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Contributors

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1927,

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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1928.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1927.

Chairman - Councillor JOHNSON.

Deputy-Chairman - Councillor SALTER.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor J. Hill),	Councillor R. B. HALL,
Alderman ASHWORTH,	„ HEAP,
„ BATTERSBY,	„ HILL,
„ BRADLEY,	„ HOYLE,
„ COLLINGE,	„ JOHNSTON,
„ GREENHALGH,	„ SMETHURST,
„ HARGREAVES,	„ STEEN,
„ SMITH,	„ WHITEHEAD
Councillor BIRCH,	„ WILKINSON.
	„ 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. MINNIE E. TAYLOR, Certified Midwife (Jan. to April). ISABELLA KEITH, Certified Midwife (May to December).

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.

May, 1928.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 16th Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

I regret to say that the mortality figures for the year 1927 are, on the whole, less satisfactory than those of the previous year.

The general death rate has increased from 12.82 to 14.27 per 1,000 of the population. Only two lower rates have been recorded, however, namely, those of 1921 and 1926.

The Infant Mortality rate has increased from 76 to 79 per 1,000 births. Here again only two lower rates, namely, those of 1924 and 1926, have been recorded.

The Cancer death rate shows an increase from 1.20 to 1.35 per 1,000, and Tuberculosis in all forms is responsible for an increase of 0.19 per 1,000. Pulmonary Tuberculosis alone shows an increase from 0.60 per 1,000 in 1926 to 0.81 in 1927.

The birth rate shows a decrease from 14.30 to 13.68 per 1,000 of the population.

There is cause for satisfaction in the reduction in the number of maternal deaths. Maternal mortality has been the cause of

great anxiety to the Ministry of Health. During 1926 eight women died as a result of childbirth, whereas during 1927 only three such deaths occurred. In other words, in 1926 one woman died for every 102 births, while during 1927 only one died for every 259 births.

The work of conversion of sanitary conveniences has again made great progress. The number of conveniences still requiring conversion at the end of the year was approximately 760, and it is hoped to complete these in the near future. There will still remain about 450 conveniences which cannot be converted owing to there being no available sewer.

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 Bury.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA, 1927.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	5,925
Population at Census of 1921	56,403
Population (estimated), 1927	56,770
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	13,266
" " " December 31st, 1927	15,044
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921	13,891
Rateable Value	£378,603
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,415

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

	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Births { Legitimate... 743 ... 372 ... 371 }				Birth Rate, 13.68
{ Illegitimate .. 36 ... 19 ... 17 }				
Deaths 810 ... 389 ... 421				Death Rate, 14.27
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth				From sepsis, 1 From other causes, 2
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births ...				79
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				4
" from Whooping Cough (all ages)				1
" from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)				4
" from all forms of Tuberculosis				58
Number of Marriages				632
Natural decrease of population				31

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

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 1927 to be 56,770. This is the figure upon which the various mortality rates in this report have been calculated.

Births.—During the year 779 births were registered in the Borough, returning a birth rate of 13.68 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 16.7. The births comprised 391 males and 388 females. The illegitimate births numbered 36, and were 4.6 per cent. of the total births.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year 1927 was 1,036. This number includes the deaths of 226 non-residents which occurred in the Borough. Fifty Bury residents died in other parts of the country. The corrected number after deduction of the former deaths and addition of the latter was 810 (389 males, 421 females), being at the rate of 14.27 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 12.3. The deaths occurred in the various wards as follows: Moorside 186, East 168, Church 134, Redvales 138, Elton 184.

Infantile Mortality.—During the year 62 deaths occurred in children under one year of age. The infant mortality rate was 79 per 1,000 births, compared with 76 per 1,000 in the previous year. The rate of mortality among male children was 99 per 1,000, and among females 59 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 69 per 1,000 births, and in the 107 great towns it was 71 per 1,000. The table on page 12 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:—

1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Average 10 years	1927
93	110	92	91	85	82	101	71	80	76	88	79

Infantile Mortality in Various Wards.

	Infant Deaths.	Births.	Deaths per 1000 Births.
Moorside Ward	6	181	33
East Ward	18	183	98
Church Ward	16	112	143
Redvales Ward	10	133	75
Elton Ward	12	170	70
Whole Borough	62	779	79

Child Mortality.—During the year there were 34 deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Measles accounted for three of these deaths. One death was due to Whooping Cough, 1 to Influenza, 1 to Meningococcal Meningitis, and 4 to Non-pulmonary Tuberculous Diseases. There was 1 death from Bronchitis, and 14 from Pneumonia (all forms).

Uncertified Deaths.—Fifty-four deaths were the subject of a coroner's enquiry, and 5 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 11. Various forms of Tuberculosis were responsible for 58 deaths, or 7.1 per cent. of the total deaths. Pneumonia (all forms) caused 74 deaths, Bronchitis 101, and other respiratory diseases 7. Apoplexy was the cause of 47 deaths, and in 130 cases various forms of heart disease were given as the cause. Thirty-four deaths were certified as due to congenital debility, malformation, and premature birth. The epidemic diseases, excluding Influenza, were responsible for 7 deaths, 4 being due to Measles, 1 to Whooping Cough, and 2 to Diphtheria. Thirty-four deaths were due to Influenza.

During the year 77 deaths (equal to a mortality rate of 1.35 per 1,000) were registered as due to various forms of malignant disease, as compared with 68 deaths and a rate of 1.20 in 1926. Of these deaths, 32 were males and 45 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	5	9	3	32
Females...	1	2	7	15	15	5	45

The organs affected by the disease, as described in the deaths returns, were :—

	Males	Females
Bladder	—	1
Breast	—	10
Colon	4	8
Femur	—	2
Groin Glands	1	—
Heart	—	1
Intestine... ..	—	2
Jaw and Palate	1	1
Larynx	2	—
Liver	2	4
Lung	1	—
Neck Glands	1	—
Œsophagus... ..	1	—
Ovary	—	1
Pancreas... ..	3	—
Parotoid Glands	—	1
Peritoneum	—	1
Pleura	1	—
Rectum	3	—
Skin	1	—
Splenic Flexure	—	1
Spinal Cord	1	—
Sternum	—	1
Stomach	7	4
Typhoid Gland... ..	1	—
Tongue... ..	2	1
Uterus	—	6
	—	—
	32	45
	—	—

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1927.

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	805	62	16	18	16	28	94	240	331	411
Uncertified ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza	34	..	1	..	..	1	6	12	14	2
Encephalitis Lethargica..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Meningococcal Meningitis.	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis of Respirat'ry System	46	..	..	..	1	10	23	9	3	16
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	2	2	2	3	1	..	2	..	5
Cancer, Malignant Disease	77	..	..	..	..	1	7	37	32	24
Rheumatic Fever.....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Diabetes	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage....	47	1	..	..	..	..	1	15	30	9
Heart Diseases	130	..	1	..	..	2	8	42	77	100
Arterio-sclerosis	62	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	53	63
Bronchitis	101	3	1	..	..	..	3	27	67	30
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	74	9	8	6	1	..	15	22	13	35
Other Respir'tory Diseases	7	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	6
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	5
Diarrhœa, &c.....	7	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	9	..	..	..	2	..	2	5	..	8
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	16	..	..	..	1	1	4	7	3	5
Puerperal Sepsis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	34	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Suicides	10	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	2	4
Other Deaths from Viol'nce	27	1	..	2	1	3	5	6	9	35
Other Defined Diseases ..	75	7	1	2	4	4	8	29	20	38
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	10	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	4
	810	62	16	18	16	28	95	241	334	411

INFANT MORTALITY, 1927.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	22	2	2	1	27	12	8	7	8	62
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scarlet Fever		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Convulsions		1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	6
Laryngitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Pneumonia (all forms)		..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	10
Diarrhœa and Enteritis		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Gastritis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Syphilis		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rickets		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Malformations		6	1	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	11
Premature Birth		10	..	1	..	11	1	..	..	..	12
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus ..		1	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	..	6
Other Causes		2	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
		22	2	2	1	27	12	8	7	8	62

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate.. 743
 { Illegitimate.. 36

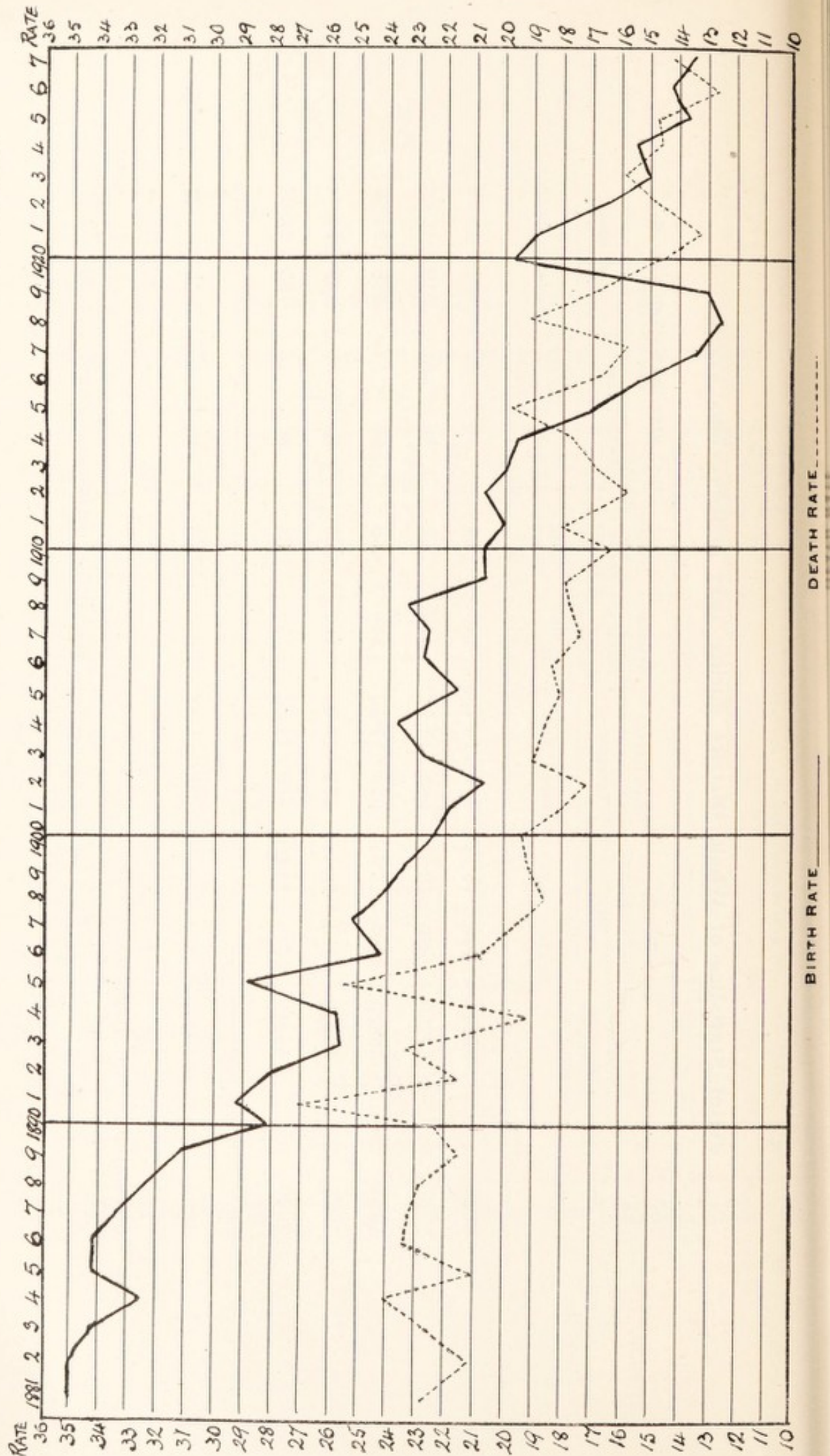
Nett Deaths in the year	{	Legitimate Infants ..	53
		Illegitimate Infants ..	9

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1927 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 nett Births.	Number	Rate.		
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
1927	...	...	56770	779	13.68	1036	18.25	226	50	62	79	810	14.27

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 5925. } Total population at all ages 56403 } At Census of 1921.
 Total families or separate occupiers ... 13891 }
 Average number of persons per house ... 4.06 }

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1881 TO 1927.



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. The treatment of In-patients at the Tuberculosis Dispensary was discontinued on March 31st, 1927.

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 and to the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

(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. An Ante-Natal Clinic is held at the John Street Centre on alternate Wednesday afternoons.

(b) DAY NURSERIES.—No day nurseries have been provided by the Corporation.

(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-eight. Of these, twenty-three resided in the Borough (five being nurses at the Poor Law Institution). Twenty-five 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. Registration of Maternity Homes.

No applications for registration were received in accordance with the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926. Two Homes are registered under the Act.

8. Chemical Work.

The Report of the Public Analyst will be found on page 36.

9. 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 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 15,044 houses in the Borough, 14,687 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, breweries, and gas liquor 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., one acre of single contact beds, four acres of percolating beds, and a 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. During the past year one and a half acres of contact beds have been converted to percolating beds and one half-acre second contact bed has been converted into a humus tank of 408,000 gallons capacity. These alterations have been carried out to deal with the extra duty imposed on the works by the admission of spent ammoniacal gas liquor from the gas works. 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 plant is installed, but at present the sludge is being disposed of on lagoons.

The effluent is under the jurisdiction of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, whose inspectors frequently visit the works. During the past year eight samples of the effluent have been taken, and six were reported on as satisfactory and two as slightly unsatisfactory.

Closet Accommodation.—The table on page 22 shows the type and number of sanitary conveniences in the Borough in 1927, 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 1927, 12,475 water closets, 3,053 waste water-closets, 947 privy closets, and 398 pail closets. The work of converting sanitary conveniences to the water carriage system has been 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. Almost all the privy and pail closets now existing in Moorside and East Wards are in the rural parts of the district in which there are no available sewers. The number of conveniences converted in 1927 was as follow:—Privy closets, 1,383; pail closets, 41; waste-water closets, 47. Forty-seven additional fresh water closets were also provided.

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. With the exception of Birtle 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
„ „ „ „ 1907...	11
„ Preliminary Notices served	18
„ Letters in lieu of Notices	257
„ Verbal Notices... ..	191
„ Letters sent other than Notices... ..	1018

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 1927, while the ensuing table shows the number of Notices served during each of the years from 1922 to 1927. Of the 492 notices served during 1927, all except 26 were informal notices. Of the 26 legal notices, thirteen were notices served on the owners of factories in respect of the issuing of black smoke from their chimney. The remaining thirteen cases were in respect of:—

Conversion of privy closets to water carriage system	11
Insanitary privy closets	1
Defective eaves gutters and spouts	1

The notices were all complied with.

Summary of Visits of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Infectious and contagious diseases	527
Common lodging-houses	488
Houses let in lodgings	587
Factories and Workshops	285

Smoke Abatement.—The limit of black smoke allowed in the Borough is two minutes per half-hour. During the year 207 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 225 minutes, which is equal to an average of 1.08 minutes for each observation. The time limit (2 minutes in 30) permitted by your Council has been exceeded in 13 instances by 12 firms, this being equal to 6.28 per cent. of the total observations taken, the aggregate amount of black smoke emitted by these firms being 93 minutes, which is equal to an average of 7 minutes and 9 seconds for each observation. The average amount of black smoke emitted by the chimneys under the limit was equal to 1 minute, 8 seconds.

39 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 thirteen observations exceeding the limit:—

	Black. mins.		Moderate. mins.		None. mins.	Action taken by Owners.
M. & Co.....	4½	.....	8	.....	17½	Smoke burner installed.
W. & G. O.....	7	.....	11½	.....	11½	„ „ „
P. M. Co.....	5½	.....	13½	.....	11	„ „ „
A. A. & S.	4½	.....	10	.....	15½	„ „ „
S. & C.....	12	.....	17	.....	1	Patent furnace installed.
N. V. S. Co.....	8	.....	13	.....	9	Two boilers and automatic stokers installed.
O. P. M. Co.....	9½	.....	15½	.....	5	Steam jets fixed.
C. W. S.	4	.....	9½	.....	16½	New economisers fixed.
P. S. Co.	10½	.....	5	.....	14½	Abated.
O. B. M. Co.....	5½	.....	16	.....	8½	„
J. H. O.	5½	.....	21½	.....	3	„
J. H. O.....	8½	.....	19	.....	2½	„
R. P. Ltd.	8	.....	16½	.....	5½	„

In each case a Legal Notice was 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 27. 161 rooms in these houses are let off as furnished apartments, giving accommodation for 390 adults and 62 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. Five visits were paid to the Wharf.

Petroleum Acts.—Under these Acts two licences have been granted for the storage of benzine and benzoline, ninety-nine 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 76 underground tanks, fitted with pumps, 4 for storage in barrels, and 20 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).....	111	7	5
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	70	3	..
Workplaces (other than Outwork's Premises).....	104	7	6
Total	285	17	11

No Occupiers were prosecuted.

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	..	..	..	..
Want of Ventilation	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances.....	17	17	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient	6	6	..	..
{ Unsuitable or defective	5	5	..	..
{ Not separate for sexes	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101).....	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to Outwork) and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.....	..	..	..	..
Total	28	28	..	..

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	268
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i.) By the Local Authority	54
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	188

1. *Unfit dwelling-houses.*

Inspection(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	84
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	38
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(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	56

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	50
--	----

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	3
--	---

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
- | | |
|---|------------|
| (a) by owners | 3 |
| (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 1
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
- | | |
|---|------------|
| (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 15
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 15
- (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... .. 3
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 3
- (6) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of informal notices 5

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the Borough is, on the whole, satisfactory. 101 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year 1927, and in each case the milk was found to be genuine 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 125 persons registered to sell milk by retail and 48 persons registered as producers or wholesalers.

There is one licensed vendor of " Certified Milk " and one licensed vendor of " Grade A " 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	380	1611	385	45	2421
February	369	1492	385	34	2280
March	348	1588	338	37	2311
April	402	2070	368	41	2881
May... ..	301	2127	237	14	2679
June	337	2897	267	18	3519
July... ..	260	2540	193	33	3026
August... ..	329	2884	239	37	2489
September... ..	327	2120	325	56	2828
October	371	1969	466	63	2869
November... ..	395	1925	536	81	2937
December	437	2211	1021	82	3751
Total, 1927 ...	4256	25434	4760	541	33991
Total, 1926 ...	4142	22333	3849	462	30786

During the year 394 carcasses required special examination, of which number 240 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 2.50%				
Oxen	"	"	"	0.21%
Cows	"	"	"	10.25%
Heifers	"	"	"	0.55%
Pigs	"	"	"	4.22%

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

Beef, 0.27%. Pork, 0.85%.

It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcasses and organs of 2 beasts, 13 sheep, 6 pigs, and 1 calf.

On five 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 carcase being sold for food. In the other four cases, the carcasses and organs were surrendered and destroyed.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough was 33,991. The amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption was 20,260-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.

**Table showing extent of Tuberculous Diseases and Weight of Diseased Meat Destroyed, year ending
December 31st, 1927.**

Kind of Animal.	Number Examined.	EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS EXAMINED.													OTHER DISEASES.					
		Of which were Tuberculous	Heads.	THORA			ABDOMEN.							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				Mesenterics	Udders	Entire Carcasses Condemned owing to Tuberculosis	
{ Beasts	Bulls ...	520	13	38	1	24	19	8	6	3	..	...	...	10	1	1 Bull. 1 Ox. 2 Cows. 1 Heifer.	7875	3069	10944	
	Oxen ...	2852	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cows ...	156	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	...	...	...	1	18	...	7760	814	8574	
	Heifers	728	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	124	
		4256	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sheep ...	25434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	618	
Pigs.....	4760	201	189	175	...	7	174	...	16	15	...	...	...	1	18	17 Pigs	7760	814	8574	
Calves...	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	124	
	34991	240	202	213	1	31	193	8	22	18	...	...	...	15	28	1	22	15635	4625	20260

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

During the last two weeks 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.

No cases were reported during 1927.

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Seven 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 £17 5s. 0d.

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. The following is a report on the analyses of these samples:—

13, Manchester Road,

BURY.

9th February, 1928.

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

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report upon the various samples of Foods and Drugs received from Inspector Cass during the year ended 31st December, 1927.

These samples were 305 in number, and consisted of the following articles, namely:—

Milk	101 samples.
Cream	13 „
Butter	29 „
Cheese	13 „
Margarine	2 „
Lard	8 „
Tea	7 „
Coffee	13 „
Cocoa	5 „
Bread	1 „
Flour	10 „
Arrowroot	3 „
Oatmeal	4 „
Cornflour	3 „
Rice	1 „
Pepper... ..	11 „
Mustard	1 „
Honey	1 „
Sugar	1 „
Syrup	1 „
Chocolate... ..	2 „
Raspberry Jam	3 „
Ground Ginger and Almonds	4 „
Tinned Salmon, Tinned Beef, Tongue, Sausage and Potted Meats	22 „
Beer	1 „
Baking and Egg Powders	2 „
Spirits	19 „
Drugs	24 „

The samples of milk and four of the samples of spirits were formally, and the remainder informally, taken.

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 cream were found to be genuine, and with two exceptions, those containing boric acid were duly labelled as required by the “ Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912-17.”

These regulations are now revoked, so that the addition of preservatives is henceforth prohibited.

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

The samples of cheese were genuine, but of indifferent quality.

The two samples of margarine examined were of good average quality containing boric acid not exceeding the permitted amount. The samples of raspberry jams contained, in each case, at least 10 per cent. of apple pulp. The admixture was admitted by words upon the label, "Fruit juice added to give consistency," but in type so small as in one case to be almost invisible.

In two samples of the sausage examined boric acid was found amounting to 0.31 per cent. and 0.29 per cent. respectively.

The other samples of sausage, tinned and potted meats and fish were clean, sweet, and free from objectionable preservatives.

Of the 19 samples of spirits examined, five were diluted from 1.8 to 5 degrees in excess of the legal limit (35 degrees U.P.). Two of the formally taken samples, namely, a sample of Irish whiskey and one of rum, had a gravity equal to 39 degrees U.P. and 40 degrees U.P. The vendor was prosecuted, and fines of 20s. and costs were inflicted in each case.

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

The drugs examined were as follows:—

Tincture of Iodine... ..	2	Paregoric	1
Tincture of Quinine	2	Oil of Almonds... ..	1
Aloes... ..	2	Citrate of Magnesia	1
Spirits of Camphor	2	Citric Acid	1
Tartaric Acid	2	Tincture of Rhubarb	1
Cream of Tartar	2	Linseed Meal	1
Oil of Eucalyptus... ..	2	Salts of Tartar	1
Potassium Chlorate	1	Gregory's Powder... ..	1
Boric Acid	1		

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

Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations.—Circular 852 issued by the Ministry of Health on the 30th December, 1927, reminds us that these Regulations relating to certain articles of food are now in full operation; and as regards preserved butter, suggests certain steps in the event of any breach thereof, for a limited period.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

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

Borough Analyst.

Milk and Cream Regulations.

The following is a report made by Mr. Cass, Food and Drugs Inspector, with regard to the above Regulations, for the year 1927:—

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	107	Nil.
Cream	1	Nil.

2. CREAM sold as preserved Cream:—Twelve samples were taken, all containing Boric Acid from 0.18% to 0.4% as labelled.

Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations.

No samples were taken under these regulations during the year.

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.

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

The following table is compiled from information kindly supplied to me each year by the Vaccination Officers of the Bury Union :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

	Totals 1921	Totals 1922	Totals 1923	Totals 1924	Totals 1925	Totals 1926	Totals 1927
Births	1148	982	921	905	804	852	906
Vaccinated	239	209	239	204	127	200	206
Insusceptible of Vaccination ...	1	2	0	3	1	5	2
Conscientious Objection Certificates	674	604	523	524	453	504	563
Dead, Unvaccinated...	90	76	67	51	44	54	62
Postponed by Medical Certificate	21	19	16	22	22	22	18
Removal to districts known.....	40	10	14	17	18	20	22
Removal to districts unknown.....	28	11	8	8	25	23	10
Unaccounted for	55	51	54	76	114	24	23

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926:—

	Year ending December 31st,						
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Number of Births ...	1148...	982...	921 ...	905...	804...	852 ...	906
Vaccinated	20.82...	21.28...	25.95 ...	22.54...	15.79...	23.47 ...	22.73
Con. objection Certs.	58.71...	61.51...	56.79 ...	57.09...	56.34...	59.15 ...	62.14
Unaccounted for ...	4.01...	5.19...	5.86 ...	8.40...	14.17...	2.82 ...	2.53

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during 1927 was 81, as compared with 66 during the year 1926, an increase of 15. Of the 81 cases notified, 72, or 88 per cent., were removed to Hospital. Death occurred in two cases, a case mortality of 2.4 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	12 ...	10 ...	9 ...	50 ...	81
Deaths	1 ...	— ...	— ...	1 ...	2

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total.
Cases	24 ...	10 ...	8 ...	10 ...	29 ...	81
Deaths	1 ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	2
Removed to hospital	21 ...	9 ...	7 ...	8 ...	27 ...	72

Scarlet Fever.—Number of cases notified, 160. Number of deaths, 0.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1927 shows an increase of 39 as compared with the number notified in the previous year.

RETURN CASES.—The following table gives particulars of the two 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 Second Case Notified.
Date of Notification	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	
Jan. 17th, 1927.	Jan. 17th, 1927.	Mar 12th, 1927.	Mar. 23rd, 1927.
Sep. 22nd, 1927.	Sep. 22nd, 1927.	Nov. 9th, 1927.	Dec. 4th, 1927.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total
Cases	31	48	41	40	160
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total
Cases	50	35	19	18	38	160
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed to Hosp'l.	43	32	18	17	34	144

Enteric Fever.—No cases of Enteric Fever have been notified during the year. This is the third year in succession in which no cases of this disease have been notified.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Six cases of Puerperal Fever, one of which proved fatal, were notified during the year. Six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were also notified. Three cases of Puerperal Fever and two of Pyrexia were treated at the Florence Nightingale Hospital. Three cases of Puerperal Fever were also treated at the Union Institution. The number of cases notified in the previous year was three (Puerperal Fever).

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Three cases of this disease were notified during 1927, as compared with 1 in 1926, 3 in 1925, 11 in 1924, and 3 in 1923. Two of the cases proved fatal.

Pneumonia.—The number of cases of Pneumonia notified during the year was 164, as compared with 107 in 1926, 161 in 1925, 108 in 1924, 205 in 1923, and 160 in 1922. There were, during the same period, 74 deaths. There is no hospital provision for these cases.

Chicken-Pox.—There was a decrease of 97 as compared with last year in the number of notifications of this disease, 270 notifications being received. The figures for the previous five years are 367 in 1926, 359 in 1925, 331 in 1924, 189 in 1923, and 181 in 1922.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eleven notifications of this disease were received during 1927. A further reference to Ophthalmia Neonatorum will be found on page 60.

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, 34 deaths from this cause. The number of deaths from Influenza during the previous five years was as follows:—8 in 1926, 27 in 1925, 28 in 1924, 37 in 1923, and 52 in 1922.

Poliomyelitis.—One case of this disease was notified during 1926. The patient, an adult male, recovered.

Continued Fever.—One case of this disease, the first since 1913, was notified during the year.

Zymotic Disease Death Rate.—The death rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases, Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhœa, and Fever (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus) was 0.24 per 1,000 of the population.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the particulars of the specimens examined during the year at the Broadfield Clinical Laboratory, Rochdale:—

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria...	52	275	6	333
Blood for Typhoid Fever...	1	—	—	1
Sputum for Tuberculosis...	54	144	—	198
Urine for Tuberculosis...	—	2	—	2

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:—

272 rooms in 272 houses were disinfected with the fumes of either sulphur or formaldehyde, and the walls of 544 rooms in 215 houses sprayed with a solution of formalin.

53 rooms in 41 houses have been disinfected with the fumes of formalin or sulphur, and the walls of 2 rooms in 41 houses sprayed with a solution of formalin, after the occurrence of deaths from or the removal of cases of Phthisis.

Six parcels of infected clothing and 122 sets of infected bedding have been disinfected by steam.

15 schools have been disinfected.

Six rooms in three houses have been disinfected after the occurrence of death from Cancer.

Table A.—Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, Age Grouping, Ward Distribution, Cases Removed to Hospital, and Total Deaths during the Year 1927.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Ward.				Number of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Ward.				Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.		
	At all Ages	At Ages						Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvi's	Elton.	Moorside.	East.	Church.			Redvi's	Elton.
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65													Over 66
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).....	81	2	13	50	7	9	..	24	10	8	10	29	21	9	7	8	27	72	..
Erysipelas	31	..	..	1	1	10	16	9	9	1	2	10	2	1	..	..	6	9	..
Scarlet Fever	160	..	39	106	11	4	..	50	35	19	18	38	43	32	18	17	34	144	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Continued Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	82	26	18	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox.....	270	13	97	158	2	..	..	78	43	23	18	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Pneumonia	164	2	26	27	19	39	37	35	43	23	18	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Totals.....	735	29	176	343	40	76	54	17	199	187	81	72	196	66	42	27	69	230	80

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

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Con- tinued Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Erysip- elas.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Chicken- pox.	Ophthal- mia Neo- natorum.	Encephal- itis Lethargica	Pneu- monia	Polio- myelitis
January	7	3	...	1	...	5	...	39	2	...	10	...
February....	5	5	...	...	1	1	1	28	...	1	57	...
March	19	4	...	...	1	2	...	22	1	...	28	...
April	6	5	...	...	1	2	...	22	2	...	7	...
May	23	3	...	...	1	...	...	14	1	...	10	...
June	19	2	...	...	1	1	...	39	...	...	13	...
July	12	5	...	...	...	3	...	49	1	...	4	...
August	13	1	...	1	...	1	...	24	1	1	1	...
September	16	3	1	2	...	5	...	6	1	...	8	...
October	20	16	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	...	8	...
November	11	25	...	1	...	5	...	8	...	...	11	...
December	9	9	...	1	1	4	...	18	...	1	7	...
TOTALS...	160	81	1	6	6	31	1	270	11	3	164	...

Table C.—Deaths from Infectious Diseases (notifiable and not notifiable during the year 1927.

Disease.	Deaths at All Ages.	Deaths at Age Periods:—												Over 6
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		
Cerebro-Spinal Fr	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enceph. Lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenza.....	34	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	12	14	
Puerperal Fever...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Pneumonia	74	9	8	2	1	3	...	1	...	3	12	22	18	
Totals.....	119	10	9	3	3	5	2	1	1	9	14	35	27	

Table D.—Showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1908 to 1927.

DISEASE.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Smallpox	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	98	389	564	220	139	296	250	156	112	85	50	27	76	138	185	139	132	177	121	160
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	52	59	44	44	13	66	59	51	48	165	114	115	74	49	46	56	50	69	66	81
Enteric Fever.....	15	9	18	25	6	7	8	8	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	..
Continued Fever.	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever..	9	5	4	6	6	6	4	3	2	4	2	3	6	7	7	3	1	4	3	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Erysipelas	26	38	40	32	41	28	36	48	29	18	16	28	25	20	22	28	20	29	28	31
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	103	138	97	190	237	181	189	331	359	367	270
Polio-myelitis	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	11	3	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	..	..	..	..	1	4	15	15	22	21	6	11	12	14	17	6	8	13	9	11
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	53	45	160	205	108	161	107	164
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	202	500	670	357	208	408	373	281	442	403	331	462	449	515	619	633	664	815	703	735

† Made notifiable on Mar. 29th, 1916. ‡ Made notifiable Mar. 1st, 1919.

* Made notifiable on October 1st, 1926.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis, at various ages, during 1927:—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES during 1927.				Deaths during 1927.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.	Male	Female.
0—1 year.	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
1—5 years.	1	—	3	6	—	—	3	1
5—10 „	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	—
10—15 „	—	—	5	5	—	1	2	1
15—20 „	1	7	4	2	1	3	—	—
20—25 „	3	1	2	5	3	4	1	—
25—35 „	4	9	—	—	2	5	—	—
35—45 „	14	5	1	3	7	8	—	—
45—55 „	6	4	1	1	6	1	2	—
55—65 „	6	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
65 and upwards	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	37	33	20	27	21	25	10	2

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.81, and the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 1.02. Last year the rates were 0.60 per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 0.83 from all forms.

Of the 46 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 45 had been notified by general practitioners, and the 12 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis which died had all 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 (In-patient department closed on March 31st, 1927) 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, the Manchester Royal Infirmary, 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 1926 and admitted during 1927.)	No. of days.
Dispensary	12	461
Aitken Sanatorium	52	6897
Bury Infirmary	20	857
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital... ..	2	496
Manchester Royal Infirmary	6	263
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	*11	†108

* 10 Out-patients.

† 93 Out-patient attendances.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	33	27	1	5	7	11	10	13	40	38	11	18
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	1	..
(c) Non-tuberculous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	1	..	..
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	1	..
(c) Non-tuberculous....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	14	15
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	4	..	2	1
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	15	16
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:												
(a) Diagnosis completed	74	62	6	11	28	21	19	23	102	83	25	34
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	210	9. Number of Patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ..	
2. Number of Patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	1	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	8	(a) At Homes of Applicants.....	5
4. Died during the year	56	(b) Otherwise	78
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	—	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	56
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	397	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes.....	1669
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out stations for treatment or super-vision	—	13. Number of	
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for		(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	61
(a) "Light" treatment	—	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	—
(b) Other special forms of treatment	—	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st Decr.	141
		15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	84
		16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :	
		(a) Form G.P. 17.....	33
		(b) Form G.P. 36.....	242

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Average number of Beds available for Patients during the year 1927.

	Observation.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		TOTAL.
		'Sanatorium' Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Diseases of Bones and Joints	Other Conditions.	
Adult Males	...	6	6	1	1	14
Adult Females	...	4	4	1	1	10
Children under 15...	*8	...	...	1	1	2
Total.....	*8	10	10	3	3	26

* Up to March 31st only.

(B.) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1927.

		In Institutions on January 1st.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in the Institution.	In Institutions on December 31st.
Number of Patients	Adults { Male...	13	29	26	3	13
	Adults { Female	8	19	17	5	5
	Children { Male...	1	5	4	1	1
	Children { Female	2	5	5	1	1
Number of Observation cases	Adults { Male...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adults { Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Children { Male...	2	4	6	...	...
	Children { Female	3	3	6	...	...
Total.....		29	65	64	10	20

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.													
		Under 3 months.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.			TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
		Improved	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
		No material improvement ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class T.B. plus, Group 1.	Quiescent.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		No material improvement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class T.B. plus, Group 2.	Quiescent.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		Improved	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4
		No material improvement ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Class T.B. plus, Group 3.	Quiescent.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Improved	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
		No material improvement ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5
		Died in Institution	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent or Arrested.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
		Improved	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
		No material improvement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Abdominal.	Quiescent or Arrested.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Improved	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	
		No material improvement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died in Institution	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Other Organs.	Quiescent or Arrested.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Improved	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
		No material improvement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Improved	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
		No material improvement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died in Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Under 1 week.			1-2 weeks.			2-4 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.			
Observation for purposes of Diagnosis.	Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
	Non-tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11		
	Doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

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	245
„ medical practitioners in the Borough	3
„ Bury Infirmary	91
„ Florence Nightingale Hospital	1
„ Public Health Department	1

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

VENEREAL DISEASES.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Bury during the year ended the 31st December, 1927.

[illegible]

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year three deaths occurred during pregnancy or parturition. One of these was due to Puerperal Fever. In the two remaining instances the cause of death was registered respectively as (a) "Septic abortion followed by Peritonitis and Septicæmia set up by douching in an attempt to procure abortion"; (b) "Septic abortion following on accidental abortion. Peritonitis (general)."

There has been one maternal death for every 259 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 it 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, 807 births were notified, 669 being notified by midwives, 125 by medical practitioners, and 13 by parents or other persons. Of the total number of births notified, 44 were returned as being "still-born," of which 25 were notified by midwives and 19 by medical practitioners.

From the table on page 61 it will be seen that during the year a total of 11,232 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 655 children, including 359 new cases, made 4,802 attendances at the John Street Centre, and 155 children, including 74 new cases, made 1,572 attendances at the Wood Street Centre. The consultations by the medical officer at the two centres numbered respectively 1,675 and 296.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—The Ante-Natal Clinic is now held on each alternate Wednesday afternoon at the John Street Centre. Dr. Bebbington, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, reports as follows on the work of the Clinic during 1927 :—

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic have been more encouraging since the beginning of 1927. The alteration of the sessions from the same day as the Baby Clinics (Monday and Thursday) to a separate session every fortnight has resulted in a more definite effort to attend on the part of the patients. Consequently the number of new cases has increased from 52 in 1926 to 77 in 1927, and this in spite of the fact that, owing to the alteration, the number of sessions has been less, viz. : 69 in 1927, against 85 in 1926. The change, however, will probably show even better results in 1928, since it did not take place until late in the year (September) under review.

The number of attendances, i.e., consultations with the doctor, is 235. Again this is only an average of under four

attendances per patient. It seems difficult to increase this figure until the public become fully aware of the need for ante-natal supervision even of apparently normal cases.

The number of post-natal cases has increased to 29. This is mainly because the mothers now automatically bring the babies to the Baby Clinic afterwards. In addition to the post-natal cases four cases of gynæcological interest were referred to their own doctor. Two of these were subsequently admitted to hospital for operation (one to Jericho Maternity Hospital and the other to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester).

The following is a list of normal and abnormal cases admitted to Hospital or Nursing Home:—

	Jericho Maternity Hospital.	Bury Infirmary.	Bealey Nursing Home, Radcliffe.
Normal	9	0	1
Abnormal	3	5	0

The abnormal cases are further classified as follows:—

Hospital.	Particulars of Cases.
Jericho Maternity ...1.	Cæsarean section.....Living child.
Hospital. 2.	Placenta Prævia .....Still-birth.
3.	Heart Disease resulting in Hemiplegia .....Living child.
Bury Infirmary .....1.	Albuminuria .....Living child.
2.	Albuminuria .....Still-birth.
3.	Cæsarean Section.....Living child.
4.	Injury, fall .....Still-birth.
5.	Observation case for expected Dystocia .....Living child.

Thus 8 cases out of 77 required hospital treatment or supervision. In such cases much suffering and anxiety are prevented by adequate ante-natal supervision and early diagnosis.

There was only one maternal death in connection with persons attending the clinic. This occurred in Jericho Maternity Hospital owing to kidney trouble which developed after the tenth day after labour.

The still-births are less than in 1926. Amongst cases delivered at home there was one still-birth only. One case miscarried at five months. Of the Hospital cases, three were still-born. There were in addition, however, three neo-natal deaths as follows:—

1. Aged 5 months (died in Jericho Hospital). Bronchitis.
2. Aged 3 weeks. Prematurity.
3. Aged 12 hours. Asthenia.

Supply of Food and Milk.—The Corporation has arranged for the provision of free milk (fresh and dried) or milk at half-cost to necessitous cases in which the family income, according to the number of persons, comes within the limits of the under-mentioned scale. Free milk or milk at a reduced cost is only supplied to persons who attend the Welfare Centres, and in all cases careful enquiries are made and statements as to income verified before a grant is made.

Scale of income for the supply of milk free or at a reduced price:—

No. of Persons in Family.	Nett Income of family after deducting rent.							
	Free Supply.		Income per head.		Supply at 50% cost.		Income per head.	
2	25/-	...	12/6	...	27/-	...	13/6	
3	30/-	...	10/-	...	33/-	...	11/-	
4	34/-	...	8/6	...	38/-	...	9/6	
5	42/6	...	8/6	...	47/6	...	9/-	
6	48/-	...	8/-	...	51/-	...	8/6	
7	56/-	...	8/-	...	59/6	...	8/6	
8	56/-	...	7/-	...	64/-	...	8/-	
9	63/-	...	7/-	...	72/-	...	8/-	
10	70/-	...	7/-	...	80/-	...	8/-	
11	77/-	...	7/-	...	88/-	...	8/-	
12	84/-	...	7/-	...	96 -	...	8/-	

This scale of income came into force on May 5th, 1927, as far as milk supplied free was concerned. The scale of income for a supply of milk at 50 per cent cost was not adopted until several months afterwards.

Sixty-one applications for free milk were received. Fifty-three of these were granted and eight refused. In the previous year there were 86 applications, of which 73 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 1927, 13 patients were treated at the Institution, as compared with 24 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.—Eleven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 births being 14. 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	..	..	..
J.	"	1	..	1	..	..	..
K.	"	1	..	1	..	..	..

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

- 793 visits to houses where births have been notified.
- 2983 re-visits to children under one year of age.
- 8249 „ „ over one and under five years.
- 178 visits to expectant mothers.
- 354 re-visits „ „
- 47 visits to houses in which deaths of infants under one year of age have occurred.
- 3635 re-visits to babies during the summer diarrhœa season.
- 265 afternoons at the Welfare Centre.
- 9 „ „ Ante-Natal Clinic.
- 709 visits to homes in which cases of suspected Measles, Whooping Cough, &c., existed.
- 108 visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified.
- 1468 re-visits „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „
- 251 visits and re-visits to houses in which cases of Chicken-pox have been notified.
- 32 visits and re-visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
- 13 visits and re-visits to cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.
- 76 visits to Midwives.
- 754 „ and re-visits re applications for free milk.
- 26 „ „ „ for extra nourishments.
- 36 „ „ re Doctors' Accounts, Midwives Act, 1918, Section 14.
- 55 „ to houses for disinfection.
- 7 „ to outworkers.
- 126 „ for other causes.

THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.

RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January...	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	5.85	5.31
February	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	2.25
March ..	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	2.86	6.09
April	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	3.21
May	1.79	0.83	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	1.90
June	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	4.74
July	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	2.28	3.04
August ..	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	7.27
September	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	6.41
October...	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	4.63
November	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	4.39
December	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	1.48
TOTAL...	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	45.60	50.72

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