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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1926,

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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1927.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1926.

Chairman - Councillor JOHNSON.

Deputy-Chairman - Councillor SALTER.

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

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

Staff of the Public Health Department.

- * *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 :*

EVELYN F. BEBBINGTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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 : L. KAY. *Assistant Clerks :* C. PROPHET & J. CLARK.

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.

June, 1927.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 15th Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

It will be remembered that the report for 1925 was what is known as a "Survey" Report, and dealt with matters rather more fully than is done in the ordinary reports, of which the present is one.

The mortality figures for the year 1926 are, on the whole, satisfactory. The General Death Rate (12.82 per 1,000) shows a decrease of 1.92 per 1,000 on the previous year, and is the lowest death rate ever recorded for the Borough. The Cancer Death Rate has declined from 1.60 per 1,000 in 1925 to 1.20 in 1926. The Death Rate from Tuberculosis of the Lungs and the General Tuberculosis Death Rate are also the lowest recorded for the Borough.

The Birth Rate shows a slight increase over that of 1925.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 76 per 1,000 births shows a decrease of 4 per 1,000, and is again, with the exception of the year 1924, the lowest hitherto recorded.

The worst feature in the 1926 figures is the number of deaths due to childbirth, no fewer than eight such deaths having occurred during the year, five of which were due to Eclampsia. This means that there has been one maternal death for every 102 births, which is a very high rate. Some of these deaths might

undoubtedly be prevented if expectant mothers would either consult their own doctor or attend at the Ante-Natal Clinic during pregnancy.

I am pleased to be able to report that the work of conversion of sanitary conveniences has proceeded even more quickly than was anticipated. A reference to page 23 will show that 1,588 conveniences of various descriptions have been converted to the water carriage system, and 89 additional water closets have been provided during 1926. At the time of writing over half the work of conversion to the water carriage system has been carried out, so that there is every prospect that it will be completed within the estimated time, viz., three years.

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, 1926.

Registrar-General's Estimated Population in July, 1926 ...	56,840
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	12.82
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	14.30
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	76
Death Rate from Phthisis per 1,000 of the population	0.60
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.83
Area in Acres	5,925
Population at Census of 1921	56,403
Population per Acre	9.59
Number of Houses in the Borough on December 31st, 1926	14,803
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	816
Number of Deaths	729
Natural increase of the population during the year... ..	87
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year).	62
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 ...	0.46
Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, of children under two years, per 1,000 births	2.45
Number of Marriages	411
The Rateable Value of the Borough for 1926 was	£379,192
The sum represented by a penny rate was	£1,415

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.

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 1926 to be 56,840. This is the figure upon which the various mortality rates in this report have been calculated.

Births.—During the year 816 births were registered in the Borough, returning a birth rate of 14.30 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 17.8. The births comprised 397 males and 419 females. The illegitimate births numbered 32, and were 3.9 per cent. of the total births.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year 1926 was 839. This number includes the deaths of 172 non-residents which occurred in the Borough. Sixty-two Bury residents died in other parts of the country. The corrected number after deduction of the former deaths and addition of the latter was 729 (380 males, 349 females), being at the rate of 12.82 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

Infantile Mortality.—During the year 62 deaths occurred in children under one year of age. The infant mortality rate was 76 per 1,000 births, compared with 80 per 1,000 in the previous year. The rate of mortality among male children was 88 per 1,000, and among females 64 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 70 per 1,000 births, and in the 105 great towns it was 73 per 1,000. The table on page 14 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:—

1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Average 10 years	1926
133	93	110	92	91	85	82	101	71	80	93	76

Influence of Feeding on Infant Mortality.—During the year the following information has been obtained as to the method of feeding of 772 of the 823 infants notified. Of these:

603	were breast-fed,	amongst which were 29 deaths, i.e., 4.81%
122	„ bottle-fed	„ „ 7.37%
35	„ breast and bottle-fed	„ „ 5.71%
12	„ spoon-fed	„ „ 91.66%

Of the remaining infants notified, six died within 24 hours of birth, in eight cases no particulars could be obtained, and there were 37 still-births.

District Mortality.

		Infant Deaths.	Births.	Deaths per 1000 Births.
Bury North	Moorside Ward	13	197	66
	East Ward	13	179	72
Bury South	Church Ward	12	106	113
	Redvales Ward	6	144	41
Elton Ward		18	190	94
Whole Borough... ..		62	816	76

Child Mortality.—During the year there were 27 deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Whooping Cough

accounted for five of these deaths. Two deaths were due to Measles, 2 to Diphtheria, 1 to Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 2 to Tuberculous Meningitis, and 2 to other Non-pulmonary Tuberculous Diseases. There was 1 death from Bronchitis, 2 from Broncho-Pneumonia, and 3 from other forms of Pneumonia.

Uncertified Deaths.—Thirty-five deaths were the subject of a coroner's enquiry, and 15 deaths were registered without being certified by a doctor or the coroner.

Causes of Death.—The causes of death classified according to age are shown in the table on page 12. Various forms of Tuberculosis were responsible for 47 deaths, or 6.4 per cent. of the total deaths. Pneumonia caused 50 deaths, Bronchitis 90, and other respiratory diseases 8. Apoplexy was the cause of 43 deaths, and in 39 cases old age was given as the cause. Thirty-six deaths were certified as due to congenital debility, malformation, and premature birth. The epidemic diseases, excluding Influenza, were responsible for 24 deaths, 3 being due to Measles, 1 to Scarlet Fever, 8 to Whooping Cough, 11 to Diphtheria, and 1 to Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Eight deaths were due to Influenza.

During the year 68 deaths (equal to a mortality rate of 1.20 per 1,000) were registered as due to various forms of malignant disease, as compared with 91 deaths and a rate of 1.60 in 1925. Of these deaths, 41 were males and 27 females.

Sex and Age	Under 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	Over 75	Total
Males ...	1	4	10	15	11	—	41
Females...	1	1	9	8	5	3	27

Character of the disease as described on the returns:—

	Males	Females
" Cancer "	5	4
" Malignant Disease "	3	2
Carcinoma	30	18
Epithelioma... ..	2	—
Sarcoma	1	2
Papilloma	—	1

ORGANS AFFECTED.	Males	Females
Bladder	3	2
Breast	—	4
Colon	3	5
Femur	—	1
Intestine	1	1
Kidney	—	1
Larynx	1	—
Leg	1	—
Liver	2	1
Maxilla	1	—
Mediastinium	2	—
Mouth	1	—
Œsophagus	2	1
Pancreas... ..	1	1
Pharynx	1	—
Pleura	—	1
Prostate... ..	3	—
Rectum	3	1
Splenic flexure	1	—
Sternum	—	1
Stomach	12	3
Tongue	2	—
Tonsil	1	—
Womb	—	4
	—	—
	41	27
	—	—

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1926.

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 { Uncertified	714 15	62 ..	13 ..	14 ..	20 ..	21 1	89 2	242 4	253 8	328 ..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	8	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	11	..	..	2	8	1	..	..	..	8
Influenza	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	34	..	..	..	..	4	19	10	1	9
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	1	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	5
Rheumatic Fever	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	68	..	..	..	..	1	6	42	19	31
Heart Diseases	111	..	..	..	2	2	8	51	48	51
Bronchitis	90	2	1	..	1	..	1	35	50	29
Broncho Pneumonia	14	5	..	2	1	..	1	2	3	2
Pneumonia (other forms)	36	..	2	1	..	1	8	16	8	10
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	3
Apoplexy	43	1	..	..	..	..	2	19	21	5
Brain and Membranes— (other diseases of)	17	..	1	1	..	..	2	9	4	6
Spinal Cord & Membranes Diseases of	8	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	4
Old Age	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	7
Obstruction of Intestines	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	10
Other Diseases of Digestive Organs	21	7	..	1	..	1	2	7	3	10
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	11	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	3	5
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diseases & accidents of Parturition	7	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	9
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	36	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Dentition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides	23	..	..	1	..	4	5	9	4	13
Suicides	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
Other Defined Diseases	81	1	..	1	2	2	8	18	49	75
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2
	729	62	13	14	20	22	91	246	261	328

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1926 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transfer-able Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Transfer-able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.					
		Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.			
		Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	Number	Rate.		
1921	...	...	57600	1089	18.91	841	14.60	124	49	93	85	766	13.30
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	...	...	56880	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
1926	...	...	56840	816	14.30	839	14.80	172	62	62	76	729	12.82

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 5925.

Total population at all ages 56403
 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 provided a further sixteen beds at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, which is situated in the Wylde. Eight of these beds were leased by the Lancashire County Council, the remaining eight being used for Bury patients. These beds were 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. There is, however, a large children's ward 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. 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-three. Of these sixteen resided in the Borough (two being nurses at the Poor Law Institution). Nineteen 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 56.

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, 1900.)

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

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

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

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

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 14,803 houses in the Borough 14,448 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.

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 22 shows the type and number of sanitary conveniences in the Borough in 1926, and that on page 23 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 1926, 10,689 water closets, 3,100 waste water closets, 2,370 privy closets, and 439 pail closets. The work of converting sanitary conveniences to the water carriage system is being rapidly proceeded with, and it is hoped that the work will be completed within three years from the time the present scheme came into operation. The number of conveniences converted in 1926 was as follows:—Privy closets, 1,477; pail closets, 91; waste-water closets, 18; trough closets, 2. Forty-three additional outside and 46 inside fresh water closets were also provided.

Table showing the Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough in 1926.

	Moorside.	East.	Redvales.	Church.	Elton.	Totals.
Number of Dwelling-houses	3815	3037	2968	1474	3509	14803
" " Factories	33	60	44	41	54	232
" " Workshops and Lock-up Shops	41	58	60	219	64	442
" " Public Institutions and Places	24	24	27	34	14	123
" " Water Closets... ..	2853	2410	2202	1647	1577	10689
" " Waste Water Closets... ..	904	621	807	178	590	3100
" " Privy Closets	276	111	585	29	1369	2370
" " Pail Closets... ..	31	26	78	19	285	439
" " Tank Closets	—	—	2	1	4	7
" " Dry Ashpits	915	610	496	234	487	2742
" " Ashbins	1433	1230	970	854	912	5399

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

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Privy closets cleared away	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	27
Privy closets converted to fresh-water closets	42	11	43	70	23	75	166	157	194	1477
Pail closets converted to fresh-water closets	1	2	16	6	2	12	6	15	15	91
Additional fresh-water closets provided—Outside....	12	6	4	5	8	24	9	11	6	43
" " " Inside	17	13	16	35	22	18	29	40	38	46
Waste-water closets replaced by fresh-water closets	2	4	4	8	4	3	6	27	22	18
Trough " " "	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total number of fresh-water closets fixed in connection with old property	74	39	88	124	59	132	216	250	275	1677
Privy middens altered and converted to dry ashpits . . .	11	0	12	28	4	30	67	59	48	6
" " " ashbins	11	1	15	6	9	4	26	26	66	818
Dry ashpits " " ashbins	0	1	3	3	5	1	6	11	9	69
Number of ashbins provided (galvanised iron) fixed . . .	8	0	4	3	10	2	11	15	0	18
" " " portable	20	0	25	10	14	10	64	54	146	1780
Number of cesspools cleared out	0	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

Schools.—All the school conveniences in the elementary schools in the Borough are on the water-carriage system, with the exception of 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. There is a constant supply of town's water in connection with every school.

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

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

NOTICES, &c.

Number of Legal Notices served under P.H. Act, 1875...	15
„ Preliminary Notices served	15
„ Letters in lieu of Notices	276
„ Verbal Notices	201
„ Letters sent other than Notices	1096

The table on pages 24 and 25 shows the number of visits paid in connection with defects or nuisances discovered in the course of sanitary inspection during the year 1926, while the ensuing table shows the number of Notices served during each of the years from 1921 to 1926. Of the 507 notices served during 1926, all except 15 were informal notices. Of the 15 legal notices, five were notices served on the owners of factories in respect of the issuing of black smoke from their chimney. The remaining ten cases were in respect of:—

Insufficient closet accommodation	1
Insanitary privy closets	8
Defective drains... ..	1

With one exception the notices were complied with.

Summary of Visits of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Infectious and contagious diseases	492
Common lodging-houses	574
Houses let in lodgings	669

Smoke Abatement.—The limit of black smoke allowed in the Borough is two minutes per half-hour. During the year 158 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 168 minutes, which is equal to an average of 1.06 minutes for each observation. The time limit (2 minutes in 30) permitted by your Council has been exceeded in five instances by five firms, this being equal to 3.79 per cent. of the total observations taken, the aggregate amount of black smoke emitted by these firms being 31 minutes, which is equal to an average of 6 minutes and 12 seconds for each observation. The average amount of black smoke emitted by the chimneys under the limit was equal to 1 minute.

49 firms equalled the limit of 2 minutes.

The small number of observations made, as compared with the previous years, is due to the Coal Dispute which took place during the year.

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 five observations exceeding the limit :—

	Black. mins.		Moderate. mins.		None. mins.
*B. & B.	4	.....	17	.....	9
*U.C.P.	3	.....	15½	.....	11½
*S. & C.	8	.....	12	.....	10
*W. & G.O.	7	.....	12½	.....	10½
*K.M.P. Co.	9	.....	10½	.....	10½

* 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 26. 141 rooms in these houses are let off as furnished apartments, giving accommodation for 237 adults and 55 children.

Explosives Acts.—Fifty-three persons were registered for the sale of explosives during the year as required by these Acts, being for the sale of fireworks or mixed explosives, &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. Seven visits were paid to the Wharf.

Petroleum Acts.—Under these Acts two licences have been granted for the storage of benzine and benzoline, ninety-four for petrol, and twenty-two for calcium carbide. In all cases the petrol is kept in metal vessels and drums in properly constructed stores. The stores for petrol are 63 underground tanks, fitted with pumps, 11 for storage in barrels, and 21 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 14 cases the carbide is used for the generation of acetylene gas for welding and eight 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.	Verbal Notices.	Written Notices
Factories (including Factory Laundries).....	118	9	3
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	123	9	3
Workplaces (other than Outwork's' Premises).....	118	5	6
Total.....	359	23	12

No Occupiers were prosecuted.

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	..	..
Want of Ventilation	1	..	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances.....	28	28	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient	6	6	..	..
{ Unsuitable or defective	7	7	..	..
{ Not separate for sexes	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101)	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to Outwork) and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.....	1	1	..	..
 Total	44	43	..	..

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	162
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i.) By the Local Authority	1
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	146

1. *Unfit dwelling-houses.*

Inspection (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	61
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	12
(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	38

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	35
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

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 *nil*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... .. *nil*
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—
- | | |
|---|------------|
| (a) by owners | <i>nil</i> |
| (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 5
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 5
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit *nil*
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... .. *nil*
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... .. 4
- (6) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of informal notices *nil*

Prosecution.

During 1926 an application was made to the Court to enforce an Order to Quit made on the tenant of a house unfit for human habitation. The magistrates committed defendant for fourteen days (second division), the committal being suspended for four weeks. In the meantime the tenant removed and the house was afterwards demolished.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.
Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the Borough is, on the whole, satisfactory. Ninety-three samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year 1926, and in each case the milk was found to be genuine, clean, and free from preservative.

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, came into force on October 1st, 1926.

This Order revoked the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshop Orders of 1885, 1886, and 1899, and all Regulations made thereunder by the Local Authorities in England and Wales.

The main provisions of those Orders and Regulations are replaced in the present Order by provisions similar in general purpose but modified in accordance with the development of modern hygienic knowledge, greater stress being laid on cleanliness in all operations connected with the production and handling of milk (including the care of the cow) than upon the structure of the building.

The most important of the new provisions of the Order are those relating to the health and inspection of Cattle and to the handling, conveyance and distribution of milk.

There are 71 persons registered to sell milk by retail and 50 persons registered as producers or wholesalers.

There is one licensed vendor of "Certified Milk."

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.

Meat.

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

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

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

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
January	379	1358	325	4	2066
February	373	1485	333	33	2224
March	366	1334	332	52	2084
April	416	1743	331	60	2550
May... ..	270	1651	225	19	2165
June	330	2794	215	14	3353
July	233	2383	129	31	2776
August	318	2695	158	34	3205
September... ..	325	2043	259	45	2672
October	364	1691	324	68	2447
November... ..	358	1475	382	46	2261
December	410	1681	836	56	2983
Total, 1926 ...	4142	22333	3849	462	30786
Total, 1925 ...	4378	21343	4471	591	30783

Table showing extent of Tuberculous Diseases and Weight of Diseased Meat Destroyed, year ending
December 31st, 1926.

Kind of Animal.	Number Examined.	EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS EXAMINED.													OTHER DISEASES.					
		Of which were Tuberculous	Heads.	THORAX.			ABDOMEN.							Udders	Entire Carcasses Condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other diseases.	Total Weight of Meat destroyed for all diseases.		
				Lungs	Hearts and Pericardii	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens.	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes						Mesenteries	
{ Beasts	Bulls ... 875	9 6 18 2 — 35	15	33	4	26	32	12	11	8	1	...	10	7	1	1 Bull. 1 Ox. 7 Cows. 1 Heifer. — 10	lbs. 8836	lbs. 2042	lbs. 10878	
	Oxen ... 2625																			
	Cows ... 172																			
	Heifers 470																			
	4142																			
Sheep ...	22333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	596		
Pigs.....	3849	123	114	97	...	3	82	1	5	1	1	...	1	2	...	3 Pigs	3220	786	4006	
Calves...	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	144	
	30786	158	129	130	4	29	114	13	16	9	2	...	11	9	1	13	12056	3568	15624	

During the year 318 carcasses required special examination, of which number 158 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree as set out in table appended.

Bulls were affected in a more or less degree to the extent of 1.03%				
Oxen	"	"	"	0.23%
Cows	"	"	"	10.50%
Heifers	"	"	"	0.43%
Pigs	"	"	"	3.20%

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

Beef, 0.31%. Pork, 0.33%.

It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcasses and organs of 12 sheep, 5 pigs, and 2 calves.

On four 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 three cases, the carcasses and organs were surrendered and destroyed.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough was 30,786. The amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption was 15,624-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.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

During the first 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.

Anthrax.

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

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Five cases were reported under the Order, all of which were confirmed. These were valued and slaughtered according to the terms of the Order. The total amount of compensation paid during the year was £13 5s. 0d.

During the year one person was fined £10 for failing to notify a case of Tuberculosis on his premises under the above Order.

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 56.

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 1926 :—

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	95	Nil.
Cream	0	Nil.

2. CREAM sold as preserved Cream :—Eleven.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

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 1920 to 1926 :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

	Totals 1920	Totals 1921	Totals 1922	Totals 1923	Totals 1924	Totals 1925	Totals 1926
Births	1165	1148	982	921	905	804	852
Vaccinated	298	239	209	239	204	127	200
Insusceptible of Vaccination ...	1	1	2	0	3	1	5
Conscientious Objection Certificates	652	674	604	523	524	453	504
Dead, Unvaccinated...	92	90	76	67	51	44	54
Postponed by Medical Certificate	23	21	19	16	22	22	22
Removal to districts known.....	7	40	10	14	17	18	20
Removal to districts unknown.....	10	28	11	8	8	25	23
Unaccounted for	82	55	51	54	76	114	24

I am pleased to have to call attention to the fact that the percentage of children vaccinated during the year shows a considerable increase on the figures for the year 1925. The percentage of children vaccinated in 1926 was 23.47, compared with 15.79 in 1925, an increase of 7.68. It will be noted also from the following table that the number of conscientious objection certificates obtained has increased from 56.34 in 1925 to 59.15 per cent. in the year under review. The number of children unaccounted for has been reduced from 14.17 in 1925 to 2.82 in 1926. It is to be hoped that the percentage of children vaccinated will show a progressive increase each year.

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925:—

	Year ending December 31st,						
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Number of Births ...	1165...	1148...	982...	921 ...	905...	804...	852
Vaccinated	25.58...	20.82...	21.28...	25.95 ...	22.54...	15.79...	23.47
Con. objection Certs.	55.97...	58.71...	61.51...	56.79 ...	57.09...	56.34...	59.15
Unaccounted for ...	7.04...	4.01...	5.19...	5.86 ...	8.40...	14.17...	2.82

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during 1926 was 66, as compared with 69 during the year 1925, 50 during 1924, 56 during 1923, 46 during 1922, and 49 during 1921. Of the 66 cases notified, 58 or 87 per cent., were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. Death occurred in 11 cases—a case mortality of 16.66 per cent.

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 and Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total.
Cases	26	...	13	...	13	...	66
Deaths	6	...	1	...	3	...	11

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total.
Cases	18	13	7	18	10	66
Deaths	1	3	—	5	2	11
Removed to hospital	18	11	6	15	8	58

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	10	37	13	4	1	66
Deaths	—	2	8	1	—	—	11

Scarlet Fever.—Number of cases notified, 121. Number of deaths, 1. Case mortality, 0.82 per cent.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1926 shows a decrease of 56 as compared with the number notified in the previous year.

RETURN CASES.—The following table gives particulars of the one instance 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.
Mar. 27th, 1926.	Mar. 27th, 1926.	April 24th, 1927.	May 8th, 1927.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total
Cases	32	24	38	27	121
Deaths	—	1	—	—	1

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total
Cases	39	24	7	9	42	121
Deaths	1	—	—	—	—	1
Removed to Hosp'l.	35	24	7	9	38	113

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	—	27	77	13	4	—	—	121
Deaths	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

Enteric Fever.—No cases of Enteric Fever have been notified during the year. This is the second year of which we have any record in which no cases of this disease have been notified. A reference to Table G on Page 44 will show how the number of notifications of this disease has gradually diminished.

Puerperal Fever.—Three cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, one of the cases proving fatal. Two cases were treated at the Union Institution and one at the Florence Nightingale Hospital. The number of cases notified in the previous five years was as follows:—4 in 1925, 1 in 1924, 3 in 1923, 7 in 1922, and 7 in 1921.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Only one case of this disease was notified during 1926, as compared with 3 in 1925, 11 in 1924, 3 in 1923, none in 1922, and 2 in 1921. The case proved fatal.

Pneumonia.—The number of cases of Pneumonia notified during the year was 107, as compared with 161 in 1925, 108 in 1924, 205 in 1923, 160 in 1922, and 45 in 1921. There were, during the same period, 50 deaths. There is no hospital provision for these cases.

Chicken-Pox.—Slightly more than half of the notifications of infectious disease received during 1926 related to Chicken-Pox (367 notifications), 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 359 in 1925, 331 in 1924, 189 in 1923, 181 in 1922, and 237 in 1921.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The total number of cases notified during 1926 was 9, of which four were notified from the Union Hospital, the remaining five cases being treated at home. There were no deaths. A further reference to this disease will be found on page 54.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—One case (which proved fatal) of this disease was notified during the year.

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, 8 deaths from this cause. The number of deaths from Influenza during the previous five years was as follows:—27 in 1925, 28 in 1924, 37 in 1923, 52 in 1922, and 9 in 1921.

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 :—

215 rooms in 215 houses were disinfected with the fumes of either sulphur or formaldehyde, and the walls of 530 rooms in 215 houses sprayed with a solution of formalin.

46 rooms in 32 houses have been disinfected with the fumes of formalin or sulphur, and the walls of 80 rooms in 32 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 106 sets of infected bedding have been disinfected by steam.

Eight schools have been disinfected.

Thirty rooms in 13 houses have been disinfected after the occurrence of death from Cancer.

One ward has 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, and at the Broadfield Clinical Laboratory, Rochdale :—

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total
Diphtheria	21	154	2	177
Typhoid Fever	0	3	0	3
Sputum for Tuberculosis	27	138	1	166

Table A.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1926.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	...	...	...
Diphtheria	66	58	11
Scarlet Fever	121	113	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	1	1
Erysipelas	28	3	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	1
Pneumonia	107	...	50
Chicken Pox	367	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	*4	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...

* These four cases were notified from the Union Hospital.

Table B.—Cases of Infectious Disease at various ages notified during the Year 1926.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.								Total Cases notified in each locality.		No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each locality		Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							Registration Sub-District.				
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.	Bury.	Elton.	Bury.	Elton.	
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	66	1	10	37	13	4	1	..	56	10	50	8	58
Erysipelas	28	..	1	1	..	6	16	4	24	4	2	1	3
Scarlet Fever	121	..	27	77	13	4	..	..	79	42	75	38	113
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Letharg.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	367	9	148	203	6	1	..	..	295	72	..	..	..
Pneumonia	107	1	13	10	11	34	30	8	84	23	..	..	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	1
TOTALS....	703	20	201	328	44	51	47	12	550	153	128	47	175

Table C.—Ward Distribution of Infectious Diseases, 1926.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Ent- eric Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.	Erysi- pelas.	Op- thal. Neon- tor'm.	Cere- bro- Spinal Fever.	Chick- enpox.	Pneu- monia	Mal- aria.	Enceph- alitis Lethar- gica.
Moorside	39	18	...	...	6	2	...	94	23	...	1
East	24	13	...	3	6	4	...	91	25	...	...
Church	7	7	...	...	5	1	...	45	20	...	...
Redvales	9	18	...	...	7	1	...	65	16	...	...
Elton	42	10	...	...	4	1	1	72	23	...	...
TOTALS.....	121	66	...	3	28	9	1	367	107	...	1

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.	C'ebro Spinal Fever.	Chicken- pox.	Ophthal- mia Neo- natorum.	Encephal- itis L'th'rgica	Pneu- monia	Malaria.
January	11	9	...	1	3	...	8	...	...	8	...
February....	12	12	...	...	3	1	4	2	...	7	...
March	9	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	13	...
April	5	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	18	...
May.....	6	2	...	1	5	...	24	1	...	18	...
June.....	13	7	...	...	4	...	84	1	1	8	...
July	17	4	...	1	1	...	15	1	...	5	...
August.....	12	4	...	...	3	...	45	...	...	4	...
September	9	5	...	...	1	...	25	2	...	1	...
October	4	8	...	...	1	...	57	1	...	7	...
November	12	3	...	...	4	...	64	1	...	9	...
December	11	3	...	...	1	...	35	...	...	9	...
TOTALS...	121	66	...	3	28	1	367	9	1	107	...

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

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Enceph'itis Leth'rgica	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.
Moorside	35	18	...	...	...	2
East	24	11	...	...	1	...
Church	7	6	...	...	...	...
Redvales	9	15	...	...	...	...
Elton	38	8	...	...	...	1
TOTALS.....	113	58	...	...	1	3

Table F.—Deaths from Infectious Diseases (notifiable and not notifiable) during the year 1926.

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
Cerebro-Spinal Fr	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enceph. Lethargica	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	11	...	...	1	...	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	8	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2
Puerperal Fever...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia.....	50	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	14	11	11
Totals.....	84	8	6	6	2	2	8	2	1	6	16	14	18

Table G.—Showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1907 to 1926.

DISEASE.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	40	98	389	564	220	139	296	250	156	112	85	50	27	76	138	185	139	132	177	121
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	48	52	59	44	44	13	66	59	51	48	165	114	115	74	49	46	56	50	69	66
Enteric Fever.....	18	15	9	18	25	6	7	8	8	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	4	1	..	..
Continued Fever..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever..	14	9	5	4	6	6	6	4	3	2	4	2	3	6	7	7	3	1	4	3
Erysipelas	35	26	38	40	32	41	28	36	48	29	18	16	28	25	20	22	28	20	29	28
†Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	103	138	97	190	237	181	189	331	359	367
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fr Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	11	3	1
Ophthalmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neonatorum..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	15	15	22	21	6	11	12	14	17	6	8	13	9
†Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	53	45	160	205	108	161	107
†Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	2	..	..	1	..	..
†Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	156	202	500	670	357	208	408	373	281	442	403	331	462	449	515	619	633	664	815	703

† Made notifiable on Mar. 29th, 1916.

‡ Made notifiable Mar 1st, 1919.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis, at various ages, during 1926 :—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES during 1926.				Deaths during 1926.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.	Male	Female.
0—1 year.	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
1—5 years.	—	2	2	5	—	—	1	3
5—10 „	—	3	4	1	—	—	—	1
10—15 „	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
15—20 „	3	1	9	1	1	2	2	—
20—25 „	7	8	2	3	1	—	—	1
25—35 „	7	8	—	3	7	5	—	—
35—45 „	7	4	—	—	3	4	2	—
45—55 „	5	1	1	—	4	4	—	—
55—65 „	2	2	1	1	—	2	—	—
65 and upwards	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	33	30	23	18	16	18	6	7

Of the 34 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 32 had been notified by general practitioners, and of the 13 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis which died 12 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 15.

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 1925 and admitted during 1926.)	No. of days.
Dispensary	42	1795
Aitken Sanatorium... ..	50	6474
Bury Infirmary... ..	19	709
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital	2	369
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	*10	†136

* 8 Out-patients.

† 101 Out-patient attendances.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 3rd January, 1926, to 1st January, 1927.

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.						
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.			
Pulmonary Males...	—	—	—	—	3	7	6	7	5	2	2	32	33	—	—	—	5	1 (21)	
“ Females	—	2	2	—	1	8	8	4	1	2	1	29	33	—	—	—	3	— (13)	
Non-pulmonary Males...	1	2	2	2	9	1	—	—	1	1	1	20	25	—	1	—	—	— (6)	
“ Females	1	5	1	3	1	3	3	—	—	1	—	18	22	—	—	—	1	1 (6)	

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 3rd January, 1926, to 1st January, 1927, **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 upwards	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
“ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Non-pulmonary Males...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
“ Females.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

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.

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 specimens of blood for the Wasserman test were sent for examination as follows:—

From the Venereal Diseases Clinic	248
„ medical practitioners in the Borough	7
„ Bury Infirmary	8
„ Union Hospital	1

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.	..	128	..	..
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory.....	..	..	..	242

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

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Bury.	Lancashire C.C.	Manchester	Rochdale.	Cheshire C.C.	Bucks.C.C.	Bolton.	Total.
Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :—								
Syphilis	27	14	..	..	..	..	..	41
Soft Chancre.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gonorrhœa	44	23	1	1	1	1	..	71
Conditions other than venereal.....	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	24
Total.....	86	47	1	1	1	1	..	137
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area.....	1229	777	18	8	2	2	5	2041
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	228	100	..	2	..	..	..	330
2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area								
Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses	Neokharsivan usually. Sulfarsenol occasionally.							
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. This course is sometimes modified by beginning with 0.3, or ending with 0.75 or even 0.9. Hydrarg. C. Creta gr. ii 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.

Maternal Mortality.—Three cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year, and one death was recorded from this cause. The fatal case was treated at the Bury Infirmary.

In addition to the above, seven other deaths occurred during pregnancy or parturition, the cause of death being registered respectively as: (a) Eclampsia, Toxæmia and Cardiac Failure; (b) Eclampsia, General Toxæmia; (c) Parturition, shock and Cardiac Failure; (d) natural causes, Hæmorrhage in the brain probably due to Eclampsia; (e) Eclampsia, Cardiac Failure and General Toxæmia; (f) Eclampsia, General Toxæmia; (g) post partum shock and Cardiac Failure. There has thus been one maternal death for every 102 births.

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, 823 births were notified, 643 being notified by midwives, 161 by medical practitioners, and 19 by parents or other persons. Of the total number of births notified, 37 were

returned as being "still-born," of which 28 were notified by midwives and 9 by medical practitioners.

From the table on page 55 it will be seen that during the year a total of 10,638 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 601 children, including 281 new cases, made 4,197 attendances at the John Street Centre, and 196 children, including 70 new cases, made 1,530 attendances at the Wood Street Centre. The consultations by the medical officer at the two centres numbered respectively 848 and 111.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—During the year 1926 the Ante-Natal Clinic, which is held on Mondays and Thursdays at the John Street Centre, has been steadily growing. Fifty-two new cases were seen, with a total of 204 attendances, an average of almost four attendances per patient. This is low, as abnormal cases especially ought to be seen oftener than four times in nine months. Eighty-five sessions were held during the year, and five cases of post-natal complications were referred to their own doctors. There were four cases of forceps delivery amongst the new cases and six still-births, one of which was hydrocephalic. Five out of 52 cases were referred to Hospital (one to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, two to the Bury Infirmary, and two to Jericho Hospital). There were two maternal deaths (one in the Bury Infirmary due to shock and Cardiac Failure following upon instrumental labour; and the other at home, due to Influenzal Pneumonia, during the epidemic). Even when dealing with such small figures the fact of two maternal deaths and six still-births

occurring among 52 cases proves the need of ante-natal supervision.

Supply of Food and Milk.—The Corporation has arranged for the provision of free milk (fresh or dried as the case may be) to necessitous cases. The following scale was in force during the year:—Where the income per head of the family, after deduction of rent, falls short of 8s., free milk is granted. Application is made through the Welfare Centres, and in each case statements as to income are verified. Families whose income exceeds the scale limit may obtain dried milk from the Centres at a cheap rate. During the year 86 applications were received for free milk under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919; 73 of these were granted and 13 refused. In the previous year there were 63 applications, of which 53 were granted.

Complicated Cases of Labour.—Arrangements have been in force since June, 1920, under which cases of complicated labour are treated at the Bury Infirmary. During the year 1926, 24 patients were treated at the Institution, as compared with seven in the previous year.

Co-ordination with the School Medical Service.—As the same medical officers carry out the child welfare work and the work of medical inspection of school children there is complete co-ordination between the two branches.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Nine cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 births being 11. The following table gives further particulars:—

Cases.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
		At Home.	At Hospital				
A.	Yes.	1	..	1	..	..	..
B.	"	1	..	1	..	..	..
C.	"	..	1	1	..	..	..
D.	"	1	..	1	..	..	..
E.	"	1	..	1	..	..	..
F.	"	..	1	1	..	..	..
G.	"	..	1	1	..	..	..
H.	"	1	..	1	..	..	..
I.	"	..	1	1	..	..	..

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

- 806 visits to houses where births have been notified.
- 2839 re-visits to children under one year of age.
- 7799 „ „ over one and under five years.
- 164 visits to expectant mothers.
- 333 re-visits „ „
- 43 visits to houses in which deaths of infants under one year of age have occurred.
- 2945 re-visits to babies during the summer diarrhoea season.
- 269 afternoons at the Welfare Centre.
- 1441 visits to homes in which cases of suspected Measles, Whooping Cough, &c., existed.
- 77 visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified.
- 1665 re-visits „ „ „ „ „ „ „
- 374 visits and re-visits to houses in which cases of Chicken-pox have been notified.
- 14 visits and re-visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
- 1 visit to a case of Puerperal Fever.
- 64 visits to Midwives.
- 791 „ and re-visits re applications for free milk.
- 6 „ „ „ for extra nourishments.
- 48 „ „ re Doctors' Accounts, Midwives Act, 1918, Section 14.
- 31 „ to houses for disinfection.
- 11 „ to outworkers.
- 96 „ for other causes.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST.

13, Manchester Road,

BURY.

12th February, 1927.

*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, 1926.

These samples, numbering 289, consisted of the following articles:—

Milk	93 samples.
Condensed Milk	2 „
Cream (Preserved)	11 „
Butter	28 „
Margarine	1 „
Cheese	10 „
Lard	6 „
Coffee	11 „
Cocoa	5 „
Chocolate... ..	2 „
Tea... ..	2 „
Sugar	1 „
Pepper	10 „
Mustard	1 „
Vinegar	3 „
Flour	4 „
Arrowroot	3 „
Tapioca	1 „
Cornflour	1 „
Oatmeal	4 „
Rice	1 „

Honey	2 samples.
Ginger	2 „
Treacle	2 „
Yeast	2 „
Potted and other Meats	12 „
Baking and Egg Powder	6 „
Spirits	23 „
Drugs... ..	40 „

The 93 samples of milk and 3 samples of spirits were formally and the remainder of the samples informally taken.

For the second year in succession all the samples of milk were found to be genuine, clean, free from preservatives, and of good average quality.

The samples of butter were found to be genuine, free from preservatives, and of good quality.

The samples of cream were found to be genuine, and those containing boric acid duly labelled as required by the "Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912-1917."

The sample of margarine was of standard quality, containing boric acid not exceeding the permitted amount.

The other articles containing preservatives were five of the twelve samples of potted and other meats which contained boric acid, varying from 0.22 per cent. to 0.39 per cent.

Of the 23 samples of spirits, 5 were found to exceed the legal limit of dilution by from 2 to 8 degrees U.P. Proceedings were taken in three cases, and the vendor was fined 40s., 40s., and 20s., respectively.

The samples of cheese, although genuine, were found to be of very indifferent quality.

The remainder of the samples of food were found to be of standard quality, and need no comment.

The drugs consisted of samples of :—

Paregoric 5.	Spirits of Camphor 1.
Oil of Almonds 3.	Tincture of Iodine 1.
Glycerine 3.	Cod Liver Oil 1.
Chlorate of Potash 3.	Turkey Rhubarb 1.
Aloes 2.	Oil of Eucalyptus 1.
Cream of Tartar 2.	Am. Tincture of Quinine 5.
Gregory's Powder 2.	Tartaric Acid 1.
Linseed 2.	Borax 1.
Boric Acid 2.	Ipecacuanha Wine 2.
Camphorated Oil 2.	

All these samples were found to be genuine and in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

No doubt the Committee will be aware that the Minister of Health has recently made new Regulations regarding the use of preservatives and colouring matters in food. These Regulations are to be cited as the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Amendment Regulations, 1926. They are of supreme importance, and are intended to restrict the growing use (and abuse) of chemical substances added to many articles of food as preservatives. In fact, after the date on which the principal Regulations came into operation, the only chemicals permissible are alkaline sulphites and benzoates, and these are most carefully restricted in amount, and their presence must be declared in accordance with Schedule No. 2 of the Regulations. The use of boric acid as now permitted in preserved Cream by the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912-1917, will become an offence as from 1st January, 1928, on the revocation of these Milk and Cream Regulations.

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.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January..	5.88	6.72	3.34	3.45		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	5.85
February	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	4.63
March ..	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	2.85
April	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	1.92
May	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	3.33
June	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	2.43
July	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	2.23
August ..	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	5.24
September	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	4.15
October ..	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	4.23
November	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	6.36
December	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	2.32
TOTAL...	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	38.85	45.09	57.64	47.01	44.41	45.80

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