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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1925,

BY

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BURY :

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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1925.

Chairman - Councillor JOHNSON.

Deputy-Chairman - Councillor SALTER.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor J. Hill),	Councillor COX,
Alderman ASHWORTH,	„ EVANS,
„ BATTERSBY,	„ O. S. HALL,
„ BRADLEY,	„ R. B. HALL,
„ COLLINGE,	„ HILL,
„ GREENHALGH,	„ HOYLE,
„ HARGREAVES,	„ PICKLES,
„ SMITH,	„ REDFORD,
Councillor BIRCH,	„ WILKINSON.
	„ WOOD.

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

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

District Inspector of Moorside, East, and part of Redvales Wards, Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector under Explosives Act, and Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts: JOHN HAWORTH, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Sanitary Engineer, Certified Inspector of Meat and other Food.

District Inspector for Church, Elton, and part of Redvales Wards, Inspector under Canal Boat Acts, &c.:—SAMUEL KAY, Cert. R.S.I.

Smoke Inspector, Inspector of Infectious Diseases, Common Lodging Houses, &c.:—HENRY MITCHELL, Cert. R.S.I.

Abattoirs Superintendent, Inspector of Meat, and of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops; Inspector of Offensive Trades, and Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts:—HARRY WALTON, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Food.

* *Health Visitors, Inspectors of Workshops (where Females are employed), Inspectors under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspectors of Midwives, &c.:*—Nurses S. PENNINGTON, Certified Midwife, B. GREENHALGH, Certified Midwife, E. WEBSTER, Certified Midwife, Cert. R.S.I., and AGNES HOLLINGWORTH, Certified Midwife.

* *School Nurses:*—LILIAN H. RISHTON, M.I.H., and MINNIE E. TAYLOR, Certified Midwife.

Chief Clerk: January to November, P. WOOD; December, L. KAY.
Assistant Clerks: January to November, L. KAY and C. PROPHET. December, C. PROPHET.

* *Medical Officer of Health, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, and School Medical Officer:*

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

* *Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and Assistant School Medical Officer:*

January to July:—ROBERT CONDY, M.B., D.P.H.; *September to December:*—EVELYN F. BEBBINGTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts:

H. C. CASS (Markets Inspector).

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

Veterinary Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts:

W. PACKMAN, M.R.C.V.S.

*Salary Contribution made under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

CLOUGH STREET,

BURY.

July, 1926.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 14th Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough.

At the suggestion of the Ministry of Health the present Report is a " Survey " Report, and it is intended to issue similar Reports at intervals of five years. It gives an outline of the present state of the Public Health in the Borough, of the provision of the public medical services, and of the changes which have taken place during the last five years.

Attention may be called here to a few special points. The population, which at the census of 1921 numbered 56,403, was estimated by the Registrar General in July, 1925, to be 56,700.

The Birth rate has fallen from 18.91 per 1,000 in 1921 to 13.77 in 1925, and in the latter year was actually .97 per 1,000 lower than the Death rate.

The General Death rate was 14.74 per 1,000 in 1925, compared with a rate of 13.30 in 1921, and is the third highest for the quinquennial period.

The Cancer Death rate was 1.60 per 1,000 in 1925, and is the second highest rate during the five years—1924 being the highest rate (1.72) and 1922 the lowest (1.20).

The Infant Mortality rate for 1925 was 80 per 1,000 births, and with the exception of the rate for 1924 (71 per 1,000) is the lowest on record.

A disturbing feature of the mortality figures is the number of deaths due to pregnancy and parturition. There were, during 1925, seven deaths from this cause. Three (out of four notified) were due to Puerperal Fever, one to Pelvic Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism, one to Placenta Prævia, one to Ruptured Ectopic Gestation, and one to Broncho Pneumonia of septic origin.

Two of the deaths from Puerperal Fever occurred in the Institution of the Bury Guardians, the remaining one occurring in a case treated at home. Altogether there has been one maternal death for every 112 births.

It is most important that every expectant mother should undergo a medical examination in order to determine beforehand whether there is any abnormality which is likely to lead to trouble in the confinement. An ante-natal clinic has been established at the Infant Welfare Centre, but this has only been working for a short time, consequently the number of expectant mothers who attended up to the end of 1925 was small. The attendances are gradually increasing, but not at the rate it was hoped and expected would be the case. Midwives are encouraged to bring their patients for examination. Arrangements are in operation under which complicated cases of labour may be treated at the Bury Infirmary. An agreement has also been entered into between the Corporation and the Board of Guardians under which cases (either normal or abnormal) are treated in their maternity block. Such cases are paid for by the Corporation and the cost of maintenance is recovered, wholly or partly, by the Corporation.

An interesting table will be found on page 17. This shows the birth rate and various mortality rates in each quinquennial period from 1881 to 1925, together with the rates for 1925. From this it will be seen that the birth rate has fallen from 34.29 during the period 1881-5 to 13.77 in 1925. The chief mortality rates have also fallen considerably.

The General Death rate has fallen from 22.44 per 1,000 in the period 1881-5 to 14.74 in 1925, the Infant Mortality rate from 166 to 80, the Phthisis Death rate from 2.1 to .97, and the Infectious Disease Death rate from 2.7 to .97. On the other

hand the Cancer Death rate shows a gradual increase. Figures are only available from 1896 onwards, but since that time the death rate from this disease has risen from 0.59 in the period 1896-~~1899~~¹⁹⁰⁰ to 1.60 in 1925.

During the last two or three years special attention has been devoted to the milk supply, and every farm situate in the Borough is now provided with a suitable dairy, separate from the farm buildings.

A very important matter which has received attention during the period under review is the question of conversion of sanitary conveniences to the water carriage system. During 1925 borrowing powers were obtained from the Ministry of Health for the necessary funds, and the work of conversion, under the new scheme, was commenced towards the end of the year. A reference to page 27 will show that there were then existing in the borough 3,874 privy closets and 530 pail closets. I may mention here that about 1,000 conversions have taken place to the present date (July, 1926) under the new scheme, so that the whole of the work ought to be completed in the course of the next three or four years.

Attention may be called to the remarks on page 48 concerning vaccination. The number of children vaccinated each year shows considerable fluctuations, but on the whole is gradually diminishing. The number known to have been vaccinated during 1925 only constitutes 15.79 per cent. of the children born.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all those who have assisted me in the compilation of this report, to the staff of the Public Health Department, and to you, Gentlemen, for your sympathy and co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

County Borough of Burn.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1925.

Registrar-General's Estimated Population in July, 1925 ...	56,700
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	14.74
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	13.77
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	80
Death Rate from Phthisis per 1,000 of the population ...	0.97
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	1.16

Area in Acres	5,925
Population at Census of 1921	56,403
Population per Acre	9.57
Number of Houses in the Borough on December 31st, 1925	14,641
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)...	13,891
Average number of persons in each structurally separate dwelling at Census, 1921	4.06
Number of Births	784
Number of Deaths	836
Natural decrease of the population during the year... ..	52
Number Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year) ...	63
Death Rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases— Smallpox, Whooping Cough, Measles, Diphtheria, Diarrhœa, Scarlet Fever, and " Fever " (Typhoid, Enteric, and Typhus) per 1,000 of the population ...	0.44
Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, of children under two years, per 1,000 births	5.1

The Rateable Value of the Borough for 1925 was... ..	£375,682
The sum represented by a penny rate was	£1,380

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

The County Borough of Bury has an area of 5,925 acres. It is bounded on the North by the Urban District of Ramsbottom, on the East by the Bury Rural District and Borough of Heywood, on the South by the Bury Rural District and the Urban District of Whitefield, and on the West by the Urban District of Radcliffe and the Urban District of Tottington.

The land in the area generally falls from North to South. The highest points are in the North-East part of the Borough, and the lowest at the Southern boundary with the Rural District Council of Bury.

The roads through the centre of the town carry the traffic from West Lancashire to Rochdale and Yorkshire on the East side, and from North Lancashire to Manchester and the Ship Canal Docks and the Midlands on the South side.

The land at the North-East of the Borough has a level of 720 feet above mean sea level. The roadway over the River Roach at the South end of the Borough has a level of 230 feet above mean sea level.

At the higher levels shale overlying rock is found very near the surface, but at lower levels and near the Rivers Irwell and Roach which traverse parts of the Borough, sand, gravel and clay, overlying quicksand, are found.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Bury is an industrial town, the chief occupations being the making of textile goods, machinery, paper, and felt hats.

According to the Census of 1921, out of every 1,000 males aged 12 years or over, 174 are classed as textile workers, 140 as metal workers, 30 as makers of paper, and 14 as hat makers. Of females, 592 per 1,000 are classed as textile workers, 37 as workers in paper, &c., and 21 as hat sewers, &c.

There is no evidence that any of these occupations are unduly harmful to the workers.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Owing to the fact that for the purposes of poor-law administration the Borough is divided into three districts, each of which includes an area outside the Borough, it is impossible to make any statement as to the amount of relief given to persons living in the County Borough. The same remark applies to the poor-law hospital.

As regards National Health Insurance, the total number of insured persons in the Borough on the 1st January, 1925, was 28,028. On October 1st, this figure had increased to 28,465. Of the latter number 1,788 had not selected an insurance practitioner. The number of insured persons changing their doctor during the year 1925 was 779.

The following table which has been supplied to me by Mr. W. T. Cottam, Clerk of the Bury Insurance Committee, is of interest as showing the great increase in the number of prescriptions issued during the last five years. From this it will be seen that the total number of prescriptions and the cost thereof has been almost doubled since 1921.

Prescriptions Statistical Data for the Period 1921-1925 inclusive.

Year.	Total Number of Prescriptions Issued.	Cost of Ingredients.	Cost of Dispensing Fees.	Total Cost of Prescriptions.	Average Cost for each Prescription.			Frequency of Prescriptions for each Insured Person.	Average Total Cost for each Insured Person in Pence.
					In- gredients in Pence.	Disp'ns'g Fees in Pence.	Total Cost in Pence.		
1921	61,646	£ s. d. 1007 17 4	£ s. d. 1404 11 2	£ s. d. 2412 8 6	d. 3·92	d. 5·47	d. 9·39	2·46	d. 28·06
1922	78,628	1207 5 3	1633 8 0	2840 8 3	3·68	4·98	8·66	3·08	26·78
1923	90,587	1426 18 1	1727 8 4	3154 6 5	3·78	4·58	8·36	3·52	29·46
1924	107,550	1905 7 9	2038 10 9	3943 18 6	4·3	4·5	8·8	4·2	36·6
1925	119,002	2169 14 3	2247 5 4	4416 19 7	4·4	4·5	8·9	4·6	40·6

During the year 652 persons resident in the Borough have received treatment as in-patients at the Bury Infirmary, while 556 persons have attended as out-patients.

A number of Bury people attend various hospitals in Manchester, which is only nine miles distant.

Unemployment.—The average number of unemployed persons on the register during the last week of each month of 1925 was 1,762, the average figures for men being 1,079, for women 620, and for juveniles 58.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—At the Census of 1891 the population of Bury was 57,212, in 1901 it was 58,544, in 1911 59,040, and at the Census of 1921 it was 56,403 (26,162 males, 30,241 females). The Registrar-General estimated the population at the middle of 1925 to be 56,700. This is the figure upon which the various mortality rates in this report have been calculated.

Size of Families.—The average number of persons in each Bury family at the Census of 1921 was given as 3.8. Compared with most Lancashire towns this figure is very low. Of Lancashire districts the largest families were found in Haydock (5.42 persons per family) and the lowest in Norden (3.6 persons per family). The County average was 4.27.

Births.—During the year 784 births were registered in the Borough, returning a birth rate of 13.77 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 18.3. The births comprised 393 males and 391 females. The birth rate in Bury has been gradually declining for many years, as the following table will show :—

Year.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000.
1914	1,162	19.62
1915	1,026	17.33
1916	900	15.47
1917	776	13.43
1918	728	12.73

Year.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000.
1919	738	13.06
1920	1,118	19.66
1921	1,089	18.91
1922	949	16.53
1923	866	15.01
1924	883	15.54
1925	784	13.77

The illegitimate births numbered 22, and were 2.8 per cent. of the total births.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year 1925 was 978. This number includes the deaths of 187 non-residents which occurred in the Borough. Forty-five Bury residents died in other parts of the country. The corrected number after deduction of the former deaths and addition of the latter was 836 (413 males, 423 females), being at the rate of 14.74 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14.66 in 1924, 15.95 in 1923, 14.93 in 1922, 13.30 in 1921, and 14.55 in 1920.

Infantile Mortality.—During the year 63 deaths occurred in children under one year of age. The infant mortality rate was 80 per 1,000 births, compared with 71 per 1,000 in the previous year. The rate of mortality among male children was 81 per 1,000, and among females 79 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 75 per 1,000 births, and in the 105 great towns it was 79 per 1,000. The table on page 19 shows the number of deaths in the various age groups up to one year.

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

1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Average 10 years	1925
115	133	93	110	92	91	85	82	101	71	97	80

Influence of Feeding on Infant Mortality.—During the year the following information has been obtained as to the method of feeding of 757 of the 804 infants notified. Of these :

633 were breast-fed, amongst which were 30 deaths, i.e., 4.74%

91 „ bottle-fed „ „ 19 „ „ 20.88%

31 „ breast and bottle-fed „ 3 „ „ 9.68%

2 „ spoon-fed „ 2 „ „ 100.00%

9 died within 24 hours of birth, or no particulars could be obtained.

38 were still-births.

District Mortality.

		Infant Deaths.	Births.	Deaths per 1000 Births
Bury North	Moorside Ward	11	161	68
	East Ward	16	164	97
Bury South	Church Ward	12	119	101
	Redvales Ward	7	140	50
Elton Ward		17	200	85
Whole Borough... ..		63	784	80

Child Mortality.—During the year there were 42 deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Broncho Pneumonia accounting for no less than 16 of these deaths, other respiratory diseases accounting for four further deaths. Four deaths were due to measles, 4 to Whooping Cough, 1 to Diphtheria, 1 to Influenza, and 2 to Tuberculosis and Tuberculous Meningitis.

Uncertified Deaths.—Fifty-two deaths were the subject of a coroner's enquiry, and 17 deaths were registered without being certified by a doctor or the coroner.

Causes of Death.—The causes of death classified according to age are shown in the table on page 16. Various forms of Tuberculosis were responsible for 66 deaths, or 7.8 per cent. of the total deaths. Pneumonia caused 76 deaths, Bronchitis 113, and other respiratory diseases 11. Apoplexy was the cause of 32 deaths, and in 52 cases old age was given as the cause. Twenty-five deaths were certified as due to congenital debility, malformation, and premature birth. The epidemic diseases, excluding Influenza, were responsible for 20 deaths, 6 being due to Measles, 2 to Scarlet Fever, 6 to Whooping Cough, and 6 to Diphtheria. Twenty-seven deaths were due to Influenza.

During the year 91 deaths (equal to a mortality rate of 1.60 per 1,000) were registered as due to various forms of malignant disease. Of these deaths, 37 were males and 54 females.

Sex and Age	Under 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	Over 75	Total
Males ...	2	—	8	10	11	6	37
Females...	—	4	13	15	8	14	54

Character of the disease as described on the returns:—

	Males	Females
" Cancer "	5	10
" Malignant Disease "	2	3
Carcinoma	26	39
Epithelioma... ..	4	2

ORGANS AFFECTED.	Males	Females
Abdomen	—	1
Bladder	1	—
Breast	—	18
Colon	9	5
Intestine	1	1
Jaw	3	1
Kidney	—	1
Larynx	2	—
Liver	1	7
Lobe of Ear	1	—
Œsophagus	2	—
Prostate	2	—
Rectum	2	2
Scrotum	1	—
Sigmoid	2	1
Spleen	1	—
Stomach	8	4
Thyroid	—	2
Tongue	1	1
Uterus	—	6
Ventriculi	—	1
Vulva	—	3
	—	—
	37	54
	—	—

The following gives the number of deaths of persons suffering from malignant disease and the death rate per 1,000 living, during the five years 1921 to 1925:—

1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
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.
75	1.30	69	1.20	85	1.48	98	1.72	91	1.60

A reference to the table on page 17 will show that the death rate from Cancer has grown from 0.59 in the quinquennial period 1896 to 1900 to 1.46 for the period 1921 to 1925, while for 1925 alone the death rate from Cancer is 1.60.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1925.

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	819	62	23	19	23	31	99	220	342	355
Uncertified ..	17	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	9	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	6	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever.....	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough	6	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup....	6	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	6
Influenza	27	..	..	1	..	1	7	7	11	12
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	55	..	..	..	1	13	26	14	1	8
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	5
Rheumatic Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	91	..	1	..	..	..	5	46	39	36
Heart Diseases	135	1	..	..	1	..	11	47	75	85
Bronchitis	113	8	..	2	1	2	8	23	69	35
Broncho Pneumonia.....	38	7	13	3	6	1	..	5	3	8
Pneumonia (other forms)	38	2	..	1	2	1	9	16	7	4
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs	11	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	3	..
Apoplexy	32	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	24	3
Brain and Membranes— (other diseases of)	11	..	..	1	..	2	2	5	1	9
Spinal Cord & Membranes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Old Age	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	51	17
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
Obstruction of Intestines..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Digestive Organs	13	2	1	..	..	2	4	2	2	6
Alcoholism.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	15	..	..	..	1	..	3	6	5	3
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2
Diseases & accidents of Parturition.....	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	25	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dentition	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides	20	..	..	1	2	1	3	7	6	28
Suicides	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1
Other Defined Diseases ..	99	4	..	1	3	2	9	30	50	63
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	836	63	23	19	23	31	100	226	351	355

The following table shows the average Birth and Death Rates for each five yearly period from 1881 to 1925 :—

Period, Years.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Births.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Cancer Death Rate.	Infectious Diseases Death Rate.
1881 to 1885	34.29	22.44	166	2.1	...	2.7
1886 to 1890	31.98	22.76	169	1.6	...	2.38
1891 to 1895	27.51	23.41	184	1.58	...	2.79
1896 to 1900	24.02	19.54	174	1.52	0.59	2.57
1901 to 1905	22.18	18.36	155	1.39	0.84	1.79
1906 to 1910	22.02	17.66	139	1.17	0.90	1.28
1911 to 1915	19.62	17.72	132	1.16	0.89	1.54
1916 to 1920	14.87	16.68	104	1.07	1.20	1.97
1921 to 1925	15.95	14.72	84	0.84	1.46	0.99
1925	13.77	14.74	80	0.97	1.60	0.97

NOTE.—Cancer death rate figures are only available from the year 1896 onwards.

Birth and Death Rates for the years 1921 to 1925.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Cancer Death Rate.	Infectious Diseases Death Rate.
1921	18.91	13.30	85	0.88	1.30	0.87
1922	16.53	14.93	82	0.61	1.20	1.38
1923	15.01	15.95	101	0.94	1.48	1.06
1924	15.54	14.66	71	0.79	1.72	0.69
1925	13.77	14.74	80	0.97	1.60	0.97

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1925 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transfer-able Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Transfer-able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
		Number.	Rate	Number	Rate			Number.	Rate per 1000 net Births.	Number	Rate.	
1920	...	56410	1118	19.66	912	16.16	136	45	102	91	821	14.55
1921	...	57600	1089	18.91	841	14.60	124	49	93	85	766	18.80
1922	...	57400	949	16.53	946	16.48	143	54	78	82	857	14.93
1923	...	57250	866	15.01	985	17.21	118	46	88	101	913	15.95
1924	...	56830	883	15.54	929	17.40	156	60	63	71	833	14.66
1925	...	56700	784	13.77	978	17.25	187	45	63	80	836	14.74

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	} 5925.	Total population at all ages .....56408 Total families or separate occupiers ...13891 Average number of persons per house ...4.06
		At Census of 1921.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority.

(a) TUBERCULOSIS.—Cases of Tuberculosis from the Borough are treated at the Aitken Sanatorium, which is under the control of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board. Twenty beds (12 for males and 8 for females) are reserved for patients from Bury. The Corporation have provided a further sixteen beds at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, which is situated in the Wylde. Eight of these beds are leased by the Lancashire County Council, the remaining eight being used for Bury patients. These beds are reserved for children, as the Joint Hospital Board does not admit children under fourteen years of age to its Sanatorium.

Arrangements have been made with the Board of the Bury Infirmary under which certain cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated at that Institution. Cases are also sent from time to time to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital at Oswestry.

(b) MATERNITY.—An agreement has been made with the Guardians of the Bury Union to treat Maternity cases at their hospital, the Corporation being responsible for their maintenance, and recovering where possible the cost or a portion thereof.

(c) CHILDREN.—The Local Authority has not provided any hospital accommodation for children. A large children's ward has, however, recently been opened at the Bury Infirmary.

(d) FEVER.—Infectious diseases are treated at the Florence Nightingale Hospital, an institution under the control of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board. This hospital is situated off Bolton Road, and has accommodation for 90 patients.

(e) SMALLPOX.—The Smallpox Hospital at Ainsworth is also under the control of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, and any cases arising in the Borough are sent there for treatment.

2. Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.

There is no institutional provision in the area for unmarried mothers or illegitimate infants. The St. Mary's Home, Duke Street, provides accommodation for twenty-one homeless females.

3. Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board own two motor ambulances, which are used for the removal of cases of infectious disease and persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—The Corporation also own two motor ambulances which are used for the removal of accident cases and cases of serious illness requiring hospital treatment.

4. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—There are two child welfare centres in the Borough, one of which is situated at No. 12, John Street, and is open on Monday and Thursday afternoons. The second is held every Wednesday afternoon at the Wood Street School, Elton. A Medical Officer is in attendance at every session of the former and on every alternate Wednesday afternoon at the latter.

(b) DAY NURSERIES.—No day nurseries have been provided by the Corporation. Some years ago, however, a day nursery was established by a voluntary body, but owing to lack of support was compelled to close.

(c) SCHOOL CLINICS.—A School Clinic is held daily at the Public Health Offices in Clough Street, where children suffering from minor ailments are seen and treated. It is also used for children referred for special examination and for the interviewing of parents whose children have been found on medical inspection to be suffering from some disease or defect. An Eye Clinic is held twice weekly at the rooms of the Ophthalmic Surgeon. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable accommodation no Dental Clinic has so far been established.

(d) **TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.**—There is one Tuberculosis Dispensary in the Borough. This is under the control of the Local Authority, and is situated in the Wylde. The Lancashire County Council rents the premises for their clinics on certain days of the week.

(e) **TREATMENT CENTRES FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.**—The Corporation has provided a Centre at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in the Wylde. Two Clinics are held weekly, from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m., and are attended by a specialist medical officer.

5.—Professional Nursing in the Home.

An agreement has been entered into with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Nurses whereby, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles and German Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, and Poliomyelitis, are visited and treated by the Nurses. The charge for this visiting is as follows:—For cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, and Poliomyelitis 6d. per visit, for cases of Measles and German Measles £1 1s. 0d. per case.

6. Midwives.

The number of Midwives practising in the Area was twenty-four. Of these eighteen resided in the Borough (four being nurses at the Poor Law Institution). Twenty midwives have obtained the certificate by examination, the rest having been in practice before the passing of the Act. The Local Authority does not employ or subsidise any practising midwives.

7. Chemical Work.

The Report of the Public Analyst will be found on page 71.

8. Legislation in Force.

The following is a list of local Acts, &c., in force in the Borough:—

Statutes 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.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1914, which confirmed an Order authorising the carrying out of certain street improvements.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1912, confirming the Bury (Extension) Financial Adjustments Order, 1912.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1913, repealing Section 212 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1909, and the tenth Schedule, and abolishing the special rating districts, or added area differential rating.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1914, repealing Section 141 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1909, which prohibited streets being laid out for building purposes exceeding 100 yards in length without an intersecting street every 100 yards.

Tramways Orders Confirmation Act, 1915, authorising the extension of the Bury Tramways to the New Inn, Walmersley, and at Jericho.

Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6) Act, 1925, which confirmed an Order authorising the carrying out of certain street improvements.

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.

Public Health Act, 1925. Certain sections thereof adopted on the 7th January, 1926, to come into operation on the 1st March, 1926.

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).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—The water supply of the Borough is controlled by the Bury and District Joint Water Board, and is supplied from nine reservoirs situated in various parts of the surrounding district. The supply is constant and the water is of good quality. Out of the 14,641 houses in the Borough 14,281 are supplied by the above Board.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The natural drainage of the area is distinctly good in consequence of the easy fall to the streams and the Rivers Irwell and Roach, and the whole district may be said to be free from any liability to flooding. The conditions previously mentioned have enabled an efficient sewerage system to be built up which has proved ample for all portions of the area. When the trunk sewer to the Mosses district is completed the town will be free from effects of storm water “backing up.”

As all sewers are laid by the Corporation and their cost is borne by the Sewer Rate Account, the standard of construction is high, and provision is made for adjoining developments.

With the exception of a small outlying district where the sewage is dealt with at a small works, the whole of the sewage of the borough which is of a complex nature, consisting, in addition to sewage proper, of trade waste waters from tanneries, fellmongers, wool-scouring, hatters and breweries, is conveyed to the Main Outfall Sewage Works situate at Blackford Bridge.

The works consist of detritus tanks, screens, sedimentation tanks, and storm-water tanks. Three separate systems follow the sedimentation tanks, i.e., three acres of double contact beds, two acres of percolating beds, and a recently installed unit on the activated sludge process worked on the surface aeration principle. This plant deals with an average flow of over 1,000,000 gallons per day. The whole of the effluents from the three systems join together in the main outlet channel before discharging into the River Irwell. A complete sludge pressing plant is installed, but at present the sludge is being disposed of by lagooning.

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

Closet Accommodation.—The table on page 27 shows the type and number of sanitary conveniences in the Borough in 1925, and that on page 28 gives particulars of conversions carried out during the past ten years. From the first table it will be seen

that there were at the end of 1925, 8,850 water closets, 3,135 waste water closets, 3,874 privy closets, and 530 pail closets. In previous years it has been the custom of the Cleansing Committee to set aside a certain sum of money for the purchase of fittings (pedestals and cisterns), which were offered free of cost to owners of property who were willing to convert to the water carriage system. As this method resulted in only a comparatively small number of conversions each year, it was decided to adopt another scheme. During the year under review a report was presented to the Health Committee, and it was decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow the necessary money to proceed with the conversions in areas. This is now being done, and it is hoped that all the closets in the Borough where the necessary sewers exist will be converted to the water carriage system within the next two or three years. It is hoped that conversions will be carried out at the rate of over 1,000 a year.

Table showing the Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough in 1925.

	Moorside.	East.	Redvales.	Church.	Elton.	Totals.
Number of Dwelling-houses	3758	3020	2937	1473	3453	14641
„ „ Factories	33	60	44	41	54	232
„ „ Workshops and Lock-up Shops	43	58	60	219	64	444
„ „ Public Institutions and Places	24	24	27	34	14	123
„ „ Water Closets... ..	2257	1872	1849	1442	1430	8850
„ „ Waste Water Closets... ..	922	626	815	178	594	3135
„ „ Privy Closets	753	609	897	175	1440	3874
„ „ Pail Closets... ..	69	31	81	55	294	530
„ „ Tank Closets	—	—	2	2	4	8
„ „ Dry Ashpits	952	611	500	248	494	2813
„ „ Ashbins	824	688	614	569	744	3439

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

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Privy closets cleared away	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Privy closets converted to fresh-water closets	106	42	11	43	70	23	75	166	157	194
Pail closets converted to fresh-water closets	31	1	2	16	6	2	12	6	15	15
Additional fresh-water closets provided—Outside....	15	12	6	4	5	8	24	9	11	6
“ “ “ “ Inside	30	17	13	16	35	22	18	29	40	38
Waste-water closets replaced by fresh-water closets	1	2	4	4	8	4	3	6	27	22
Trough “ “ “ “	2	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of fresh-water closets fixed in connection with old property	185	74	39	88	124	59	132	216	250	275
Privy middens altered and converted to dry ashpits ...	33	11	0	12	28	4	30	67	59	48
“ “ “ “ ashbins ...	31	11	1	15	6	9	4	26	26	66
Dry ashpits “ “ “ “ ashbins ...	6	0	1	3	3	5	1	6	11	9
Number of ashbins provided (galvanised iron) fixed ...	21	8	0	4	3	10	2	11	15	0
“ “ “ “ portable	57	20	0	25	10	14	10	64	54	146
Number of cesspools cleared out	1	0	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Number of dry ashpits provided	23	10	0	12	31	5	30	66	48	48

Scavenging.—The scavenging of the Borough is carried out by the Cleansing Committee and is under the control of the Cleansing Superintendent.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

NOTICES, &c.

Number of Legal Notices served on tenants to quit... ..	3
„ Legal Notices served	8
„ Preliminary Notices served	13
„ Letters in lieu of Notices	359
„ Verbal Notices	275
„ Letters sent other than Notices	307

The table on pages 29 and 30 shows the number of defects or nuisances discovered in the course of sanitary inspection during the year 1925, while the ensuing table shows the number of Notices served during each of the years from 1920 to 1925. Of the 661 notices served during 1925, all except 11 were informal notices. Of the 11 legal notices, three were notices served on tenants to quit property in respect of which Closing Orders had been made. In one of the latter cases the tenant still occupies the house. The remaining eight cases were in respect of:—

Defect in dwelling-house	1
Insufficient closet accommodation	1
Insanitary water closets	1
Insanitary privy closets	2
Defective drains	1
Defective rain-water spouts and gutters... ..	2

In every case the notices were complied with.

Summary of Visits of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Infectious and contagious diseases	499
Common lodging-houses	511
Houses let in lodgings	615
Factories and Workshops	386

Type of Nuisance dealt with.

Type of Nuisance dealt with.	1920.					1921.					1922.					1923.					1924.					1925.				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
Damp, due to being built against an embankment.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Damp walls, built without damp-proof course or defective	5	10	10	1	1	8	26	8	1	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	14	14	14	14	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Damp walls, without cavities.....	14	17	16	1	1	24	26	26	1	1	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Damp, due to defective roofs.....	17	18	22	3	3	6	7	7	5	5	46	48	41	6	6	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Damp, due to defective eaves gutters and spouts	31	31	28	3	3	49	54	50	5	5	96	102	100	1	1	95	115	113	79	2	1	66	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
Premises to cleanse.....	48	59	58	1	1	111	130	129	2	2	96	102	100	1	1	95	115	113	79	2	1	66	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
" to repair.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Defective gas pipes or fittings in houses.....	2	2	2	2	2	17	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	15	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
" water pipes.....	8	8	14	1	1	13	13	13	1	1	18	18	18	1	1	13	13	13	13	13	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
Insufficient water supplies.....	6	7	5	1	1	13	13	13	1	1	16	16	16	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Defective chimney flues in houses.....	10	10	9	1	1	11	11	11	1	1	11	11	11	1	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Animals kept as to be a nuisance.....	31	31	22	4	4	19	21	19	6	6	33	33	35	7	7	40	40	40	23	23	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	
Accumulation of refuse.....	6	6	6	6	6	12	13	14	1	1	14	17	20	2	2	12	12	12	25	25	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
Defective yard surface.....	8	9	9	9	9	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	4	4	13	16	18	24	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Foul.....	20	22	22	22	22	59	64	63	1	1	30	44	43	2	2	5	5	5	2	2	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Dangerous places, cellar areas, fences, &c.....	55	55	3	3	3	5	14	67	6	6	11	14	20	1	1	5	5	5	2	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Choked street grids.....	7	7	23	9	9	14	66	71	8	8	17	16	79	7	7	21	20	85	134	134	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
" cellar drains.....	87	92	86	4	4	61	66	71	8	8	75	81	94	7	7	42	40	89	134	134	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	
" passage drains.....	54	55	107	1	1	44	52	72	1	1	34	42	59	2	2	31	32	51	139	139	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
" water closet drains.....	49	49	56	1	1	43	52	62	1	1	37	41	41	7	7	49	49	61	24	24	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
" waste water closet drains.....	46	46	56	1	1	35	31	30	1	1	52	61	45	7	7	49	49	61	24	24	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
" rainwater spout drains.....	24	25	29	3	3	35	55	55	1	1	21	21	24	2	2	44	53	119	73	73	25	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
Defective drains.....	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	7	2	2	6	6	6	2	2	6	6	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Insufficient drains.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Drains inside premises.....	11	11	11	11	11	20	21	20	1	1	6	17	10	1	1	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Insanitary traps connected to drains.....	2	2	2	2	2	20	21	20	1	1	6	17	10	1	1	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Defective waste pipes.....	64	80	84	2	2	77	91	93	1	1	127	147	132	12	12	107	126	117	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" fittings, sinks and basins.....	29	42	48	4	4	39	55	72	2	2	79	85	112	4	4	62	74	77	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" rainwater spouts.....	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
" eaves gutters.....	31	39	41	14	14	20	25	25	8	8	30	32	39	2	2	23	27	28	6	6	37	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	
Premises without spouts or gutters.....	29	37	72	4	4	57	76	132	1	1	47	61	131	1	1	37	50	65	95	95	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Closets structurally defective.....	5	11	9	3	3	4	5	6	1	1	11	18	20	2	2	13	20	18	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Closets dirty and foul approaches.....	18	21	40	3	3	41	42	59	3	3	28	29	40	1	1	24	27	49	2	2	28	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	
Water closet cisterns out of order.....	14	16	31	3	3	31	41	66	2	2	51	59	145	1	1	10	10	15	1	1	17	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
" water pipe burst.....	10	13	50	3	3	11	14	17	1	1	13	13	25	1	1	13	13	25	3	3	14	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
" without a water supply.....	11	16	11	3	3	11	14	17	1	1	16	21	34	1	1	16	21	34	3	3	14	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
" defective pedestal.....	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" defective flush pipes.....	5	6	5	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
" defective soil pipes.....	6	10	73	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" defective vent pipes.....	65	69	73	1	1	59	59	65	1	1	45	49	48	1	1	33	33	37	2	2	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
" insanitary urinals.....	9	9	14	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Waste water closet tippers out of order.....	39	46	134	2	2	38	102	154	1	1	29	41	121	2	2	76	171	99	229	229	59	147	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	
Insanitary Water Closets.....	16	42	48	2	2	6	13	16	1	1	11	15	29	1	1	11	22	42	3	3	13	17	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Offensive privy closets and middens.....	38	62	68	4	4	30	53	68	1	1	40	63	65	1	1	48	98	111	1	1	20	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Defective privy closets.....	38	62	68	4	4	30	53	68	1	1	40	63	65	1	1	48	98	111	1	1	20	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Insufficient ashbins.....	39	46	85	3	3	27	33	61	1	1	27	28	48	1	1	16	16	38	2	2	17	18	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Asphalts without proper doors.....	25	28	63	3	3	14	25	77	3	3	11	15	45	1	1	4	4	7	6	6	9	10	18	43	43	43	43	43	43	
Asphalt doors without proper fastenings.....	11	15	29	3	3	10	12	9	3	3	16	21	16	8	8	20	20	24	2	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Asphalts to cleanse.....	19	21	14	6	6	5	8	6	1	1	21	21	16	5	5	4	4	7	6	6	9	10	18	43	43	43	43	43	43	
Breach of Bye-Laws or Factory Acts.....	19	21	14	6	6	5	8	6	1	1	21	21	16	5	5	4	4	7	6	6	9	10	18	43	43	43	43	43	43	
Miscellaneous.....	19	21	14	6	6	5	8	6	1	1	21	21	16	5	5	4	4	7	6	6	9	10	18	43	43	43	43	43	43	

A—No. of Notices. B—No. of Nuisances. C—No. of dwellingshouses affected. D—No. of factories and workshops affected. E—No. of other premises affected.

Smoke Abatement.—The limit of black smoke allowed in the Borough is two minutes per half-hour. During the year 266 smoke observations of the mill chimneys situated within the Borough have been taken, each being of 30 minutes' duration. The aggregate amount of black smoke evolved was 339 minutes, which is equal to an average of 1.27 minutes for each observation. The time limit (2 minutes in 30) permitted by your Council has been exceeded in seven instances by seven firms, this being equal to 2.63 per cent. of the total observations taken, the aggregate amount of black smoke emitted by these firms being $57\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, which is equal to an average of 8 minutes and 12 seconds for each observation. The average amount of black smoke emitted by the chimneys under the limit was equal to 0.55 minutes.

67 firms equalled the limit of 2 minutes.

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

The following table gives the results of the seven observations exceeding the limit :—

	Black mins.		Moderate mins.		None mins.
*S. & C.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$9\frac{1}{2}$	.....	16
*B.F. Co.	14	.....	16	.....	0
*W.S.M.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	.....	8	.....	$18\frac{1}{2}$
*P.S. Co.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	.....	14	.....	$11\frac{1}{2}$
*P.M. Co.	9	.....	$14\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$
*H. & C.	17	.....	13	.....	0
*O.B. Co.	5	.....	$12\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$12\frac{1}{2}$

* Legal notice served.

Common Lodging-Houses and Houses Let-in-Lodgings.—The number of common lodging-houses is 14, which provide 275 beds. They have been inspected at frequent intervals, and are kept in a satisfactory manner. The number of houses let-in-lodgings now on the register is 31. 149 rooms in these houses are let off as furnished apartments, giving accommodation for 343 adults and 61 children.

Explosives Acts.—Sixty-four persons were registered for the sale of explosives during the year as required by these Acts, being for the sale of fireworks or mixed explosives, &c. The sale of fireworks only lasts for about two or three weeks, i.e., the last week in October and the first and second weeks in November. During this period the shops were visited, and the fireworks were found to be stored with few exceptions in accordance with the regulations made, dummy fireworks being exposed in the windows. Gunpowder is sold by the ironmongers and locksmiths, and is kept in safes in small quantities.

Canal Boat Acts, 1877 and 1884.—The work of inspection of the canal boats is carried out by Inspector Kay. No boats registered under the above Acts visited the Wharf at Bury Bridge during the year. Seventeen visits were paid to the Wharf.

Petroleum Acts.—Under these Acts two licences have been granted for the storage of benzine and benzoline, eighty-five for petrol, and nineteen for calcium carbide. In all cases the petrol is kept in metal vessels and drums in properly constructed stores. The stores for petrol are 55 underground tanks, fitted with pumps, 11 for storage in barrels, and 19 for storage in two gallon tins, one in tanks above ground (for benzine). The calcium carbide is kept in metal vessels with airtight lids, in dry places, generally in the shops and warehouses. In ten cases the carbide is used for the generation of acetylene gas for welding and nine for lighting purposes.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries).....	159	26	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	110	8	—
Workplaces (other than Outwork's Premises).....	117	11	—
Total.....	386	45	—

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	11	11	..	..
Want of Ventilation	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	..	..
Other Nuisances.....	35	35	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient	8	7	..	..
{ Unsuitable or defective	16	16	..	..
{ Not separate for sexes	1	1	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101)	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to Outwork) and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.....	2	2	..	..
Total	76	75	..	..

Schools.—All the school conveniences in the elementary schools in the Borough are on the water-carriage system, with the exception of the following:—Walmersley, Birtle, and All Saints', in each of which cases there is no available sewer. Brunswick School has, in addition to 10 w.c.'s, four privies which are used by the boys. The question of conversion of the privies is now being considered. There is a constant supply of town's water in connection with every school.

The following four school departments were closed during the year on account of the prevalence of infectious disease among the children:—

Christian Church, Mixed Department. Influenza.

Noon of January 14th to January 23rd.

Christian Church, Infants' Department. Chicken-Pox.

March 4th to March 20th.

Chesham, both Departments. Chicken-Pox.

March 4th to March 20th.

HOUSING.

General Housing Conditions.—The general condition of the houses within the Borough may be said to be good, as, owing to the provision of paved back streets, there are practically no real slum areas. As in the case of all old towns, however, there is a fair number of very old houses, which are in a few cases built in such positions as to be unfit for human habitation. There is a shortage of houses, though not so serious as in some towns. This shortage is shown by the fact that houses becoming empty are not re-let, but are offered for sale. New houses also are being built for sale and not to let. The result of all this is that in many cases married members of the families are living with their parents.

There have been no recent important changes in the industries of the town which are likely to affect the population, nor as far as I am aware are any changes contemplated.

Overcrowding.—No serious cases of overcrowding have been met with during the year, although in the case of one or two back-to-back houses (of which there are still a few in the town) families have increased to such an extent that they may be considered to be overcrowded. In many cases houses usually four or six rooms, and with through ventilation, are let off as separate rooms, each room being occupied by a family. Much of the demand for houses arises, in my opinion, not so much from the fact that there is actual overcrowding as from the fact that many married couples who are living with parents are anxious to have houses of their own.

The average number of persons per house in the respective wards at the date of the last census in 1921 was as follows:—Moorside, 3.92 persons per house, East 4.08, Church 4.74, Redvales 3.90, Elton 4.04. Average for the Borough 4.06. Since that date 449 new dwelling-houses have been built, and the total population of the Borough is estimated to have increased by 297, so that the figures given for the various wards should now be slightly lower.

Fitness of Houses.—The general standard of housing in the Borough is good. The commoner defects are lack of sufficient ventilation due to fixed windows or to broken window cords, dampness due to walls being built without cavities and becoming decayed at the base, defective roofs and eave gutters, &c. On the whole very few defects are due to acts of waste or neglect by the tenants.

During the year it has only been necessary to serve one Statutory Notice in respect of a dwelling-house. The notice was complied with. No Statutory Notices have been necessary under the Housing Acts, the defects being remedied on informal notice being given.

No special difficulties have been met with in remedying unfitness.

The water supply of the town, as already stated, is good, and every house is connected to the mains, except in a few instances where this is impossible.

Insufficient closet accommodation exists in certain cases, the difficulty being to find sufficient room for additional closets. As will be seen from pages 25 and 26 the matter of closet accommodation is now being dealt with.

Unhealthy Areas.—No complaints have been received or representations made during the year in respect of unhealthy areas. The Council has already scheduled two areas as unhealthy, and these will receive attention as soon as accommodation is provided for the displaced tenants.

Byelaws.—The Byelaws relating to new buildings are very old, but a new set of byelaws is now being framed.

The byelaws relating to houses let-in-lodgings are an improvement on those adopted for some towns, as they allow 500 cubic feet of air space per person when the room is used as a sleeping and living room and 400 cubic feet when used as a sleeping room only. In certain other towns the allowance is 400 cubic feet and 300 cubic feet respectively.

No byelaws relating to tents, vans, sheds, &c., are in force in the Borough.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	181
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i.) By the Local Authority	0
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	158

1. *Unfit dwelling-houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	81
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	86

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	46
2. <i>Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	41
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers.</i>	
A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	<i>nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by owners	<i>nil</i>
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	<i>nil</i>
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	<i>nil</i>
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	<i>nil</i>

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

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	<i>nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	<i>nil</i>
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	<i>nil</i>
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	<i>nil</i>
(6) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of informal notices	3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the Borough is, on the whole, satisfactory. Eighty-six samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year 1925, and in each case the milk was found to be genuine, clean, and free from preservative.

Up to three years ago the Health Department activities with regard to milk were governed by the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, and practically confined the Authority's attention to the cleanliness and sanitary condition of premises and utensils.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, have considerably extended the powers of Local Authorities in this respect, and also tend towards the improving of the cleanliness and purity of milk produced and sold.

Under the Act of 1922, power is given, for the first time, to refuse registration if the Local Authority is satisfied that the Public Health is or is likely to be endangered by any act or default of any person who is registered therein as a retail purveyor of milk, in relation to quality, storage, or distribution.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, together with the Tuberculosis (Animals) Order of 1915, came into operation on 7th December, 1925, and in time their effect is likely to go far towards preventing the production and sale of Tuberculous Milk.

Much spade work, however, requires to be done before this desired result can be achieved.

The farmer, himself, does not yet fully realise his responsibility in this matter. Many farmers, in their desire to obtain the maximum quantity of milk with a minimum expenditure on food, insist on maintaining the interior of their sheds at a high and unhealthy temperature during the winter months by stuffing up the apertures provided for ventilation. They thus, to a large extent, nullify all attempts to deal with this present-day menace to the health of the consuming public, and particularly that of young children.

The importance and gravity of this question will be all the more appreciated when it is pointed out that it is generally conceded that upwards of 33 per cent. of the dairy cows in this country to-day are, to a more or less degree affected with Tuberculosis.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.—Under this Order there is one licensed vendor of "Certified" Milk. There are no producers in the Borough licensed under this Order.

Samples of milk were taken from two farms in the Borough during the year, and submitted for bacteriological examination; they were reported to be clean and negative as to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

As there are considerably over a hundred sources of milk supply to the Borough, sampling and examination is no small

matter, and some time must elapse before the machinery for enforcing the Consolidation Act can be put into operation.

The number of persons registered and resident in the Borough are as follows:—

Producers and Wholesalers	45
Retailers	69

Applications for registration to sell milk by retail, in addition to the above, have also been received from 51 persons resident outside the Borough.

The Local Authorities concerned have been communicated with with a view to ascertaining if the applicants comply with the requirements laid down by the Council and are otherwise suitable for registration. As a result 28 have been registered to sell in the Borough and a time limit for compliance has been given to the remainder.

Minimum requirements for retail milk sellers in the Borough have been laid down by the Health Committee as follows:—

Producers and Dairymen.—To provide adequate milk-store or dairy, separate from shippon or house.

Shops.—Registration shall be refused where in addition to milk

- (1) Articles attracting flies, e.g., open jams, open sugar, jam tarts, soft fruit, or
- (2) Articles with strong odours and creating dust, e.g., open pickles, paraffin, &c., firewood, &c., are also exposed for sale.

During the past year:—

13 applicants in respect of certain premises were refused registration.

3 names in respect of certain premises were removed from the register.

Meat.

The Public Abattoir was completed in the year 1903, and all private slaughter-houses in the Borough were abolished the same year.

The Abattoir is modern in every respect with railway siding and cattle dock attached, so that animals arriving in the Borough by rail for slaughter need not be walked through the street. The lairage and slaughtering capacity is ample and would, in fact, be capable of dealing with three or four times the present number.

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

During the last four months of the year, Foot and Mouth Disease restrictions were in force and movement partially stopped. The excellent facilities and special precautions adopted were, however, recognised by the Ministry's officials, and very little real difficulty was experienced.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
January	428	1536	437	48	2449
February	387	1415	415	39	2256
March	362	1361	410	45	2178
April	342	1240	317	59	1958
May	380	1976	391	43	2790
June	233	1967	188	22	2410
July	263	2113	183	31	2590
August	357	2573	209	45	3184
September... ..	441	2361	363	74	3239
October	363	1604	391	75	2433
November... ..	387	1616	385	53	2441
December	435	1581	782	57	2855
Total, 1925 ...	4378	21343	4471	591	30783
Total, 1924 ...	4231	20855	3752	521	29359

Table showing extent of Tuberculous Diseases and Weight of Diseased Meat Destroyed, year ending December 31st, 1925.

Kind of Animal.	Number Examined.	EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS EXAMINED.													OTHER DISEASES.					
		Of which were Tuberculous	Heads.	THORAX.			ABDOMEN.								Udders	Entire Carcasses Condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other diseases.	Total Weight of Meat destroyed for all diseases.		
				Lungs	Hearts and Pericardii	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens.	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes	Mesenterics						
Beasts	Bulls ...	7	12	37	3	24	30	8	7	4	1	...	...	14	7	1	2 Oxen. 4 Cow.	6727	2385	9112
	Oxen ...	12																		
	Cows ...	20																		
	Heifers	3																		
		42																		
	4878																			
Sheep ...	21348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	603
Pigs.....	4471	166	150	135	...	11	130	...	11	16	2	...	...	8	12	...	19 pigs	6158	2064	8222
Calves...	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
	30783	208	162	172	3	35	160	8	18	20	3	...	17	19	1	25	12885	5112	17997	

During the year 354 carcasses required special examination, of which number 208 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree as set out in table appended.

Bulls were affected in a more or less degree to the extent of 0.90%				
Oxen	„	„	„	0.42%
Cows	„	„	„	17.85%
Heifers	„	„	„	0.46%
Pigs	„	„	„	3.71%

The percentage of meat (all classes) destroyed on account of Tuberculosis was :—

Beef, 0.20%. Pork, 0.65%.

It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcasses and organs of 1 beast, 8 sheep, 7 pigs, and 1 calf.

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

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough was 30,783. The amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption was 17,997-lbs., this being destroyed at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, under the supervision of the Cleansing Superintendent.

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

It is gratifying to record that no proceedings were instituted for exposing or selling diseased or unsound meat during the year under review.

In 1924 one person was prosecuted and fined £5.

In 1923 three persons were prosecuted and fined £20, £30, and £40 respectively.

In 1922 two persons were prosecuted and fined £20 each.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when centralised slaughtering will be made compulsory in all districts (small districts being grouped together), and so prevent the possibility of unsound meat being introduced from rural areas where effective supervision is difficult if not actually impossible.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

These Regulations came into operation on 1st April, 1925, and generally speaking were welcomed not only by the officials responsible for putting them into effect, but also by those members of the trade who realise the importance of clean and hygienic handling of meat.

The Regulations provide for marking carcasses inspected and found fit for human consumption.

No meat may be exposed in such a way that it is likely to be contaminated by dust, mud, filth, or in any other way.

Meat must be protected against contamination by flies.

Special rules apply as to the sanitary condition of shops and stalls, also in relation to transport and handling.

During transit, meat must be adequately covered and protected by clean cloths. Every person while engaged in carrying meat in or about a market or other place where meat is sold by wholesale, must wear a clean and washable head covering.

Generally, these Regulations mark a step forward.

The Ministry of Health might with advantage to public health consider the advisability of extending the Regulations so as to apply to other articles of food, such as fish, fruit, confectionery, bread, &c. In support of this view one need only refer to the contamination by flies of sweets and confectionery, &c., exposed

for sale in many shop windows, during certain months of the year, and at the same time to remember that these articles are consumed without even the safety afforded by cooking.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

During the last four months of the year, the Borough was a scheduled area, and movement of animals was only allowed under licence. No cases were reported in the Borough, though on several occasions contacts had to be kept under observation.

Special precautions have been observed at the Abattoirs, including temporary clearing of animals each week and a thorough disinfection of the lairs.

Anthrax.

One case was reported, but a microscopical examination of the blood proved to be negative.

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

This Order came into force on September 1st, 1925. Five cases were reported under the Order, three of which were confirmed. These were valued and slaughtered according to the terms of the Order. The total amount of compensation paid during the four months was £6 15s. 0d.

Other Foods.

On the whole the premises which are used for the preparation, &c., of food have been maintained in a satisfactory state. There are 110 bakehouses in the Borough. These have been kept under observation and have been well conducted, except that in several cases the occupiers' attention has had to be called to the delay in limewashing.

Ice Cream Manufacturing.

The absence of compulsory registration of the ever-growing number of ice cream shops renders proper supervision difficult. There are about 30 ice cream makers in the town, and their premises have been visited regularly.

There were no cases of suspected food poisoning in the area during the year.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is in the hands of Mr. H. Cass, Markets Inspector, who takes samples for submission to the Borough Analyst. A report on the analyses of these samples will be found on page 71.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

The following is a report made by Mr. Cass, Food and Drugs Inspector, with regard to the above Regulations, for the year 1925 :—

1. MILK AND CREAM not sold as preserved Cream.

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	86	Nil.
Cream	0	Nil.

2. CREAM sold as preserved Cream :—Nine.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table G on page 55 gives the number of cases of various infectious diseases notified during each year from 1906 to 1925. From this table it will be seen that with the exception of Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox, there has been no undue prevalence in any particular disease. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the last five years is much greater than that relating to the previous five years. The latter number, however, was very much less than the average. Chicken-Pox is not a generally notifiable disease, but has been made notifiable in Bury by special resolution since 1916.

Smallpox.—No cases of Smallpox were notified during the year. The last case notified in the Borough was on March 6th, 1916.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917, during the year.

VACCINATION.—The following table gives particulars of the state, as regards vaccination, of children born in each of the years 1919 to 1925:—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

	Totals 1919	Totals 1920	Totals 1921	Totals 1922	Totals 1923	Totals 1924	Totals 1925
Births	786	1165	1148	982	921	905	804
Vaccinated	255	298	239	209	239	204	127
Insusceptible of Vaccination ...	0	1	1	2	0	3	1
Conscientious Objection Certificates	388	652	674	604	523	524	453
Dead, Unvaccinated ...	64	92	90	76	67	51	44
Postponed by Medical Certificate	13	23	21	19	16	22	22
Removal to districts known.....	4	7	40	10	14	17	18
Removal to districts unknown.....	3	10	28	11	8	8	25
Unaccounted for	59	82	55	51	54	76	114

I regret to have to call attention once more to the serious condition as regards vaccination of the population of the Borough. The percentage of children vaccinated has fallen from 32.44 in 1919 to 15.79 in 1925. The latter figure is nearly 7 per cent.

lower than that for 1924. As will be seen from the following table, this is not so much due to the number of conscientious objection certificates granted, which shows a diminution of less than 1 per cent. (56.34, compared with 57.09 for 1924), as to the great increase in the number of children unaccounted for, which has risen from 8.40 in 1924 to no less than 14.17 in 1925. It is to be hoped that the continued occurrence of cases of Smallpox in other districts will cause people to consider the advisability of having their children vaccinated.

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the years 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 1924 :—

	Year ending December 31st,						
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of Births ...	786...	1165...	1148...	982...	921 ...	905...	804
Vaccinated	32.44...	25.58...	20.82...	21.28...	25.95 ...	22.54...	15.79
Con. objection Certs.	49.37...	55.97...	58.71...	61.51...	56.79 ...	57.09...	56.34
Unaccounted for ...	7.51...	7.04...	4.01...	5.19...	5.86 ...	8.40...	14.17

Diphtheria.—Number of cases notified 69. Number of deaths, 6. Case mortality, 8.69 per cent. The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during 1925 was 69, as compared with 50 during the year 1924, 56 during 1923, 46 during 1922, 49 during 1921, and 74 during 1920. Of the 69 cases notified, 64, or 93 per cent., were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

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

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total.
Cases	15	...	24	...	12	...	18	...	69
Deaths	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	6

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Total.
Cases	12	6	6	10	35	69
Deaths	1	—	2	3	—	6
Removed to hospital	12	6	5	9	32	64

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	1	18	41	6	3	—	69
Deaths	—	1	4	1	—	—	6

Scarlet Fever.—Number of cases notified, 177. Number of deaths, 2. Case mortality, 1.13 per cent.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1925 shows an increase of 45 as compared with the number notified in the previous year.

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

Original Case.			
Date of Notification	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	Date Second Case Notified.
A. Oct. 12th, 1924.	Oct. 12th, 1924.	Nov. 29th, 1924.	Jan. 18th, 1925.
B. Nov. 24th, 1924.	Nov. 24th, 1924.	Dec. 31st, 1924.	Jan. 18th, 1925.
C. Dec. 10th, 1924.	Dec. 10th, 1924.	Jan. 14th, 1925.	Feb. 18th, 1925.
D. Feb. 13th, 1925.	Feb. 13th, 1925.	April 25th, 1925.	May 2nd, 1925.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total
Cases	40	20	44	73	177
Deaths	1	1	—	—	2

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total
Cases	47	32	7	21	70	177
Deaths	—	2	—	—	—	2
Removed to Hosp'l.	40	32	7	15	58	152

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	over 65	Total
Cases	—	40	114	18	5	—	—	177
Deaths	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2

Enteric Fever.—No cases of Enteric Fever have been notified during the year. This is the first year in which we have any record in which no cases of this disease have been notified, although in four of the previous five years the number in each case was only one. A reference to Table G on Page 55 will show how the number of notifications of this disease has gradually diminished.

Puerperal Fever.—Four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, three of the cases, unfortunately, proving fatal. Two cases were treated in their own homes and two at the Union Institution. The number of cases notified in the previous five years was as follows:—1 in 1924, 3 in 1923, 7 in 1922, 7 in 1921, and 6 in 1920.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Only three cases of this disease were notified during 1925, as compared with 11 in 1924, three in 1923, none in 1922, two in 1921, and one in 1920. Two of the cases were fatal.

Pneumonia.—The number of cases of Pneumonia notified during the year was 161, as compared with 108 in 1924, 205 in 1923, 160 in 1922, 45 in 1921, and 53 in 1920. There were, during the same period, 76 deaths. There is no hospital provision for these cases.

Chicken-Pox.—Nearly half of the notifications of infectious disease received during 1925 related to Chicken-Pox, and there were more cases of this disease during the year than in any other year since its notification was introduced. The figures for the previous five years are 331 in 1924, 189 in 1923, 181 in 1922, 237 in 1921, and 190 in 1920.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The total number of cases notified during 1925 was 13, of which three were notified from the Union Hospital, the remaining 10 cases being treated at home. There were no deaths. A further reference to this disease will be found on page 69.

Influenza.—It is not possible to give the number of notifications of Influenza occurring during the year, as the disease is not

notifiable. There were, however, 27 deaths from this cause. The number of deaths from Influenza during the previous five years was as follows:—28 in 1924, 37 in 1923, 52 in 1922, 9 in 1921, and 24 in 1920.

DISINFECTION.

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

275 rooms in 275 houses were disinfected with the fumes of either sulphur or formaldehyde, and the walls of 492 rooms in 275 houses sprayed with a solution of formalin.

56 rooms in 43 houses have been disinfected with the fumes of formalin or sulphur, and the walls of 86 rooms in 43 houses sprayed with a solution of formalin, after the occurrence of deaths from or the removal of cases of Phthisis.

Four parcels of infected clothing and 108 sets of infected bedding have been disinfected by steam.

Eight schools have been disinfected.

Thirty rooms in 14 houses have been disinfected after the occurrence of death from Cancer.

Ten wards have been disinfected at the Bury Infirmary.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the particulars of the specimens examined during the year at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester:—

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total
Diphtheria	7	48	0	55
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0
Sputum for Tuberculosis	14	64	0	78

Table A.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1925.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	...	...	...
Diphtheria	69	64	6
Scarlet Fever	177	152	2
Enteric Fever	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	3
Erysipelas	29	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	...	2
Pneumonia	161	...	76
Chicken Pox	359	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	*3	...
Malaria... ..	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...

* These three cases were notified from the Union Hospital.

Table B.—Cases of Infectious Disease at various ages notified during the Year 1925.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.								Total Cases notified in each locality.		No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each locality		Total Cases Remov'd to Hospit'l.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							Registration Sub-District.		Bury.	Elton.	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up-wards.	Bury.	Elton.			
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	69	1	18	41	6	3	..	..	34	35	32	32	64
Erysipelas	29	..	..	..	4	9	11	5	29	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	177	..	40	114	18	5	..	..	107	70	94	58	152
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Letharg.	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.. ..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	359	17	140	200	2	..	..	..	252	97	..	..	..
Pneumonia	161	4	24	18	18	32	52	13	121	40	..	..	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
TOTALS....	815	35	222	373	51	51	65	18	571	244	126	90	216

Table C.—Ward Distribution of Infectious Diseases, 1925.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Ent- eric Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.	Erys- ipelas.	Op- thal. Neon- tor'm.	Polio- myeli- tis.	Chick- enpox.	Pneu- monia	Mal- aria.	Encepha- litis Lethar- gica.
Moorside	47	12	...	...	9	2	...	128	22	...	...
East	32	6	...	1	5	4	...	57	30	...	2
Church	7	6	...	3	7	3	...	23	28	...	...
Redvales	21	10	...	...	8	3	...	54	41	...	...
Elton	70	35	...	...	...	1	...	97	40	...	1
TOTALS.....	177	69	...	4	29	13	...	359	161	...	3

Table D.—Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in each Month of the Year.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Polio- myeli- tis.	Chicken- pox.	Ophthal- mia Neo- natorum.	Encephal- itis Leth'rgica	Pneu- monia	Malari
January	13	6	...	...	2	...	17	...	...	17	...
February....	10	2	...	...	5	...	69	1	...	17	...
March	17	7	...	...	4	...	105	2	...	12	...
April	11	3	...	...	3	...	68	2	...	12	...
May	6	5	...	1	4	...	22	3	...	13	...
June	3	16	...	1	2	...	32	...	...	14	...
July	12	8	...	1	2	...	10	2	...	10	...
August	12	3	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	5	...
September ..	20	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	8	...
October	24	4	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	13	...
November ..	26	8	...	1	3	...	19	...	...	16	...
December ..	23	6	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	24	...
TOTALS....	177	69	...	4	29	...	359	13	3	161	...

Table E.—Cases Removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital from the various Wards.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Enc'ph'its Leth'rgica	Puerperal Fever.	Poliomy- elitis.	Erysip- elas.
Moorside	40	12	...	...	...	...	...
East	32	6	...	...	...	...	...
Church	7	5	...	...	...	...	...
Redvales	15	9	...	...	...	...	...
Elton	58	32	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	152	64	...	...	...	...	...

Table F.—Deaths from Infectious Diseases (notifiable and not notifiable) during the year 1925.

Disease.	Deaths at All Ages.	Deaths at Age Periods:—											
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65
Enceph. Lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	6	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	7	11
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Pneumonia	76	9	13	2	2	...	6	2	1	3	7	21	10
Totals	128	13	18	3	5	2	9	4	3	9	12	29	21

Table G.—Showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1906 to 1925.

DISEASE.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Smallpox	1	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	90	40	98	389	564	220	139	296	250	156	112	85	50	27	76	138	185	139	132	177
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	35	48	52	59	44	44	13	66	59	51	48	165	114	115	74	49	46	56	50	69
Enteric Fever	33	18	15	9	18	25	6	7	8	8	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	4	1	..
Continued Fever	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	11	14	9	5	4	6	6	6	4	3	2	4	2	3	6	7	7	3	1	4
Erysipelas	42	35	26	38	40	32	41	28	36	48	29	18	16	28	25	20	22	28	20	29
†Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	103	138	97	190	237	181	189	331	359
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enceph. Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	11	3
Ophthalmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	15	15	22	21	6	11	12	14	17	6	8	13
†Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	53	45	160	205	108	161
†Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	2	..	..	1	..
†Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	215	166	202	500	670	357	208	408	373	281	442	403	331	462	449	515	619	633	664	815

† Made notifiable on Mar. 29th, 1916.

‡ Made notifiable Mar. 1st, 1919.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number of notifications received and deaths from Tuberculosis, at various ages, during 1925:—

AGE PERIODS.	Notifications received during 1925.				Deaths during 1925.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.	Male	Female.
0—1 year.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5 years.	—	1	4	4	—	—	2	2
5—10 „	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	1
10—15 „	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—
15—20 „	3	9	—	2	2	2	1	—
20—25 „	3	4	2	2	3	6	2	—
25—35 „	8	11	—	1	8	5	—	—
35—45 „	5	6	4	1	6	7	1	—
45—55 „	8	2	—	2	7	2	—	—
55—65 „	5	—	1	—	5	—	1	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	36	36	17	15	32	23	8	3

Particulars are given below of the cases notified, deaths, and death rates for the years 1920 to 1925, for all forms of Tuberculosis:—

Year.	Cases Notified. (Primary Notifications).	No. of Deaths.	Death Rates per 1000.
1920	99	61	1.08
1921	92	64	1.09
1922	79	50	0.89
1923	78	59	1.03
1924	101	53	0.93
Average for five years			
1920-1924, inclusive ...	90	57	1.00
1925	104	66	1.16

Of the 55 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 52 had been notified by general practitioners, and of the 11 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis which died all had been previously notified. In no case was there any evidence of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—No case of Tuberculosis among employers in the milk trade was notified during the year, no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.—It has not been necessary in any case to apply for an order for compulsory removal to hospital during the year.

Tuberculosis Schemes.—Institutional treatment is given to cases of Tuberculosis at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, at the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board's Institution (the Aitken Sanatorium at Holcombe, near Ramsbottom), the Bury Infirmary, the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases, and the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry. Further particulars of these Institutions will be found on page 20.

The following table gives the number of patients treated, and the number of patient days in the various institutions:—

	No. of patients. (Undischarged at end of 1924 and admitted during 1925).	No. of days.
Dispensary... ..	34	1806
Aitken Sanatorium... ..	63	6970
Bury Infirmary... ..	8	389
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital	1	70
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	*11	109

* Out-patients.

The staff employed in connection with the Dispensary work consists of a Chief Tuberculosis Officer, who also acts as Medical Officer of Health and Chief School Medical Officer, and an Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, who also acts as Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer. Each of the four Health Visitors devotes one-third of her time to Tuberculosis work, and the Matron and Sister of the Dispensary assist at the out-patient clinics.

Early cases of Tuberculosis are treated at the Aitken Sanatorium. Advanced cases were formerly treated at the Joint Board's Smallpox Hospital at Ainsworth. A few years ago, however, the use of the latter Hospital for Tuberculosis was discontinued and the patients removed to Aitken Sanatorium, where all cases, whether early or advanced, are now treated. The advanced cases are housed in wards in the main building, and are separated from other cases.

As above stated, the Tuberculosis Officers also act as School Medical Officers, so that there is complete co-ordination between these branches of the public health services. There is also close co-ordination with the Medical Officers of other institutions dealing with Tuberculosis.

Close co-operation exists between the medical practitioners and the Tuberculosis Officers, many cases of doubtful diagnosis being referred to the officers for examination. With regard to insured persons, the arrangements set out in Memo. 286 have worked satisfactorily, the Initial and Progress Reports being regularly received in the large majority of cases.

No special provision has been made by the Council for the dental treatment of Tuberculosis patients, nor have any arrangements been made for the provision of home nursing.

Extra nourishments are granted to patients being treated at home whose income falls below a certain limit adopted by the

Council. During 1925 the number of persons who received extra nourishments was six.

The arrangements for treating Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, especially Tuberculosis of bones and joints, in adults and in children are not entirely satisfactory owing to the difficulty of obtaining beds. The number of available hospital beds for the treatment of this condition is entirely inadequate, and in many cases serious delay occurs before the admission of the patient to Hospital.

All notified cases of Tuberculosis are visited regularly by the Health Visitors and are kept under general supervision. Any defects in the patients' homes are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who is often able to secure an improvement of the conditions under which they live.

There are no local arrangements for finding employment for Tuberculosis patients.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 4th January, 1925, to 2nd January, 1926.

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.					Total.			
	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							
Pulmonary Males...	—	—	3	—	3	3	7	5	8	5	—	34	42 *	—	1	—	1	2	4	30 (1)		
„ Females	—	1	—	2	9	3	11	5	2	—	1	34	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	17 (2)		
Non-pulmonary Males...	—	3	4	1	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	6		
„ Females	—	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	15	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	2		

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 4th January, 1925, to 2nd January, 1926, **otherwise** than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age periods:	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 upw'rds	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Non-pulmonary Males...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
„ Females.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic commenced work on February 3rd, 1920, and the sessions are held at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. There are two clinics per week, namely: Tuesday, 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m., for females; Friday, 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m., for males. The work is carried out by a medical man with special experience in the work, and free treatment is available for all, whether resident in the Borough or not.

The accommodation consists of a consulting room, laboratory, dressing rooms and waiting room.

The details of the scheme are those which have been in force from the beginning, except that all Gonorrhœa films are now examined by the Venereal Disease Medical Officer instead of being sent away for examination.

Dr. Holker, the Venereal Disease Medical Officer, reports as follows:—

“ The scheme as it stands cannot very well be developed further owing to the fact that the Venereal Diseases Clinic is conducted in the Tuberculosis Dispensary, any development proposed in the Venereal Disease Department being found to clash with the work in the Tuberculosis Department. On the whole the department is working very satisfactorily, but there is one alteration I should like to have made if it were possible. At the present time the consultation room and the treatment room are one and the same, and the consequence is that if a patient wishes to speak to me privately he or she sometimes finds it difficult owing to the presence of the nurses, and frequently I have to ask the nurses to retire whilst making an examination of a male. What is needed, therefore, is another room where treatment can be given away from the consulting room.

“ Within the last year or two many of the Medical Practitioners in Bury and the district surrounding have begun to make free use of the Department. I have found that the fact

of the telephone being so handy in the consulting room has materially helped in getting in touch with the local practitioners in a considerable area around Bury.

“ We have no irrigation room which is continuously open, and I do not see how any such room can be arranged unless the Venereal Disease Department moved out into a block of premises devoted to Venereal Disease work alone.”

The medical practitioners in the area have been kept informed of the facilities provided for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease.

The number of medical practitioners in the area who are qualified to receive free supplies of Arsenobenzol compounds is four.

During the year five specimens of blood for the Wasserman test were sent by practitioners in the Borough. The number sent from the Venereal Diseases Clinic during the same period was 289.

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

[illegible]

Examinations of Pathological material:—	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre.	..	108	..	..
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory.....	..	..	..	289

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

ne of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Bury.	Lanc'shire C.C.	Manch'str	Rochdale.	Bolton.	Cheshire	Total.
Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—							
Syphilis	29	13	2	1	1	..	46
Soft Chancre.....	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
Gonorrhœa	38	19	1	1	2	..	61
Conditions other than venereal.....	12	7	..	1	1	..	21
Total.....	83	40	3	3	4	..	133
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area.....	1072	759	25	40	34	2	1932
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given in the :—							
{ 1. Out-patient Clinic 2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area } 181 85 10 4 280	181	85	10	4	..	..	280
Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses	Novarsenobillon, & recently, Neokharsiva 0.45 gm. or 0.6 gm.						
State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.	(1) Eight i.v.i. of 0.45, 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, rest 0.6, 0.6, 0.6. Occasionally the course begins with 0.5 or ends with 0.75 or even 0.9. Hydrar. ̄. Creta gr. " also. (2) In late Syphilis Bismuth is given intramuscularly. (3) Children are given Sulfarsenol.						
State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page	As in Memo. V ²¹ , but no culture or complement fixation test is made.						

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918.—As already stated on page 22 there are 24 midwives registered as practising in the Borough, including four at the Poor Law Institution. Their homes, appliances, method of practice, &c., have been regularly inspected, 66 visits having been paid during the year. The number of confinements attended by midwives in 1925 was 672, and in 239 of these medical aid was summoned. Under the 1918 Act the local supervising authority is responsible for the payment of the fees of doctors called in in emergency by midwives. During the year 33 accounts totalling £59 15s. 6d. were sent in. Of this amount it was found possible to recover only £18 12s. 6d.

No cases of infringement of rules by the midwives required to be dealt with.

Maternal Mortality.—Four cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year, and three deaths were recorded from this cause. Of the cases notified two occurred in the Institution of the Bury Guardians, both of which were fatal. The remaining cases were treated at their homes, and of these one proved fatal.

In addition to the above, four other deaths occurred during pregnancy or parturition, the cause of death being registered respectively as (1) Pelvic Thrombosis, Pulmonary embolism; (2) Placenta prævia, Hæmorrhage; (3) Ruptured Ectopic Gestation; (4) Broncho Pneumonia (septic origin). There has thus been one maternal death for every 112 births. This rate is a very high one and compares unfavourably with the figures of other Lancashire towns which so far have come to hand.

Where a case of puerperal fever occurs in the practice of a midwife a thorough disinfection of her person, clothing, and appliances is carried out.

Arrangements for Attending to the Health of Children under Five Years of Age and of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Under the Notification of Births Act of 1907 the notification of every birth, within a period of 36 hours, is made compulsory. These notifications are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health,

and immediately on their receipt a health visitor calls at the home and makes certain enquiries as to surroundings, food, &c. If no doctor is in attendance the health visitor advises the mother on various points of hygiene, &c. Periodical visits are made, diminishing in frequency until the child attains the age of five years, when he comes under the supervision of the School Medical Officer.

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, 1908. The Act was, however, extended to all districts on September 1st, 1915.

Under the Act, 804 births were notified, 672 being notified by midwives, 121 by medical practitioners, and 11 by parents or other persons. Of the total number of births notified, 38 were returned as being "still-born," of which 27 were notified by midwives, 9 by medical practitioners, and two by parents or other persons.

From the table on page 70 it will be seen that during the year a total of 9,974 visits and re-visits have been paid to the homes of children under five years of age.

Consultation and Treatment Centres.—Two consultation centres (at 12, John Street and Wood Street School) have been provided by the Corporation. At the John Street Centre two clinics are held each week, namely, on Monday and Thursday afternoons. A medical officer attends at each session. The Wood Street School Centre is open on Wednesday afternoons only, and a medical officer attends every alternate week. Each child attending a centre is weighed weekly, and charts of the weights and medical records of the health of the children are kept. Cases which require medical treatment are referred to their own medical attendant. Advice is given on feeding and minor infantile disorders. During the year 590 children, including 273 new cases, made 3,250 attendances at the John Street Centre, and 234 children, including 96 new cases, made 1,085 attendances at

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

- 784 visits to houses where births have been notified.
- 2559 re-visits to children under one year of age.
- 6631 „ „ over one and under five years.
- 135 visits to expectant mothers.
- 208 re-visits „ „
- 63 visits to houses in which deaths of infants under one year of age have occurred.
- 3539 re-visits to babies during the summer diarrhœa season.
- 266 afternoons at the Welfare Centre.
- 1017 visits to homes in which cases of suspected Measles, Whooping Cough, Ringworm, &c., existed.
- 80 visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified.
- 1531 re-visits „ „ „ „ „ „ „
- 326 visits and re-visits to houses in which cases of Chicken-pox have been notified.
- 31 visits and re-visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
- 1 visit to a case of Puerperal Fever.
- 66 visits to Midwives.
- 713 „ and re-visits re applications for free milk.
- 7 „ „ „ for extra nourishments.
- 39 „ to houses for disinfection.
- 11 „ to outworkers.
- 111 „ for other causes.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST.

13, Manchester Road,

BURY.

30th January, 1926.

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

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my report upon the analyses of the various samples of Foods and Drugs submitted to me by your Inspector, Mr. H. Cass, during the year ended December 31st, 1925.

These samples numbered 253, and consisted of the following articles:—

Milk	86 samples.
Butter	19 „
Cheese	4 „
Preserved Cream	9 „
Margarine	2 „
Bread	2 „
Flour	5 „
Condensed Milk	1 „
Lard	2 „
Oatmeal	4 „
Barley Meal	1 „
Jams	3 „
Treacle	2 „
Sugar	1 „
Tea	3 „
Coffee	14 „
Cocoa	3 „
Chocolate	12 „
Tinned Meat and Sausage	5 „
Patent (or Proprietary) Food	7 „
Pepper	7 „
Ginger	3 „

Arrowroot	2 samples.
Honey	1 „
Ground Almonds	1 „
Tinned Pears	1 „
Preserved Peas	1 „
Yeast	1 „
Baking Powder	2 „
Egg Powder... ..	1 „
Rice Powder	1 „
Beer	2 „
Spirits	17 „
Apples	5 „
Drugs	23 „

Of these samples, 95 were taken formally and the remainder informally.

The whole of the samples of milk taken during the last twelve months were found to be genuine. They were all clean, free from preservatives, and on the average of good quality.

The samples of butter were also genuine and free from preservatives.

The samples of preserved cream were of standard quality, and contained boric acid as a preservative but not exceeding the permitted quantity. All were duly labelled as required by the "Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912-1917."

The samples of margarine were of standard quality, containing boric acid not exceeding the permitted amount.

Other articles containing preservatives were the samples of meat, sausage, and peas. Boric acid varying from 0.26 per cent. to 0.77 per cent. were found in the meat and sausage. The preserved peas contained a minute amount of copper.

Of the 17 samples of spirits examined, 5 were found to exceed the legal limit of dilution by from 3 to 11 degrees under proof. Legal proceedings were taken in two cases, and the vendors fined

£10 on account of each of three, and 20s. costs in respect of one of the other diluted samples.

The five samples of apples were most carefully examined for arsenic, but were found to be free from this most dangerous poison. It appears that in various parts of the country, American apples (particularly those known as Jonathan apples) have been found to contain quite a considerable amount of arsenic, and several cases of illness have been directly traced to this contamination. From information issued by the Ministry of Health, arsenical insecticides are sprayed upon the apple trees in the great fruit growing districts of America, and owing to the lack of rain the fruit in consequence has not been naturally washed. The impurity is found upon the skin of the apple, and is readily removed by washing or wiping with a wet cloth, and this or peeling should be resorted to in all cases where the fruit is used for the purpose of dessert.

Beyond a trace of tin in the tinned pears, all the other samples were found to be genuine and free from matter injurious to health.

The drugs examined were as follows:—

Antipyrin.	Linseed (2).
Vaseline.	Tincture of iron.
Zinc oxide.	Olive oil (2).
Boracic acid.	Essence of pennyroyal.
Oil of eucalyptus.	Gregorys' powder (2).
Almond oil.	Aloes.
Cod liver oil.	Tincture of rhubarb (2).
Spirits of camphor.	Cream of tartar.
Borax (2).	Tincture of iodine.

These samples were found to be genuine or otherwise in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

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

Borough Analyst.

THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.

RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January ..	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	4.95	2.98	6.22	3.47	3.63	3.79	5.35	5.02	7.37	4.76	4.62	3.74	3.37
February	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	2.64	5.04	4.75	1.53	5.87	1.19	4.75	0.50	5.26	6.84	1.33	7.45
March ..	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	5.93	1.89	2.37	2.99	2.13	7.06	3.74	3.64	3.30	2.17	1.75	2.41
April	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	1.96	1.83	3.59	1.88	1.04	2.59	5.01	1.70	2.53	3.81	2.28	2.96
May	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	2.55	1.53	2.78	1.58	3.13	2.11	7.22	2.67	2.03	4.30	5.57	4.52
June	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	1.56	2.75	3.13	2.40	1.87	1.67	3.16	0.44	2.68	0.91	2.32	0.06
July	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	4.89	4.51	2.02	2.31	3.98	2.07	8.17	1.89	4.91	5.04	4.57	1.99
August ..	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	3.46	5.62	3.30	6.64	3.64	3.87	2.73	6.07	5.04	6.02	7.09	5.43
September	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	4.77	0.61	2.78	2.48	12.53	1.88	3.02	1.47	4.57	4.70	4.62	4.53
October ..	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	2.74	1.95	8.52	9.17	4.39	2.76	1.66	2.83	0.62	6.34	5.60	5.35
November	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	5.90	2.31	3.10	5.35	2.87	3.74	1.97	3.17	3.83	7.64	2.70	3.08
December	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	6.49	8.36	3.34	2.41	10.10	7.05	3.86	7.10	5.56	5.25	5.44	3.26
TOTAL	40.12	36.60	45.54	30.62	32.90	50.04	34.30	34.13	44.41	42.99	39.56	45.52	43.86	39.36	52.21	38.80	45.87	42.62	43.15	42.37	55.34	41.34	50.31	39.85	45.09	57.64	47.01	44.41

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