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URBAN DISTRICT OF RADCLIFFE.

Chairman of Council : GEO. SCARR, Esq., M.B., O.B.E., J.P.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1920.

Presented to the Council, May, 1921,

BY

D. P. M. FARQUHARSON,

M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

RADCLIFFE PRINTING CO. LTD., CHURCH STREET.

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„ GREENHALGH,	„ SIMPSON,
„ HARDMAN,	„ WESLEY,
„ LUND, J.P.	„ WHEWELL, J.P.



Officials of the Health Department.



Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. M. FARQUHARSON, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

WILFRED HOLT, M.S.I.A.,

Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Lady Health Visitor :

NURSE MATTHEWS.

Clerk (one-third whole time) :

Miss ELLEN WORSLEY.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1920.



Area in statute acres	3,082
Population (Census), 1911	25,692
Population for Death Rate (Registrar-General's estimate)	24,384
Population for Birth Rate (Registrar-General's estimate)	24,384
Number of inhabited houses at end of year	6,126
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	21.3
Death „ „ „ „	13.3
Infantile Death Rate—per 1,000 births registered	115
Phthisis Death Rate—per 1,000 population	0.94
Other Tuberculous Diseases Death Rate—per 1,000 population	0.57
Cancer Death Rate	0.77
Influenza Death Rate	0.28
Pneumonia (all forms) Death Rate	0.69

COUNCIL OFFICES,
RADCLIFFE,

April 18th, 1921.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Radcliffe Urban District
Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the District.

The arrangement of the report is in accordance with the memorandum as to the contents and arrangement of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1920 issued by the Ministry of Health.

**I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE
DISTRICT.**

POPULATION.

The population from Census returns 1911 was as follows :—

Ward	Males	Females	Total.
Black Lane... ..	3665	4078	7743
Radcliffe Bridge	3526	4120	7646
Radcliffe Hall	2489	2812	5301
Stand Lane	2384	2618	5002
	12064	13628	25692

In submitting his estimates of population for the year the Registrar-General states that :—

“ In 1920 demobilisation had reached a stage at which it is felt that the distinction between ‘ birth rate populations ’ and ‘ death rate populations,’ made during the period when a large part of the male population was under arms, might in general be discontinued. For most districts, therefore, a single estimate of population is shown, and this is applicable to both births and deaths.”

The population for 1920 as estimated is as follows :—

For Birth and Death Rate, 24,384. Apportioned to wards, the figures are approximately :—

Ward	Total
Black Lane	7307
Radcliffe Bridge	7219
Radcliffe Hall	5063
Stand Lane	4795

In my opinion, the figures given by the Registrar-General are much too low for the district.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The district, which extends to 3,082 acres, including 142 acres of inland water, lies in a narrow portion of the valley of the Irwell, the lowest point being 200 feet above ordnance datum, rising rapidly on the south side to 430 feet, and more gradually on the north side to a height of 500 feet. It is divided into four wards, whose areas are as follows :—

Black Lane Ward	1660 acres.
Radcliffe Bridge Ward	250 „
Radcliffe Hall Ward	532 „
Stand Lane Ward	640 „

In Black Lane Ward, which comprises the northerly and westerly portions of the district, the ground is undulating in character, with considerable stretches of flat land suitable for housing developments.

Stand Lane Ward, comprising the southerly portion of the district, is hilly and uneven throughout, whilst Radcliffe Hall Ward, forming the easterly portion of the district, is low-lying and flat, and is as a consequence difficult to drain.

Radcliffe Bridge Ward occupies the centre of the area, and is the most thickly populated of the wards, with very little space left for further housing extension.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief occupations, together with the numbers employed in each, according to the 1911 Census, are as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Textile Manufacture (Cotton)...	1,618	4,153	5,771
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &c. ...	1,660	—	1,660
Paper Manufacture...	443	272	715
Coal Mining ...	877	—	877
General Engineering and Machine Making ...	754	—	754
Building and Works of Construction...	516	—	516
Other workers ...	3,208	1,732	4,940

The trades in the district are varied. No particular occupation appears to have any special influence upon the public health of the district.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

The number of Births registered in the district during the year was 512—males 258, females 254. Of this number 22 were illegitimate.

To this number has to be added transferable births, namely, births occurring in institutions outside the district, the parents being residents of the district, total 8; making a total for the year of 520.

The Birth Rate for the whole district is 21.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The illegitimate Birth Rate is 0.90 per 1,000 of the population.

In former reports comparisons were made of the Birth Rates and Infantile Mortality Rates in the various wards, but this cannot be done in the present report, as the Registrar-General has refused to give particulars of the "Inward Transferable Births," and consequently these cannot be apportioned to wards.

The following figures show a comparison of this year's Birth Rate with previous years :—

1920	21.3
1919	15.1
Mean of 10 years 1910-1919	17.2

Increase or decrease in 1920 on—

Previous year	+ 6.2
Ten years' average	+ 4.1

Deaths.

265 deaths of residents—males 122, females 143—occurred in the district.

60 deaths of residents—males 35, females 25—occurred outside the district, making a total for the year of 325—males 122, females 143.

In addition to the above, five deaths—all males—occurred in the district, which were transferred to other districts.

The Death Rate for the whole district is 13.3.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS AND RATE PER 1,000.

	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1000
Black Lane... ..	49	48	97	13.3
Radcliffe Bridge... ..	43	55	98	13.5
Radcliffe Hall	36	30	66	13.0
Stand Lane	29	35	64	13.3

MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
30	37	34	37	29	14	21	13	21	30	26	33

The following figures show a comparison of this year's Death Rate with previous years :—

1920	13.3
1919	18.3
Mean of 10 years 1910-1919	15.3

Increase or decrease in 1920 on—

Previous year	— 5.0
Ten years' average	— 2.0

The 60 deaths that occurred outside the district are apportioned to the various Wards in which they had a fixed residence, as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Black Lane Ward	13	8	21
Radcliffe Bridge Ward ...	13	8	21
Radcliffe Hall Ward	4	3	7
Stand Lane Ward... ..	5	6	11

The Institutions in which the transferable deaths occurred are given in the following table :—

	Males	Females	Total
1, Broad Oak Lane, Jericho (W.) ...	11	6	17
Bury Infirmary	4	4	8
Florence Nightingale Hospital ...	3	4	7
Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe ...	—	1	1
Ainsworth Sanatorium, Ainsworth ...	1	—	1
Royal Infirmary, Manchester... ..	5	4	9
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester... ..	—	2	2
Lunatic Asylum, Prestwich	2	1	3
Other Institutions and places... ..	8	4	12
	—	—	—
	34	26	60
	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males	Females	Total
All causes (civilians only)	156	169	325
Enteric Fever... ..	1	0	1
Smallpox	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	2	1	3
Scarlet Fever	0	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	1	3	4
Influenza	4	3	7
Erysipelas	1	0	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	11	23
Tuberculous Meningitis... ..	2	1	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases... ..	4	7	11
Rheumatic Fever	—	1	1

CAUSES OF DEATH—(Continued).

	Males	Females	Total
Cancer, Malignant Disease... ..	7	12	19
Meningitis... ..	2	1	3
Organic Heart Disease	11	11	22
Bronchitis	21	32	53
Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	11	6	17
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	0	1
Diarrhœa, &c. (under two years)	3	0	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	2	0	2
Alcoholism	0	0	0
Nephritis and Bright's Disease... ..	2	2	4
Puerperal Fever... ..	0	0	0
Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	0	1	1
Congenital Debility... ..	14	10	24
Violence, apart from Suicide	12	2	14
Suicide	3	1	4
Other Defined Diseases	37	62	99
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	2	0	2

Death Rates per 1,000 of the Population for

(1) Epidemic Diseases (12)	0.49
Enteric Fever	1
Smallpox	0
Measles	0
Scarlet Fever	1
Whooping Cough	3
Diphtheria and Croup	4
Diarrhœa	3
Total	12
(2) Tuberculous Diseases (37)	1.51
(a) Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 23)	0.94
(b) Other Tuberculous Diseases (14)	0.57
(3) Cancer (19)	0.77
(4) Respiratory Diseases (71)	2.91
(a) Pneumonia, all forms (17)	0.69
(5) Influenza (7)	0.28

The deaths from Epidemic Diseases tabulated for 1920 and the previous twelve years are as follows :—

Year.	Smallpox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria, Mem. Croup.	Enteric.	Diarrhoea	Total.
1908	0	2	1	2	3	7	6	21
1909	0	13	2	2	4	2	3	26
1910	0	15	3	2	2	0	3	25
1911	0	9	3	10	3	2	42	69
1912	0	3	0	10	0	6	7	26
1913	0	10	0	0	3	1	8	22
1914	0	2	2	2	1	1	9	17
1915	0	14	1	7	1	1	8	32
1916	0	3	0	4	7	0	8	22
1917	0	3	0	0	2	1	2	8
1918	0	2	6	1	2	1	0	12
1919	0	6	6	0	3	0	6	21
1920	0	0	1	3	4	1	3	12

Deaths from Phthisis, Cancer, and Respiratory Diseases are tabulated for 1920 and the previous twelve years :—

Year.	Phthisis.		Cancer.		Resp. Diseases.	
	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
1908 ...	11	'4	20	'7	80	2'9
1909 ..	30	1'1	34	1'2	103	3'8
1910 ...	16	'5	19	'6	74	2'6
1911 ...	21	'8	19	'7	79	3'0
1912 ...	20	'7	21	'8	75	2'9
1913 ...	23	'8	22	'8	58	2'2
1914 ...	20	'7	27	1'0	82	3'1
1915 ...	23	'9	35	1'4	116	4'7
1916 ...	23	'9	25	1'04	78	3'2
1917 ...	21	'8	35	1'36	79	3'1
1918 ...	28	1'2	24	1'09	94	4'3
1919 ...	22	'93	36	1'53	103	4'4
1920 ...	23	'94	19	'78	71	2'9

Infantile Mortality.

Number of births ...	520
Deaths of infants under one year of age ...	60
Rate per 1,000 ...	115
Number of illegitimate children born ...	22
Deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age ...	4
Rate per 1,000 ...	181

Infantile Mortality Rate for 1920 and the previous ten years :

1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
148	181	92	102	124	145	124	116	83	102	115

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
	10	5	6	4	25	3	8	6	2	2	3	1	3	5	..	2	60
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea (all forms)	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth	7	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Defects	2	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	..	1	2	3	6	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	13
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Convulsions	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Bronchitis	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	5
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Other Causes	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	5	6	4	25	3	8	6	2	2	3	1	3	5	..	2	60

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1920.

(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The Mortality Rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under One Year.
England and Wales.....	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.23	0.43	8.3	80
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000).	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31	0.43	10.4	85
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000)	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.38	7.8	80
London.....	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.47	9.5	75
RADCLIFFE	21.3	13.3	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.16	0.28	0.57	5.7	115

Although there has been a marked improvement over last year's Death Rate and Birth Rate, it will be seen by the above table that Radcliffe again occupies an unfavourable position compared with other towns in England and Wales, especially as regards Birth, Death, and Infantile Mortality Rates.

Poor Law Relief.

The amount paid in Outdoor Relief in the township of Radcliffe for the year ending March 31st, 1920, the end of the Poor Law financial year, was as follows :—

For the first six months ending 30th September, 1919, £393 13s. 6d., affecting 108 persons—17 men, 46 women, and 45 children. For the latter half of the year ending 31st March, 1920, £480 8s. 4d., affecting 124 persons, 25 men, 46 women, and 53 children. Making a total for the year of £876 1s. 10d., an increase of £109 0s. 1d. on the previous year.

Hospital Relief.

The Bealey Memorial Convalescent Hospital is the only Hospital in the district. To it patients are admitted during convalescence, each for a period of one month. The Hospital is endowed, but owing to the increase in administration and maintenance costs the Hospital had to be closed for six months during the past year.

Advantage is taken to a considerable extent of the hospitals in the neighbouring large towns of Manchester, Salford, Bury, and Bolton.

An organisation known as the Central Committee for Uniform Collection for Charities was formed in the district in 1912 for the purpose of establishing and carrying out, as the name implies, a uniform system of collection of funds for hospitals and charities. This body has done excellent work and has made wonderful progress since its inception. In 1914 the amount collected was £126 12s. 4d., and each succeeding year has shown an increase over the preceding year, the amount for the past year reaching the considerable total of £2,160 13s. 4d. From the Annual Report of the Committee published for 1920, it appears that 363 in-patients and 641 out-patients, a total of 1,004, received hospital treatment, a decrease of 105 from the previous year. The estimated cost to the hospitals was £3,529 1s. 5d., whilst the amount allocated to the hospitals from funds contributed was £2,047 15s. 2d., leaving a deficit of £1,481 6s. 3d.

It will be seen from this that, notwithstanding the excellent results obtaining from the work of the Central Committee for Uniform Collection for Charities, if Radcliffe is to pay for the splendid Hospital services she enjoys, a yet greater amount will have to be contributed.

In the following table the number of patients receiving treatment at the various Hospitals is shown. The figures are taken from the published report of the Central Committee for the Uniform Collection for Charities :—

	In-Patients	Out-Patients.	Total
Bury Infirmary	92	41	133
Manchester Royal Infirmary... ..	131	84	215
Manchester Royal Eye Hospital... ..	18	197	215
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	35	28	63
Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury	43	195	238
Salford Royal Hospital	41	86	127
Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary	3	10	13

Making a total of one thousand and four cases treated during the year.

In addition to the above, the Nurses of the Radcliffe District Sick Nursing Association have attended 175 patients at their own homes, and a total of 3,870 visits have been made.

II.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of a few farms and cottages situated on the outskirts, the district receives its water supply from the reservoirs of the Bury and District Joint Water Board. The water is an upland surface water, and is of good quality.

The water from two surface wells, supplying some of the outlying cottages and farms, was bacteriologically examined, and in the water from one well evidence of pollution was found. Representations were made to the owner of the property, who made some structural alterations for the better protection of the well.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Irwell, which is joined by the Roach just outside the Radcliffe boundary, flows through the district for a distance of about two miles, and is the only river in the district. All the manufactories on the banks of the river are provided with settling tanks to deal with their waste liquids. Any pollution of the river is dealt with by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee.

DRAINAGE.

The house drains throughout the district, with the exception of those in connection with older property, are satisfactory. Defective drains are gradually being replaced by new ones. All new drains are efficiently laid and ventilated, and are inspected before being covered in.

SEWERAGE.

Mr. Rothwell, the Surveyor, states :—

The main drainage system of the district is generally speaking quite adequate, and in a satisfactory condition, but at certain points the sewers are at times congested during heavy rainfall. This congestion is due to extensions of the original sewers, which practically receive the whole of the storm water of the extended area.

This congestion it is intended to deal with before further extensions in the higher areas are completed.

Some of the branch sewer drains in old back streets and within the curtilage of the dwelling-houses, which were laid some 30 years ago by the builders or property owners, are more or less defective and will require to be re-laid before water closets are substituted for the existing privies; but the system generally is quite capable of dealing with the additional flow which will accrue from these substitutions.

The isolated portion of the district, north of the Bury and Bolton main road, which is severed from the main portion of the district by the south-easterly portion of the township of Ainsworth—a Parish of the Bury Rural District Council—and referred to in previous reports as being unprovided with a system of sewers, still remains unsewered, the joint scheme for the sewerage of

this area, agreed upon by both Councils in 1914, and sanctioned by the Local Government Board, having been held up owing to the war.

Tenders were invited in the early part of last year for the carrying out of this work, but, owing to the greatly increased cost of the work the Joint Authorities requested the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee to allow the authorities to defer construction for a period of about twelve months, when tenders will then be again invited with a view to the work being proceeded with this year.

Sewage Disposal.

The Sewage Works are situate off Mount Sion Road, at about the lowest point in the district.

The works now consists of eight precipitation tanks, having a total capacity of 1,056,000 gallons, two storm water tanks 400,000 gallons, two humus tanks 200,000 gallons, and filter beds 15,800 cubic yards.

In addition there have been installed a sludge pressing plant for the treatment of the sludge extracted from the sewage, refuse destructor, pumping plant, mess room, office, and clinker crushing plant.

The treatment of the sewage is as follows :—The sewage, on arrival at the works, is passed through a screening chamber, where the coarser suspended matters are arrested, and after receiving an application of alumino-ferric, in order to assist the process of precipitation, passes into a series of sedimentation tanks. A portion of the effluent from these tanks is passed on to the low level filter beds by means of revolving sprinklers, for secondary treatment before discharging into the river. The remainder of the tank effluent which cannot be treated on the low level filters is raised by pumps to the high level filters, passing from there to the humus tanks which are designed to arrest any further organic matter remaining in the sewage. The resultant effluent is then discharged into the river along with the effluent from the low level filters.

In times of storm, when the quantity of sewage arriving at the works exceeds three times the dry weather flow, the excess

passes into the storm water tanks provided for this contingency, where it is allowed to settle before discharge into the river.

The sludge from the sedimentation tanks, humus tanks, and storm water tanks is drawn off into a sludge well, raised by pumps, and pressed into cakes for disposal to farmers.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table gives the closet accommodation, and the number of each type, at the end of the year 1920, and the conversions and additions made during the year :—

	Total at end of Year 1919	Conversions during Year.	Demolished.	Additional Closet Accommodation Provided.	Total at end of Year 1920
Midden Privies	1,898	15	—	—	1,883
Pail Closets	260	—	—	—	260
Fresh Water Closets ...	2,579	—	—	56	2,635
Waste Water Closets ...	1,644	2	—	—	1,642

It will be noticed that there are still 1,883 midden privies in the district.

A scheme for the systematic conversion of midden privies to the fresh water closet system, and the substitution of ashbins for ashpits is under consideration.

The following table gives the number of conversions of privies to water closets for 1920 and the previous eleven years :—

Year.	Conversion of Privies to Water Closets.	Number of Privies at end of Year.
1909	232	3,306
1910	192	3,114
1911	78	3,036
1912	249	2,787
1913	378	2,409
1914	283	2,126
1915	162	1,964
1916	29	1,935
1917	16	1,919
1918	4	1,915
1919	17	1,898
1920	15	1,883

Scavenging.

The removal of house refuse and the cleansing of privies and ashpits is carried out by the Local Authority.

The joint Sub-Committee referred to in last year's report as having been appointed to consider the question affecting the disposal of town's refuse reported as follows :—

“ That they were of the opinion, in view of the expense which would be incurred in placing the Refuse Destructor at the Sewage Works in a satisfactory working condition to deal with the whole of the town's refuse, and the disposal of the clinker and ash residue therefrom, the shortage of suitable tipping sites in the district, the cost of conveyance of refuse to the Refuse Destructors, and the removal of the residue therefrom, that a new method of refuse utilisation should be considered.”

“ That accordingly they had under consideration for some time the adoption of other methods which were in operation in other localities, and had inspected plants in operation at Bury, Bolton, Southwark, and Halifax. The Committee recommended that a crushing plant be provided, and that in the first instance one machine be purchased.”

“ That they had considered two central sites for the Dépôt, and had approached Lord Wilton's Agent and a lessee of land with a view to the acquisition of land therefor, but were unable at the present time to make a recommendation for the purchase of a site.”

The matter is still under consideration.

The work of street scavenging is carried out by the Local Authority. The main streets and side streets taken over by the Council are scavenged in a satisfactory manner.

The following figures show the ashpit accommodation at the end of the year :—

Wet ashpits... ..	1,011
Dry ashpits	909
Ashbins—	
Portable bins	1,034
Portable wall cage bins	554
Fixed wall bins... ..	261—1,849

The following table shows the number of wet ashpits, dry ashpits, and ashbins existing at the end of each year, for 1920 and the previous seven years :—

	Wet Ashpits.	Dry Ashpits.	Ashbins.
1913	1,332	775	1,356
1914	1,162	852	1,588
1915	1,065	910	1,706
1916	1,049	917	1,775
1917	1,035	917	1,775
1918	1,032	917	1,779
1919	1,022	921	1,795
1920	1,011	909	1,849

Sanitary Inspection of District.

The following is a classified statement supplied by the Inspector of Nuisances under Article XX. (16) of the Local Government Board's General Order of 13th December, 1910.

(a) Number and nature of inspections made during the year :—

(1) Inspections :

Inspections of houses	2,427
„ Workshops and Factories	327
„ Bakehouses	76
„ Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ...	31
„ Slaughter-houses and Offensive Trades	98
„ Schools	18
Total	2,977

(2) Other Work :

Number of times drains tested (by smoke)	13
„ Houses fumigated and sprayed	145
„ Schools disinfected and sprayed	4
„ cases of Infectious Diseases reported upon	180
„ Smoke Observations taken	112
„ Preliminary Notices served	275
„ Statutory Notices served... ..	47
„ intimations of Infectious Disease sent to Schools	112

Drains :—

Drains choked—opened and cleansed	169
Defective drains reconstructed or repaired	96
Ventilating shafts on drains	36
Gully traps fixed in lieu of defective gullies	67
„ „ to new property	64
New drains laid in connection with conversions	47
Defective waste pipes repaired	21

Water Closets, &c. :—

Choked waste water closets opened and cleansed	177
Choked fresh water closets opened and cleansed	57
Defective flush pipes made good	19
Water closets lighted and ventilated... ..	7
New fresh water closets fixed	56
Waste water closets abolished	2
Privies abolished	15
Defective pail closets at works replaced	13

Ashpits :—

Foul wet ashpits abolished	11
Dry ashpits abolished	12
Galvanised iron bins provided in lieu of ashpits	30
„ „ „ to new property	24
Dry ashpits provided	0
Defective ashbins replaced	210

Miscellaneous :—

Dirty houses, walls, &c., stripped and cleansed	15
Defective roofs repaired	14
Defective eaves and down-spouts repaired	33
Defective plastering in houses made good	16
Dampness in houses remedied	7
Surface of yards repaired	23
Other miscellaneous nuisances	30

(b) Number of notices served during the year :—

(i.) Informal Notices served	275
(ii.) Statutory Notices served	47

Details of Statutory Notices served :—

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36, and Public Health Acts Amendment Act, Section 11, defective privies and ashpits				15
Public Health Act, 1875, Section 91, black smoke				11
"	"	"	nuisance from drains ...	2
"	"	"	dirty state of premises..	7
"	"	"	overcrowding	4
"	"	"	offensive accumulations.	2
"	"	"	structural defects	3
"	"	"	other nuisances	2
"	"	Section 23, defective drains		1
				—
				47
				—

(c) The result of the service of such notices :—

All the notices were complied with, with the exception of four statutory notices under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36, and Public Health Acts Amendment Act, Section 11, defective pail closets at works. These require to be dealt with.

Smoke Nuisance.

112 smoke observations were taken during the year, each of 60 minutes' duration.

The time limit of black smoke (seven minutes in the hour) was exceeded 19 times, or 16.9 per cent. of the observations taken.

361 minutes of black smoke were recorded during the year, with an average emission of 3.2 minutes per hour.

One firm was proceeded against for the emission of black smoke, with the following result :—" Abatement order, £3 3s. 0d. fine, and all costs."

11 statutory notices were served.

Canal Boats.

No inspections of canal boats were made during the year, the Water Lane Wharf, which was the local landing place for these boats, having been closed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACT, 1901
IN CONNECTION WITH
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries).....	173	9	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	139	5	—
Workplaces (other than Outwork's Premises).....	91	...	—
Total	403	14	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	..	..	..	..
Want of Ventilation	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	..	..
Other Nuisances.....	10	10	..	..
Sanitary accommodation {	Insufficient	3	2	..
	Unsuitable or defective	27	23	1
	Not separate for sexes	1	1	..
Total	43	38	1	..

3.—HOME WORK.

There are no Outworkers in the District.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakers and Confectioners	70
Printers 3, Bookbinders 1	4
Saddlers	3
Cloggers 18, Shoemakers 14	32
Blacksmiths 4, Tinplate Workers 3	7
Joiners 10, Cabinet Makers 3, Upholsterers 1	14
Plumbers 6, Masons 3, Painters 7	16
Milliners 10, Dressmakers 24	34
Tailors 4, Stocking Knitters 6	10
Softeners, etc.	10
Other Workshops and Workplaces	51
Total Number of Workshops on Register.....	251

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Act (S.133)	..
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop (Act S. 5).	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.
Other	8
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
In use at the end of the year	1

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations :—

1. Common Lodging-house	1
2. Offensive Trades :	
Tripe Boiler	1
Soap Boiler	1
Soap Boiler and Tallow Melter	1
3. Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms :—	
There are no cellar dwellings nor underground sleeping rooms in the district. The last cellar dwelling was closed in 1911.	
4. Slaughter-houses :—	
Registered	9
Licensed	1
5. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops :—	
Cowkeepers	22
Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)	22

There are no houses let in lodgings registered in the district.

Other Sanitary Conditions requiring Notice :—

No other important matters of sanitary environment, other than has elsewhere been detailed, have received attention during the year.

Schools.

There are 13 Elementary Schools and one Junior Technical School in the district. All the Elementary Schools have been frequently visited and inspected. No change in the sanitary condition of any of the schools has been made during the year.

Action taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease among school children is detailed under the heading, "Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases," page 29. Bolton Road School was closed twice during the year, on both occasions on account of an outbreak of Diphtheria, the first time from March 8th to April 1st, and on the second occasion from December 20th to the 24th.

The District Council is the Local Authority for the purposes of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907. The Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer.

III.—FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

The milk produced within and imported into the district continues to be of good quality, and the supply appears to meet the demand.

Distribution.—Milk produced within the district is as a general rule distributed by the cowkeepers. The greater portion of the imported milk is distributed by the Radcliffe and Pilkington Co-operative Society, who have good facilities for storage and distribution. Only a few now remain of the smaller purveyors.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshop Orders of the Local Government Board have been in force in the district since 1909.

The general condition of the premises is good.

The amount of cubic space required for each cow is 600 cubic feet.

No action was taken under any of the Acts in force within the district as to tuberculous milk.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917 :—

This does not apply.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919 :—

Under this Order the Local Authority have supplied 981½ quarts of milk free to 13 families. Investigations were made in all cases, and it was only in necessitous cases that milk was provided. The quantity supplied was in accordance with the quantities stated in the Order.

(b) MEAT.

(i.) Meat inspection is carried out by the Inspector of Nuisances, who holds qualifications on the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

During the control of meat no slaughtering, with the exception of the killing of pigs, took place in the district. On decontrol slaughtering was again resumed in the various slaughter-houses. The quality of meat has much improved since decontrol took place.

The slaughter-houses are kept in a reasonably clean condition.

(ii.) A public abattoir has not been established in the district. Owing to the number and scattered positions of the slaughter-houses and the intermittent time of slaughtering, it is impossible for the Inspector to make a thorough inspection of the meat killed. Supervision can only be efficiently carried out where all killing takes place in a public abattoir.

(iii.) Six cwts. and 13-lbs. of unsound meat was seized and destroyed under the supervision of the Inspector. The kinds and qualities were as follows:—450-lbs. English killed beef, 210-lbs. frozen beef, and 30-lbs. English livers. No legal proceedings were taken.

(iv.) No carcase or part of a carcase was condemned for Tuberculosis.

Table of Slaughter Houses :

	1914	Jan., 1920.	Dec., 1920.
Registered... ..	13	10	9
Licensed	1	—	1

One registered slaughter-house has been taken off the register owing to the building being used for other purposes.

(c) OTHER FOODS.

All bakehouses and other premises where foods are manufactured have been regularly visited and inspected. One cwt. of cockles unfit for human food were seized and destroyed.

It should be made compulsory for all persons establishing a bakehouse or opening other premises where foods are prepared or stored to have a certificate of suitability of premises from the Sanitary Authority. At present there is no control over the establishment of such premises.

Food Poisoning.—There were no cases reported during the year.

Food and Drugs Act.

The County Council are entrusted with the execution of the laws relating to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

A report kindly supplied to me by Superintendent Pickering, of the Lancashire Constabulary, Bury, shows that 63 samples were purchased in the district under these Acts during the year. These were :—

Milk	41	Lard	1
Beer	1	Ginger (ground)	1
Pepper	2	Mustard	1
Cocoa	2	Tartaric Acid	1
Tea	2	Bicarbonate of Soda	1
Flour	4	Baking Powder	1
Cream of Tartar	1	Sulphur	1
Coffee	1	Bacon	1
Cinnamon	1		

Mr. Pickering states that the above samples were, on analysis, found to be genuine with the exception of two samples of milk, which were found to contain added water, and convictions were obtained resulting in the offenders being fined £20 in each case.

IV.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases notified	213
Cases removed to Hospital	90
Deaths	61

Number of cases of the various Notifiable Infectious Diseases notified, number removed to Hospital, number of deaths, and number of deaths in Hospital :—

DISEASES.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number Removed to Hospital.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Deaths in Hospital.
Smallpox	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	37	33	4	4
Erysipelas	5	1	1	..
Scarlet Fever	59	31	1	1
Enteric Fever	2	2	1	1
Relapsing Fever.....	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever.....	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	5	3	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..
Malaria.....	17	1	..	..
Trench Fever	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	1	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	..	..
Polio Encephalitis	1	1	..	..
Pneumonia (All Forms)	29	..	17	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	17	23	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	24	..	14	..

GENERAL MEASURES TAKEN TO CONTROL AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTION.

All cases notified are visited, and instructions given as to isolation, or where the case is to be removed to hospital arrangements are made for removal.

Printed leaflets giving instructions how to prevent the spread of the disease are left at all infected houses.

Rules for preventing the spread of Infectious Diseases among school children on the lines suggested in the Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School, 1909, conjointly by the Local Government Board and Board of Education, have been printed and issued to all the schools in the district.

The Headmasters are notified of all cases of Infectious Diseases occurring among school children attending or occurring in a house from which children attend their respective schools. 112 such notices were issued.

The infected room, furniture, bed, bedding, and clothing are disinfected on the removal of the case to Hospital, or on the termination of the case as certified by the medical attendant when treated at home.

Library books found in an infected house are destroyed.

Any insanitary conditions found in or around the dwelling-house are remedied.

DETAILS OF THE VARIOUS NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-Pox.

No cases of Small-pox occurred in the district. No primary vaccinations nor re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.

Cases notified	37
Deaths	4

37 cases were notified during the year, and four deaths, as compared with 39 cases and three deaths in the preceding year.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
5	6	4	2	6	3	—	1	3	1	2	4

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.

Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane
20	10	2	5

Of the 37 cases, 33 were removed to Hospital.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane
20	9	—	4

All the deaths occurred in the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

Cases notified apportioned to the various schools, with the monthly incidence :—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE AND SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
St. Andrew's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Paul's	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Central Council	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
St. Thomas's	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridge Wesleyans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
St. John's	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
New Jerusalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stand Independents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Anne's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radcliffe Hall National	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Close Wesleyans	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Bolton Road	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Schools Outside District	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	5
No School	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	7
	5	6	4	2	6	3	..	1	3	1	2	4	37

CAUSATION.

Several cases notified were found to have been in contact with infected cases, which had been previously notified.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply was ascertained in all cases, but in none was it found to have any connection with the spread of the disease.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

The general measures for the prevention and spread of Infectious Disease as detailed were carried out.

Bolton Road School, as already stated, was closed on two occasions to prevent the spread of Diphtheria.

SUPPLY OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

Arrangements for the supply of Antitoxin to medical practitioners for the early treatment of Diphtheria have been in operation for the past eight years. Owing, however, to the Hospital facilities of the district and the excellent arrangement made by the Hospital authorities for the quick removal of patients, it is only in those cases treated at home or where there is delay on the part of parents to give consent to the removal of the patient to Hospital that Antitoxin is used.

44,000 units of Antitoxin were supplied.

As shown under Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis, arrangements have been made for the bacteriological examination of throat swabs, but it is only in doubtful cases that this is taken advantage of. Most cases are removed at once to Hospital without waiting for the confirmation of the diagnosis by bacteriological examination.

Six swabs were submitted for examination. None proved positive.

Erysipelas.

Cases notified	5
Deaths	1

Five cases were notified, and one death. In the previous year 17 cases were notified and two deaths.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
3	1	1	—

One case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. The death registered occurred at home.

CAUSATION.

No special inquiries were made into the cause of this disease.

Scarlet Fever.

Cases notified	59
Deaths	1

59 cases were notified and one death, as compared with 123 cases and six deaths in the preceding year.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
5	4	3	14	4	2	7	—	4	5	8	3

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.

Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane
17	22	2	18

Of the 59 cases, 31, or 52.5 per cent., were removed to Hospital.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane
11	14	1	5

MONTHLY INCIDENCE AND SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
St. Andrew's.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
St. Paul's	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Central Council	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
St. Thomas's.....	2	1	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14
St. Mary's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bridge Wesleyans	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7
St. John's	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Jerusalem.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3
Stand Independents.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
St. Anne's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radcliffe Hall National.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Close Wesleyans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bolton Road	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Schools Outside District	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	9
No School.....	1	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	11
	5	4	3	14	4	2	7	...	4	5	8	3	59

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES.

Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45
0	17	35	6	1

The one death registered occurred in the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

The following table shows the number of cases notified, and deaths for 1920 and the previous nine years :—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Notifications	145	24	70	72	154	58	28	51	128	59
Deaths...	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	6	6	1

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

The usual preventative measures as already detailed were carried out. None of the schools were closed for this disease.

No "return" cases were discovered.

Enteric Fever.

Cases notified	2
Deaths	1

Notifications of two cases of Enteric Fever were received and one death registered, as compared with four cases and no deaths the preceding year.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.

Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane
1	—	1	—

Both cases were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. Each proved fatal, but one of these cases was certified as having died from Influenza, with cerebral manifestations.

The cases notified were two males, ages 40 and 39 years.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified, and deaths occurring for 1920 and the previous nine years, is shown in the following table :—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Cases notified	12	15	2	6	4	1	1	3	4	2
Deaths	2	6	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1

CAUSATION.

Milk Supply.—No case of infection by milk was discovered.

Shell Fish.—In no case could the disease be traced to the eating of shell fish.

Water Supply.—The water in all cases was direct from the public service.

In no case was there any pollution suspected.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE HOUSES.

The sanitary conveniences of the two houses in which Enteric Fever occurred consisted of one waste water closet and one midden privy.

The two houses were of the ordinary four-room cottage type, and were in a good condition.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

When cases are treated at home, where there is no water closet, special pails are supplied for the reception of patients' excreta. These pails are removed every alternate day, and the contents taken to the destructor.

All infected rooms, furniture, bed, bedding, and clothing were disinfected.

All drains were examined, and defects, if any, were remedied.

Puerperal Fever.

Cases notified	5
Deaths	0

Five cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year and no deaths, as compared with one case and one death in 1919.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.

Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane
—	1	2	2

Three of the cases were removed to Hospital and two were nursed at home.

Whenever a case of Puerperal Fever is notified to the local Health Authority, the County Medical Officer is informed, and he directs one of the Inspectors of Midwives to visit the district, investigate the case, and report to the supervising Authority.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases notified	3
Deaths	0

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.

Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane
1	2	—	—

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are at once notified to the County Medical Officer of Health, who directs one of the Inspectors of Midwives for the County to visit and report.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No case notified.

Poliomyelitis.

No case notified.

Malaria.

Cases notified	17
Deaths	0

All the cases notified were contracted abroad. One case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

Trench Fever.

No cases were notified.

Dysentery.

One case was notified. No deaths were registered.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case was notified.

This case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, and recovered.

Polio-Encephalitis.

One case was notified.

This case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, and recovered.

Pneumonia (all forms).

Cases notified 29

Deaths in the district 17

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES NOTIFIED.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	—	—	5	8	2	—	2	4	3	—	4

Tuberculosis.**(a) Pulmonary :**

Cases notified 29

Deaths 23

(b) Non-Pulmonary :

Cases notified 24

Deaths 14

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.

	Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane
Pulmonary	8	6	7	8
Non-Pulmonary ...	4	6	8	6

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

	Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane
Pulmonary	6	7	4	6
Non-Pulmonary ...	1	4	4	5

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

All cases notified are visited by the Authority's Health Visitor, who gives instructions as to isolation, the general conduct of the patient, and the importance of fresh air and cleanliness. Leaflets of instruction are left at the homes; paper handkerchiefs and sputum flasks are supplied, a record on the card index system is made of each case, subsequent visits are made, and the cases kept under observation. A total of 99 visits was made during the year.

The following numbers of patients were admitted to the under-mentioned Sanatoria from this district during the year :—

Aitken Sanatorium	7
Ainsworth Sanatorium	2
High Carley Sanatorium	3
Elswick Sanatorium	1
Chadderton Sanatorium	1
Meathop Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands	1
Bull Hill Sanatorium, Darwen	1
Heswall Sanatorium, Cheshire	1
Total	17

Patients in Sanatoria at beginning of year	8
Admitted since	17
Discharged during the year	19
In Sanatoria at end of year	6

Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis.

Arrangements exist with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, for the bacteriological examination of specimens of sputum, Diphtheria swabs, and of blood from suspected Typhoid patients.

Fifty-five specimens were submitted :—

Tuberculosis Sputum	49
Diphtheria	6
Typhoid	—

Of the Sputum specimens 7, or 14.2 per cent., proved positive.

Of the Diphtheria specimens none proved positive.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

MONTH.	TUBERCULOSIS.			DIPHTHERIA.			TYPHOID.		
	SPUTUM.			SWABS.			BLOOD.		
	Positive	N'g'tive	TOTAL	Positive	N'g'tive	TOTAL	Positive	N'g'tive	TOTAL
January	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
February	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	1	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	...
April	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	1	6	7	...	1	1	...	...	...
June	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...
TOTAL....	7	42	49	...	6	6	...	...	...

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.

Measles.

This disease was not prevalent during the year. 16 cases only were reported by the School Authorities. No schools were closed.

Whooping Cough.

61 cases were reported by the School Authorities.

Chicken Pox.

Only a few cases were reported during the year.

Influenza.

There were no serious outbreaks of this disease in the district during 1920. Seven deaths were recorded. One of these occurred in an institution outside the area. The deaths were spread over the whole year.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons, &c.

There are no facilities available in the district apart from the cleansing room at the School Clinic for the cleansing of verminous persons and the disinfection of their belongings. It is proposed to erect a small cleansing and disinfecting station, but this matter is being held over until the permanent housing of the School Clinic is decided upon, as it is proposed to have the cleansing and disinfecting station near the latter.

V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1. The provisions of the Midwives Act, 1902, are administered by the County Council, who are the Local Supervising Authority. No powers have been delegated to the Local Council.

2. The Local Authority have not yet formed a Consultation and Treatment Centre, and pending the formation of a Centre, they have not made any arrangements for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five. It was proposed as stated in last year's report to utilise "The Close House" for the purposes of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and School Clinic, and application was made in September last to the Ministry of Health to send down an officer to inspect the premises, decide as to their suitability, and advise on alterations proposed. Dr. Cameron, from the Ministry, visited and inspected the premises in the beginning of December, and there the matter remained at the end of the year.

The only work at present undertaken by the Local Authority in connection with Child Welfare work is the visiting of children up to five years of age. A whole-time Health Visitor is employed, and with the exception of some 99 visits paid to cases of Tuberculosis she devotes the whole of her time to child welfare work.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

Number of first visits to children under 1 year of age	504
Number of re-visits	2049
Number of visits to children over 1 and under 5	356
Total visits	2909

Still-births.—27 still-births were notified and investigated.

Probable causes :—

Accident to mother	7
Abnormal presentation	3
Large size of child	4
Influenza during pregnancy	4
General Debility of mother	2
Fright	2
Unknown causes	5

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 60. All were investigated.

3. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(i.) Puerperal Fever.—Cases notified 5, removed to hospital 3, deaths none.

(ii.) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Cases notified, 3.

Condition at end of year :—

1 dead. Death took place a few days after notification ;
cause of death, premature birth.

1, complete recovery.

1, eyes still weak, but showing no signs of permanent injury. On notification the Health Visitor visits the case daily and assists in treatment.

(iii.) Measles.—There were no cases of Measles found in infants under 1 year of age.

(iv.) Whooping Cough.—There were only a few cases found among the infants visited. One child died.

(v.) Epidemic Diarrhœa.—A considerable number of cases were found. Three deaths occurred. In those cases where no doctor was in attendance the mother was advised as to feeding and other matters affecting the health of the child. Such cases were frequently re-visited.

(vi.) Poliomyelitis.—No cases notified.

VI.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

1.—STAFF.

The staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, an Inspector of Nuisances, a Health Visitor, and a part-time Clerk.

The Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Holt, devotes his whole time to the work, no other appointments being held by him. His work is detailed under the heading "Sanitary Circumstances of the District," page 15.

The work of the Health Visitor is detailed under the heading, "Maternity and Child Welfare," page 40. The present Health Visitor is Nurse Matthews, who commenced duties on May 20th, 1920. She succeeded Nurse Grunshaw, who had resigned on March 20th, 1920.

Miss Worsley, clerk, commenced duties on August 16th. She devotes one-third of her time to the work of the Health Department, the remaining two-thirds to school work.

2.—HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

One Isolation Hospital—the Florence Nightingale Hospital—for the treatment of Infectious Diseases other than Smallpox, is provided by the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, of which Radcliffe is one of the constituent authorities.

The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board have an arrangement with the Heywood Corporation for the treatment at the Heywood Corporation Hospital of all the cases of Smallpox occurring in the Board's Area.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL.

Number of beds for Scarlet Fever	57
" " " Diphtheria	18
" " " Enteric Fever	15
" " " in Observation and Private Wards ...	8
	—
	98
	—

The Hospital accommodation for Infectious Diseases is adequate.

The Hospital is situate on the border of the area. A motor ambulance has been provided, and patients are removed with the least possible delay.

3.—ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL ACTS OR GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Local Authority have a private Act—The Radcliffe Tramways and Improvement Act, 1904,—in which the sanitary provisions are similar to those contained in Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

OTHER ACTS ADOPTED.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification and Prevention) Acts, 1889 and 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts III. and IV.

Bye-laws relating to the following matters are in force within the district, viz. :—New Streets and Buildings, Dairies and Cow-sheds, Slaughter-houses, Offensive Trades, Nuisances, Hackney Carriages, Markets, Parks, and Playgrounds.

4.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

These are detailed under “Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis,” on page 38.

VII.—OTHER SERVICES.

The work of the Council is in no way related to, or in co-operation with the medical and ancillary services of the National Health Insurance, or of the voluntary Hospitals, or of the Poor Law, or of other agencies.

VIII.—HOUSING.

I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) General Housing Conditions.

Total number of houses	6,126
Number of working-class houses	5,453
New houses erected for the working classes during the year	22
Additional houses added from existing property	2
Houses for the working classes in course of erection at end of year	30

By far the greater number of houses for the working classes in the district range in accommodation from living room, scullery, and two bedrooms, to parlour, living room, scullery, and three bedrooms. There are about 60 houses with living room, scullery, and one bedroom.

(2)—(a) Extent of Shortage.

In a recent report to the Council I stated that :—

There are at this date 56 houses in occupation in the district, housing 60 families, which are not and cannot be made fit for human habitation. 33 of these houses are situated on the site of the Stand Lane Scheme, and until these houses are demolished this scheme, with the exception of the erection of two additional new houses, cannot be further proceeded with. There are also 38 back-to-back houses which have been scheduled for making into 19 through houses when alternative accommodation can be found for the tenants that would be displaced.

In addition to houses required to accommodate the tenants that will be displaced by the demolition of houses unfit for human habitation, there is a list of 336 applicants for houses. 159 of these are from persons—mostly ex-service men—who, with their families, are living in lodgings, many under conditions that are far from satisfactory from a health point of view. 36 applications are from persons belonging to, working, and lodging in the district, whose families are compelled, owing to the lack of accommodation in the district, to lodge in houses outside the

district. Of the remaining 141 applicants, a goodly number base their applications on the score of overcrowding, and on the lack of accommodation to allow the sexes being separated in grown-up families. From the above it will be seen that the immediate housing requirements of the district are 60 houses to house the 60 tenants displaced by the demolition of the 56 houses unfit for human habitation, and 195 houses to accommodate families living in lodgings, a total of 255 houses required now. The back-to-back houses must remain in occupation until such times as conditions become more normal. The unfavourable conditions upon which the other applicants base their applications can be remedied, when the new houses are completed, by a general moving up.

(b) Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.

In the first instance two schemes, and at a later date a third scheme, for the erection of houses to meet the shortage, were submitted to the Ministry of Health.

No. 1. Stand Lane Scheme.

This scheme, which provides for the erection of 40 houses, was approved of by the Ministry. Building operations were commenced at the end of 1919. At the end of last year 18 houses had been completed and occupied, and six were nearing completion. Unfortunately this scheme cannot be further proceeded with until the 33 houses on the site, all of which have been condemned, have been demolished. All the 33 houses are still in occupation.

No. 2. Radcliffe Hall Scheme.

This scheme was also approved of. It provides for the erection of 28 houses. Work was commenced on all the 28 houses in the early part of the year. Four houses were completed and occupied at the end of the year.

No. 3. Black Lane Scheme.

This scheme provides for the erection of 450 houses on what is known as the Turks Road site. The scheme was approved by the Ministry, and sanction was given to the purchase of the site in November, 1919. The "lay out"

and street and sewage plans were approved by the Housing Commissioner in the following January. Later the question of subsidence arose, and ultimately—November 3rd, 1920—the Ministry of Health withdrew their approval.

Another site—the Wilton House site—has been submitted in lieu of No. 3 scheme, but this site has not yet been approved of. The Wilton site is an excellent one, and has sufficient accommodation to meet the town's housing requirements for the next five years at least.

- (3) Information as to any important changes in population during the year or anticipated in the near future.

There were no important changes during the year, and none are anticipated in the near future.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

The (1) extent and (2) causes of overcrowding and (3) measures taken or contemplated for dealing with the same are dealt with under the previous heading.

- (4) Principal cases of overcrowding during the year and action taken.

Owing to the impossibility of dealing with all cases of overcrowding, only the worst cases were reported. Four statutory notices were served. The overcrowding in those cases in which statutory notices were served was due to the occupiers taking in lodgers.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1)—(a) General standard of housing in the district.

The deterioration set in during the war period, when few repairs could be effected, and since the war the high cost of labour and materials have made it almost impossible to make good the leeway lost. The great majority of property owners and agents are found to be anxious to keep their property in fair repair, but until more normal times come round they are carrying out only the minimum of work.

- (b) General character of the defects.

General want of repair.

- (c) How far defects are due to the lack of proper management, &c.

Defects are not, generally speaking, due to lack of proper management or supervision.

- (2) General action taken as regards unfit houses under :

- (a) The Public Health Acts.

This work is detailed under the sub-heading, "Sanitary Inspection of the District."

- (b) The Housing Acts.

Of the 85 houses inspected, 56 were found to be unfit for human habitation, but no statutory action was taken owing to the lack of alternative accommodation in which to house the tenants that would be displaced.

- (3) Difficulties in remedying unfitness.

No special difficulties have been experienced in getting the owners to remedy unfitness.

- (4) Conditions so far as they affect housing as regards :

- (a) Water supply. (b) Closet accommodation. (c) Refuse disposal.

All these have been dealt with under the heading, "Sanitary Circumstances of the District."

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

There are no unhealthy areas in the district.

V.—BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, &c.

There are no bye-laws relating to houses, other than the Building Bye-laws; also there are no bye-laws for houses let-in-lodgings, or to tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures.

VI.—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No action has been taken other than that detailed under the foregoing headings.

VII.—APPENDICES FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,
1920.

1.—*General.*

(1) Estimated population	24,384
(2) General death rate	13.3
(3) Death rate from tuberculosis	1.51
(4) Infantile mortality	115
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	6,126
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses	5,453
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected	22

2.—*Unfit Dwelling-houses.*

(i.) *Inspection.*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	342
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	85
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	56
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) not found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... ..	29

(ii.) *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	18
--	----

(iii.) *Action under Statutory Powers.*

(A.) *Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919:—*

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.—None.

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—
 (a) By owners.—None.
 (b) By Local Authority in default of owners.—None.
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close.—None.
- (B.) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.—171.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied
 (a) By owners.—171.
 (b) By Local Authority in default of owners.—None.
- (C.) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909 :—
- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders.—None.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made.—None.
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit.—None.
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made.—None.
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders.—None.

3.—Unhealthy Areas.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part I. or (b) Part II. of the Act of 1890 :—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (1) Name of area | } Does
not
apply. |
| (2) Acreage | |
| (3) Number of working-class houses in area | |
| (4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced | |

- (iv.) Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.—None.
- (v.) Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer.

No special staff is engaged in housing work. The Inspector of Nuisances is carrying out all inspections under the Housing Acts.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. P. M. FARQUHARSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE (C.) COUNTY OF LANCASTER

SUMMARY of Medical Officer's Report for 1920.

URBAN DISTRICT OF RADCLIFFE.

Medical Officer of Health—D. P. M. Farquharson, M.B., C.M., D.P.H. Salary, £200. Amount of Bonus?—No Bonus. Is he a whole-time Officer?—Part time.

Inspector of Nuisances—W. Holt. Salary, £150. Amount of Bonus, £183 9s. 2d. Is he a whole-time Officer?—Whole time.

What is the character of the Hospital accommodation?—For Smallpox—Yes. For other Infectious Diseases—Yes.

Is it Joint or otherwise?—Joint (Bury and District Joint Hospital Board). Contribution for "Structural" and "Establishment Expenses" is one-fifth; in addition "Patient Expenses" are charged on user.

Number of Beds available for your District?—For Smallpox—As required. For other Infectious Diseases—As required

Disinfection. Number of Houses disinfected?—163. Method?—Fumigation and Spray (Formalin). Are Houses disinfected after (a) Phthisis?—Yes. (b) Measles?—No, except in special cases. Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, &c. (steam or otherwise)?—By formalin spray and fumigation, a few articles by steam. Number of Articles disinfected?—All infected articles. Where is Apparatus situated?—Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. If Apparatus at Hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of Clothing, Bedding, &c., of Patients not removed to the Hospital?—Yes, in special cases. If not, please state how disinfection of Clothing, &c., in these cases is carried out.—Spray and fumigation.

Are any Diseases notifiable other than those which are compulsorily notifiable (for instance Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Chicken-Pox, &c.)? If so, what are they?—None.

What Diseases have been specially prevalent?—Measles, in Stand Lane Ward. Period?—March.

Number of times School Closure adopted?—For Diphtheria, 2.

Number of Special Reports made under Article XIX. (15 and 16) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1910?—None.

Bacteriological Examinations—Specimens examined?—Blood, None; Throat Swabs, 6; Sputum, 49. Swabs for Ophthalmia Neonatorum?—None. Milk?—None. Others?—Two.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910. Is a supply of Anti-toxin kept within the district?—Yes. If so, where?—A local chemist. Amount used during 1920?—44,000 units.

“ THE HOUSING ACTS, 1890 TO 1919.”

Has your Authority determined the procedure to be adopted for the inspection of your District as required by Article 1 of the Regulations of 2nd September, 1910?—Yes.

Has your Authority prepared, as required by Article 1 (3), a list of dwelling-houses, the “ early inspection of which is, in the opinion of the M.O.H., desirable ”?—Yes.

Has your Authority designated an officer to undertake the special inspection of houses and to keep the records stipulated by Articles II. and III.?—Yes. What officer has been so designated?—Sanitary Inspector.

Have the necessary books, forms, &c., for keeping the required records been obtained?—Yes. Are these kept up to date?—Yes.

Action taken in 1920 under the Housing Acts :—

- (a) Number of dwelling-houses specially inspected during 1920 under Section 17 of the Act of 1909, *i.e.*, with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling-houses are unfit for human habitation?—85. Have the particulars of these inspections, as specified in Article II. (1) to (8), and Article III. (1) to (8), of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, been fully recorded?—Yes.

- (b) Number of Dwelling-houses inspected under (a) which are considered unfit for human habitation?—56.
- (c) Number of Representations to Authority with a view to making Closing Orders?—None.
- (d) Number of Closing Orders made?—None.
- (e) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without making Closing Orders?—18.
- (f) Number of Dwelling-houses put into a fit state of habitation after making Closing Orders?—None.
- (g) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished?—None.

General character of defects found to exist?—Dampness, insufficient light and ventilation, and general repairs.

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for purposes of the Housing Acts, other than those inspected under (a) above (not including inspections re Nuisances, &c.)?—None.

If your Authority has a Housing Scheme, state what stage had been reached on December 31st, 1920, giving information under the following headings :—

Number of Schemes Submitted.	No. of Lay-outs.		No. of Houses included in House Plans.		No. of Houses.	
	Submitted.	Approved.	Submitted.	Approved.	On which work has commenced	Completed.
1. Stand Lane	1	1	40	40	24	18
2. Rad. Hall.	1	1	28	28	28	4
3. Black Lane	1	—	450	—	—	—

Number of houses built during 1920 by private enterprise?—None.

Source of Water Supply?—Bury and District Joint Water Board (upland surface water). What is its condition?—Good. Possibilities of contamination?—None known. Any insufficiency, and where?—None. (A few cases were reported, but were found to be due to defective fittings.) Nature of extensions (if any) during the year?—None.

Are Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse carried out satisfactorily for whole of district?—Yes. How performed (by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses)?—By Sanitary Authority. If Privy Middens exist, are they emptied by day or night?—By day, but those emptying on highways are emptied in the early morning.

How is the Refuse disposed of?—Destructor, farm land, and on tips. Has a Destructor been provided?—Yes. If so, where?—At the Sewage Disposal Works, Sion Street.

Sewage Disposal Works. Method of Treatment?—Precipitation and percolating bacteria beds, humus tanks, and storm-water tanks.

What is the character of the Drainage System? Any developments during year?—Good, except in old property. No developments have taken place. Areas, or Townships, without proper drainage system?—About 93 houses in Starling district. Action taken—Drain Testing, Flushing, &c.—Water test for new drains, smoke test for old drains.

Action taken with regard to the pollution of streams?—None.

Canal Boats : Number inspected?—None. Number of Infringements of Acts?—None.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses?—Generally good. Number?—61.

What is the condition of Slaughter-houses?—Generally good. Number?—Ten. Number registered?—Nine. Number licensed?—One. Has a Public Abattoir been provided?—No.

What is the condition of Lodging-houses?—Satisfactory. Number?—One. Are they registered?—Yes.

What is the Sanitary condition of the Schools?—Central Council School unsatisfactory; others satisfactory, except where school yards are unpaved, and where trough water closets are in use.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected?—Yes. What is their condition?—Clean.

Have Regulations been made under the Order of the L.G.B.?—

Yes. Are they enforced?—Yes. Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow? (a) Where cows are habitually grazed?—600 cubic feet. (b) Where cows are not habitually grazed?—None in district. Number of Cowkeepers?—20. Number on register?—20. Number of inspections during year?—37. Number of Dairymen or Milk Purveyors (other than Cowkeepers)?—22. Number on register?—22. Any arrangements for veterinary inspection of dairy cows?—No arrangements have been made. Action taken (if any) as to tuberculous milk?—No action taken.

Inspection of Food—Amount condemned or surrendered as unfit for human consumption. (a) Tuberculous carcasses and parts?—Nil. (b) Diseased, unsound, or unwholesome meat (other than above)?—6-cwts., 0-qrs., 13-lbs. (c) Other food-stuffs?—1-cwt. Number of Legal Proceedings and result?—None.

Notices served—Nuisances. Number of Notices served?—Informal, 237; Statutory, 47. Number of Nuisances abated?—677. Number of Legal Proceedings taken and result?—None.

Closets and Ashpits. Number of Privy Middens?—1,011. Number of Closets attached to these Middens?—1,883. Number of Pail Closets?—260. Number of Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)?—909. Fresh Water Closets?—2,635. Portable Receptacles for refuse?—1,849. Waste Water Closets?—1,642. Privy Closets converted during 1920?—To fresh w.c.'s, 15; to waste w.c.'s, none; to pails, &c., none. Pail Closets converted?—To fresh w.c.'s, none; to waste w.c.'s, none. Waste Water Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets?—Two. Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion?—No. What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for new property?—Wash-down water closets.

Smoke. Number of Observations?—112. Number of Legal Proceedings taken and result?—One. Abatement Order, £3 3s. 0d. fine and costs. What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—Seven minutes.

Has the Authority adopted—

“ The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ”?—Yes.

“ The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 ”?—Yes.

“ The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ”?—No.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed by the local Council? State whether whole or part time?—Yes. Whole time.

Qualifications of Health Visitor?—Certificated Nurse, Queen's Nurse, C.M.B.

Has any, and if so what, action been taken by the Council respecting Child Welfare Work? Representations were made to the Ministry of Health for the housing of a Child Welfare Centre in a large building situate in the Radcliffe Hall district, which was presented to the town. The whole matter is still under consideration.

Has any scheme been prepared in regard to the Supply of Food and Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and of Milk for Infants?—No scheme has been prepared, but milk is provided in all necessitous cases under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

Is there a District Nursing Association in the district?—Yes. How many District Nurses employed?—Two. Does any arrangement exist between the Council and the Association in respect of Child Welfare Work?—No. If no such arrangement exists, does the Association voluntarily undertake Child Welfare Work?—No. Does the Association undertake :—(a) Midwifery cases?—No. (b) Monthly Nursing?—No.

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1920?—The provision of new houses under the Council's Housing Schemes.

Chief Sanitary requirements of District?—Additional housing accommodation, substitution of fresh water closets for existing midden privies.