.04	37.70	36.89	44.75	41.81	36.48	43.36	37.03	40.71	41.52	40.12	36.60	45.54	30.62	32.90	50.04	34.30	34.13	44.41	42.99	39.56	45.52	43.96	39.36	52.21	38.80

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES,
54, ARCADE CHAMBERS, ST. MARY'S GATE,
MANCHESTER,

February 13th, 1914.

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

Gentlemen,

In accordance with Section 19 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1907, I herewith beg to report upon the various samples examined by me for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

During the 12 months your Inspector, Mr. H. C. Cass, has submitted to me 268 samples, consisting of the following articles :

Butter	43
Milk	71
Milk (skimmed)	2
Milk (condensed)	5
Cream (preserved)	13
Cheese	10
Lard	8
Coffee	7
Coffee and Chicory	4
Pepper	6
Mustard... ..	1
Flour	3
Bread	2
Tea	1
Margarine	2
Oatmeal	2
Arrowroot	2
Cocoa	6
Honey	2
Spirits	20
Vinegar	3
Tinned and Preserved Foods	17
Drugs	30
Baking Powder	2
Ground Almonds	1
Golden Syrup	2
Cayenne Pepper	1
Barley Meal	2

268

The whole of these samples were carefully examined, and nine samples were found to be adulterated, viz.: Four samples of milk were found to contain an excess of water, and five samples of spirits were under the required standard.

Prosecutions were taken in respect to three samples of milk, and fines of £3 3s. and costs were inflicted in each case. Prosecutions were also taken in respect to four samples of spirits, and fines of 40s. and costs were inflicted in each case. In two cases the vendors were cautioned.

The adulteration was equal to 3.36 per cent.

Out of the 268 samples received, 170 were "informal" or test samples.

The milk samples were examined for preservatives, but no trace was found.

The samples of preserved cream contained boric acid, in nine cases exceeding 0.5 per cent., and the vendors were cautioned. The samples were duly marked in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

Boric acid was found in four samples of butter, varying from 0.4 per cent. to 0.5 per cent.

The samples of preserved and tinned foods consisted of:—

Preserved Fruit (Jams)	4
Potted Shrimps	1
Tinned Lobster	1
Tinned Salmon	4
Pressed Beef	3
Sardines	2
Tinned Tongue	1
Tinned Mutton	1

All these were found to be perfectly sound and wholesome, except that in case of the potted shrimps 1.0 per cent. of boric acid had been added for preservative purposes, and the vendor was cautioned.

The drugs consisted of the following articles:—

Eucalyptus Oil	2
Citrate of Magnesia	2
Antipyrin	1
Gregory Powder	1
Bi-carbonate of Soda	2
Tincture of Digitalis	1
Tincture of Lobelia Ether	1
Calomel	1
Bismuth Sub. Carb.	1
Salicylate of Sodium	1
Extract of Ergot	1
Tincture of Opium	1
Ipecacuanha Wine	2
Liquor Arsenicalis	1
Phenacitin	2
Linseed Meal	2
Paregoric	1
Glycerine	1
Tincture of Rhubarb	1
Zinc Ointment	1
Citric Acid	1
Ground Ginger	3

The whole of these samples were found to be pure or otherwise in strict conformity with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

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

Borough Analyst, County Borough of Bury.

INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

PARSONS LANE, BURY,

January 14th, 1914.

To Dr. G. Granville Buckley, Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

CANAL BOAT ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913.

In accordance with the above Acts, I have to report that no boats registered under the above Acts visited the wharf at Bury Bridge.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL KAY,

Canal Boat Inspector.

REPORT OF NURSE HAMPTON.

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 1913 :—

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

- 1180 visits to houses where births have been registered.
- 2250 re-visits „ „ „ „
- 164 visits to houses in which deaths in infants under one year of age have occurred.
- 25 visits to workshops where women are employed.
- 42 visits to homes of outworkers.
- 750 visits to homes in which cases of suspected Measles, Whooping Cough, Ringworm, &c., existed.
- 242 notifications of Phthisis visited.
- 628 re-visits to cases of Phthisis.
- 63 visits to houses for disinfection after Phthisis and Puerperal Fever.
- 6 Puerperal Fever cases visited.
- 281 re-visits to babies during the Summer Diarrhœa season.
- 65 visits to Midwives.
- 6 visits to investigate complaints of dirty homes and surroundings.
- 4 notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum visited.

BIRTHS.—During the year I have been able to obtain information in 1,142, or 96.21 per cent., of the total (1,187) 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.—812, or 68.30 per cent., of the infants were being fed naturally; 185, or 15.33 per cent., were fed by bottle; 125, or 10.53 per cent., being fed partly by breast and partly by bottle. 20, or 1.68 per cent., were fed by spoon, and 15 died almost immediately after birth.

From the above it will be seen that the percentage (68.30) of the breast-fed children shows an increase as compared with the previous year (61.72). This is a very satisfactory feature. It is pleasing to record that the number of children fed by bottle is gradually decreasing, but at the same time it is disheartening to find so many of the long-tubed bottles still in use.

Of the 1,187 births registered, 106 died before the end of the year. Of these 23, or 21.69 per cent., occurred in breast-fed children; 55, or 51.59 per cent., occurred in bottle-fed children; 11, or 10.37 per cent., occurred in children partly fed by breast and partly by bottle; 17, or 16.04 per cent., occurred in children fed by spoon; 15, or 14.15 per cent., died within a few days of birth.

DEATHS.—168 deaths have been recorded of children under one year of age. The following is an analysis of the nature of feeding:—

89, or 52.97 per cent., were bottle-fed.

31, or 18.45 per cent., were fed naturally.

12, or 7.14 per cent., were partly breast and partly bottle fed.

17, or 10.12 per cent., were spoon-fed.

19, or 11.31 per cent., died almost immediately after birth.

Of the above deaths (168) 37 were attributed to Diarrhœa, and from the information obtained it was found that 33 of these occurred in bottle-fed children and four in breast-fed children.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.—In the early part of the year special note was made of the bottle-fed, delicate, and seemingly neglected babies, and during the Diarrhœa season I re-visited all such cases, gave the necessary advice as to the cleanliness of homes, bottles, &c., and practical instruction in the preparation of infants' foods. Particulars were taken after the occurrence of deaths from this disease.

DIARRHŒA DEATHS.

Year	No. of Deaths	Bottle-fed	Breast-fed.
1905	33	27, or 81.82 per cent.	6, or 18.18 per cent.
1906	43	35, or 81.40 per cent.	8, or 18.60 per cent.
1907	9	6, or 66.60 per cent.	3, or 33.40 per cent.
1908	20	13, or 65.00 per cent.	5, or 35.00 per cent.
1909	12	11, or 91.67 per cent.	1, or 8.33 per cent.
1910	19	17, or 89.47 per cent.	2, or 10.53 per cent.
1911	45	45, or 100.00 per cent.	0, or 0.00 per cent.
1912	11	8, or 72.72 per cent.	3, or 27.28 per cent.
1913	37	33, or 89.19 per cent.	4, or 10.81 per cent.

MIDWIVES.—As regards Midwives practising in the Borough, speaking generally, they have complied with the rules and regulations according to the Midwives' Act.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—I have investigated in every case the Midwife's mode of procedure for some time before and after any case of Puerperal Fever which may have occurred in her practice, and have supervised the disinfection of bag and appliances, also personal cleanliness. In each case the Midwife was interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health.

WORKSHOPS.—During the year I have paid 25 visits to workshops where women 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. In cases where limewashing has been advised, such work has been carried out at the earliest convenience.

OUTWORKERS.—Four lists of outworkers were received during the year, containing 42 names and addresses, to which I have paid 42 visits. In the majority of cases I found the respective rooms in which the work was being carried on in a very satisfactory condition. In a few instances, however, I have recommended that the workroom be cleansed and limewashed, and in each case the necessary work has been carried out.

During the course of my visits to Houses let in Lodgings for the purpose of enquiring as to the feeding of infants, &c., I found these rooms, speaking generally, to be in a fairly clean condition.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ANNIE HAMPTON.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HAWORTH, INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

PARSONS LANE, BURY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my twelfth annual report, this being a summary of the work done in the Sanitary Department.

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

The nuisances common to privy middens and pail closets have received considerable attention, and some progress is being made to clear out these most undesirable systems and to substitute fresh-water closets and ashbins. It will take some considerable time before the town is entirely on the water-carriage system. The assistance given by the Cleansing Committee to the owners of property, viz., providing the fittings (pedestal and cistern) was continued to a limit of £500, conditions being made that when an application for assistance was received all the adjoining owners be approached and the offer of fittings be made to them. Practically in all cases where conversions are made the whole of the yard drains have to be re-laid and separately connected to the main sewer, and as far as practicable the water supply is separately connected, thus making the houses self-contained, the same being examined before they are allowed to be covered over. The middens, where structurally good, are filled up to at least nine inches above the adjoining ground, and a door 4-ft. by 2-ft. fixed for easy access for cleansing purposes. Where structural alterations have to be made galvanised iron ashbins are fixed. The average cost to the owner of conversions, exclusive of fittings, is about £6 6s. od. each. We have still a difficulty to contend with, as in previous years, i.e., the extra water rate which is charged on each house, the tenant in most cases having to pay this in an increase of rent.

The following table gives the number of conversions which have been made during the past ten years :—

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
Water closets	354	224	218	188	261	137	131	121	209	191
Waste-water closets..	—	—	—	—	16	54	70	161	204	199
Total	354	224	218	188	277	191	201	282	413	390

The work of examining and testing drains and sanitary fittings on receipt of complaints or at the occupier's or owner's request, is carried out by applying the smoke and chemical tests. In all cases where defects have been found the drains have been re-laid, strong soil pipes substituted for their cast-iron pipes, and joints made in a satisfactory manner. In certain cases the w.c. has been replaced by a more modern type, and the waste pipes of other sanitary fittings have been so connected as to prevent any syphonage or cause any nuisance by being carried up above the roof, a wire guard being fixed to the terminal.

NOTICES.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1909, AND HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

Number of houses inspected	148
Number of preliminary notices served...	34, affecting 110 houses.
Number of notices served under Section	
15 (3)	1 ,, 1 ,,
(25, Kay Street.)	
Number of closing orders served... ..	1 ,, 4 ,,
(38-44, Kay Street.)	
Number of closing orders determined ...	1 ,, 5 ,,
(11, 13, 17, 19, 21, Moor Street, No. 15 having been added to 13 and 17.)	
Number of demolition orders served ...	1 ,, 5 ,,
(5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Back Moorgate.)	

These houses have been pulled down, along with adjoining buildings, formerly used as workshops, but originally built as cottages.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875 TO 1907.

Twenty statutory notices have been served during the year in connection with the following matters :—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

15 to abate smoke nuisances.

DWELLING HOUSES.

2 to abate nuisances in connection with overcrowding.

1 „ „ „ „ „ privy closets.

1 „ „ „ „ „ defective and
choked drains.

1 „ „ „ „ „ defective staircase,
defective rainwater spout, and defective floor.

Preliminary notices are served in all cases, and if possible personal interviews are made, before a legal notice is served, this course having the effect of getting the nuisances abated at once without the necessity of having to report them to the Health Committee.

Number of preliminary notices served	86
Number of letters in lieu of preliminary notices	396
Number of verbal notices	202
Number of letters sent other than notices	335
Number of special reports re sanitary fittings and drains	8
Number of notices served on occupiers... ..	41
Number of notices served on occupiers of Factories and Workshops	23
Number of notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories and Workshops, and copies served on occupiers	7

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

Number of Notices.	Affecting.	NUISANCES.	Houses Affected
FABRIQUES AND WORKSHOPS.			
2	4	Insanitary privy closets	—
3	6	Workrooms requiring limewashing	—
2	6	Pail closets in a defective condition	—
1	3	Closets insufficiently screened	—
4	6	Water closet drains choked	—
4		Insufficient closet accommodation	—
1		Water closet without a sufficient supply of water	—
9	8	Defective and choked drains	—
6		Defective eaves-gutters and rain-water pipes	—
3		Accumulation of refuse	—
1		Animals kept as to be a nuisance	—
DWELLING-HOUSES.			
6	9	Damp houses due to defective or without damp-proof courses	9
2	2	Damp houses due to being without cavity	2
7	7	„ „ „ defective house roofs	7
4	4	„ „ „ „ „ troughing and spouts	4
53	77	Houses to cleanse	77
65	119	Houses to repair	119
6	6	Houses overcrowded	6
9	14	Houses insufficiently ventilated	14
6	—	Defective chimney stacks	6
12	—	Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	12
36	36	Accumulation of manure and refuse	33
23	24	Defective yard pavements	42
17	17	Foul yard surfaces	30
3	3	Dangerous places	3
4		Water supplies insufficient	20
4	4	Choked drains in cellars	4
22	24	„ „ passages	71
62	92	„ „ yards	101
30	35	„ „ water closets	51
53	72	„ „ waste-water closets	105

Privy middens pulled down and ashbins substituted	43
Number of ashbins provided (galvanised iron)Fixed	52
" " " " " " ...Portable	59
Number of ashpits cleared out and ashbins substituted ...	11
Number of cesspools cleared out	2
Number of dry ashpits provided	109
Number of defective ashbins replaced by new ones	35
Ashbins provided with new doors or repaired	77
Privy middens cemented or concreted or modified	12
Ashpits and privy middens (structure) repaired	18
Pail closets repaired structurally	7
New pails provided to pail closets	12
Fresh-water closets put in order (cisterns 16, pipes 9) ...	25
Waste-water closets put in order	21
Traps of waste-water closets unstopped	387
Traps of fresh-water closets unstopped	102
Water-closet pedestals, soil pipes, and ventilating pipes renewed	10
Sanitary fittings (other than water closets) repaired or renewed	12
Choked drains unstopped and cleansed—cellars 5, passages 26, yards 87, rain-water pipes 48, water closets 70, waste-water closets 38	274
Defective drains taken out and new drains re-laid	642
Waste pipes disconnected from drains	4
Waste pipes trapped and repaired	31
Defective rain-water spouts renewed	52
Defective eaves-gutters renewed	50
Rain-water pipes and drains—intercepting traps fixed ...	36
Defective yard pavements (repaired 16, cleansed 18) ...	34
Houses in which repairs to plaster, roof, and woodwork have been carried out	84
Houses cleansed and limewashed	57
Defective roofs repaired and walls pointed	17
Cases of overcrowding dealt with	11
Defective fireplaces and chimney flues repaired	5
Animals and fowls removed	6
Foul accumulations removed	33

Nuisances of a miscellaneous character dealt with	28
Buildings taken down or fenced	4
Damp-proof courses fixed in walls	5

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

116 smoke observations of the mill chimneys situated within the Borough have been taken, each being of 60 minutes' duration. The aggregate amount of black smoke evolved was 375 minutes, which is equal to an average of 3.23 minutes for each observation. The time limit (five minutes in sixty) permitted by your Council has been exceeded 20 times by seventeen firms, this being equal to 17.24 per cent. of the total observations taken, the aggregate amount of black smoke emitted by these firms being 221 minutes 30 seconds, which is equal to an average of 11.075 minutes for each observation. The average amount of black smoke emitted by the chimneys under the limit was equal to 1.078 minutes.

After the observation has been made the usual course has been taken, viz., to send a notification of the amount of black smoke emitted to the firm, and in cases where the limit has been exceeded the works have been visited in order to see if there were any defects in the boilers, &c., which may have caused the nuisance, this course being much appreciated by the owners, as it enables them to trace or check the cause of the nuisance.

The following table gives the result of the twenty observations exceeding the limit :—

Folio No.	Initials of Firms.	Black smoke		Moderate		None	
		mins.	secs.	mins.	secs.	mins.	secs.
*105—J. K. & S.		5	45	34	15	20	0
*114—V. C. Sp. & M. Co. ...		6	30	39	30	14	0
*116—R. P.		11	0	26	0	23	0
*123—J. H.		9	0	15	45	35	15
*126—A. A.		7	15	24	0	28	45
*128—Y. B.		8	0	42	30	9	30
*129—A. V. S.		6	0	37	0	17	0
*150—S. S. & S. (H. B.) ...		7	0	37	0	16	0
*152—W. & J. H.		24	0	13	0	23	0
†158—S. S. & S. (W.)		15	0	22	30	22	30

Folio No.	Initials of Firms.	Black smoke		Moderate		None	
		mins.	secs.	mins.	secs.	mins.	secs.
†159—O. B. Ltd.	...	15	30	37	0	7	30
§174—S. S. & S. (W.)	...	18	0	24	0	18	0
§177—S. S. & S. (W.)	...	9	0	24	0	27	0
§178—S. S. & S. (W.)	...	10	30	24	0	25	30
*176—G. H. Ltd.	...	6	30	19	30	34	0
*199—H. & C.	...	14	30	21	30	24	0
*201—B. & B.	...	11	0	17	0	32	0
*211—S. & C.	...	16	0	21	0	23	0
*214—W. & I.	...	14	0	22	30	23	30
*215—B. & J.	...	7	0	13	30	39	30

*Legal notices were served under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

†Prosecutions were taken for the non-abatement of a Magistrates' order, both firms being fined 10s. and costs.

§Observations made whilst smoke appliances were being fixed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

512 visits have been made to houses in which cases of infectious diseases have occurred, and notified to the Medical Officer of Health, the number of notifications received being :—

Scarlet Fever	296
Diphtheria	66
Enteric Fever	7
Erysipelas	28
Continued Fever	1

The procedure which has been carried out during past years has still been continued, viz., of visiting the home as early as possible after receipt of the notification, and arranging for the patient to be isolated at the Hospital, or at the home in cases where a separate room could be used, providing the house was not used for business purposes. If the patient is kept at home, the person in charge is advised as to the best methods to adopt to prevent the spread of the infection and as to disinfection, the house being re-visited during the period of convalescence. When the patient is removed the walls of the room are sprayed with a solution of formalin and afterwards fumigated with the fumes of formaldehyde. The sanitary condition of the house is noted, and a report on each case is submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

141 visits have been paid to the 24 lodging-houses within the borough, which were found to be kept in a fairly clean condition, the limewashing being done in accordance with the Public Health Acts on the first week in April and October. The following nuisances and breaches of bye-laws were noted and dealt with during the year, letters and preliminary notices having the desired effect of getting the abatement of the same :—

1	in connection with defective eaves-gutters and spouts.
1	„ „ insufficient ashbins.
1	„ „ defective ashpit.
1	„ „ choked yard drains.
1	„ „ accumulation of refuse.

The houses are kept under observation by the plain-clothed police who have been appointed as additional Inspectors by the Health Committee, which gives them the right of entry to the houses at any time.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The number of houses now on the register is 46, being two in excess of the number last year. 213 rooms of these houses are let off as furnished apartments, giving accommodation for 517 adults and 100 children.

135 visits have been made in addition to those made by the police officers, and the rooms have been kept fairly clean. The following breaches of the Bye-laws and nuisances were dealt with :—

4	notices re limewashing not finished.
1	„ „ rooms overcrowded.
2	„ „ passages and staircases to cleanse.
1	„ „ back premises to cleanse.
3	„ „ accumulation of refuse.
2	„ „ insufficient closet accommodation.
2	„ „ w.c.'s being out of order.
1	„ „ defective ashpit.
10	„ „ choked drains—w.c.'s 6, w.w.c.'s 2, yards 2.
1	„ „ eaves-gutters to cleanse and repair.

It was necessary to serve four statutory notices—2 re overcrowding, 1 choked drain, and 1 general structural defects.

EXPLOSIVES ACTS.

Thirty-three persons were registered for the sale of explosives during the year as required by these Acts, being for the sale of fireworks or mixed explosives and 1 for the storage of gunpowder, &c. The sale of fireworks only lasts for about two or three weeks, i.e., the last week in October and the first and second weeks in November. During this period the shops were visited, and the fireworks were found to be stored in accordance with the regulations made, dummy fireworks being exposed in the windows. Gunpowder is sold by the ironmongers and locksmiths, and is kept in safes in small quantities. The gunpowder store is in connection with a brickworks, the explosives being used for blasting purposes.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Under these Acts two licences have been granted for the storage of petroleum, eleven for petrol and seven for calcium carbide. In most cases the petrol is kept in two-gallon metal vessels, but in two instances in drums in properly constructed stores, the calcium carbide being kept in metal vessels with airtight lids in dry places, generally in the shops and warehouses.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Infectious and contagious diseases	512
Common lodging-houses	141
Houses let in lodgings	135
Factories	55
Workshops	22
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In conclusion I have to express my sincere thanks to Inspector Kay for the most able services which he has rendered in the carrying out of the work embodied in this report. I also wish to express my thanks to you for your kind consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HAWORTH, M.S.I.A.,

Certified Inspector of Nuisances, Inspector of Meat and other
Foods, and Sanitary Engineer.

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