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HEALTH
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BOROUGH OF BACUP.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BACUP

1955.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

1955 - 1956

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR A. LORD, J.P.
(ex-officio)

CHAIRMAN:

Councillor J.H. Hargreaves

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Councillor A. Lambert

COMMITTEE:

Alderman F. Haworth, J.P.
Alderman W. Marshall, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. A. Rhodes.
Councillor J. Stevenson.
Councillor R. Davies.
Councillor E. Sanderson.
Councillor J.B. Walley.
Councillor T.E. East.
Councillor T.C. Law.
Councillor A.P. Beaumont.
Councillor H. Hocking.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health	.. .. .	G. Fyfe, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	.. .. .	R. Haworth, M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspector	J. A. Lofthouse, M.R.S.I. M.S.I.A.
Clerk	Mrs. D. M. Simpson.

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Stubbylee Hall,
Bacup,
Lancashire.

August, 1956.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses
of the Borough of Bacup.

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year
1955.

Facts and figures extracted from the main body of the report
are not, on this occasion, included in this prologue. These facts
reveal no trend indicative either of regression in the health of the
community or of much progress towards a greatly improved health standard.
Comment, where suitable, will be found in context.

I wish once more to thank the Chairman and members of the
Health Committee for their interest. This is greatly appreciated.

The staff of the Health Department have continued to support
me at all times. I wish to express my gratitude to them and in particular
to Mr. Haworth, whose help has been willingly given in every possible way.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. FYFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION I
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS - 1955

Area (Acres)	6,121
Population (Estimated mid-1955)	18,290
Population (Census 1951)	18,374
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)	5,964
Number of Inhabited Houses (1955)	6,765
Rateable Value	£142,248
Sum represented by a penny rate	2545

	Male	Female	Total	
LIVE BIRTHS ..				
Legitimate ..	147	122	269	Birth Rate (Crude)
Illegitimate ..	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>25</u>	per 1,000 estimated
	<u>163</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>294</u>	population 16.1

STILLBIRTHS	3	4	7	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 23
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DEATHS	111	154	265	Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 estimated population 14.5
--------	-----	-----	-----	--

DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	0
Maternal Mortality Rate	NIL

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under one year of age :-

Male	Female	Total
4	4	8

Death rate of infants under one year of age :-

All infants per 1,000 live births	27
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	26
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	40

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED DISEASES

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of population
Cardio-Vascular Diseases	131	7.1
Cancer	38	2.07
Tuberculosis	1	0.05

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population (mid-1955) was 18,290 which is 84 below the census figure of April, 1951.

The actual number of live births registered in Bacup in 1955 was 294, giving a crude birth rate of 16.1 per 1,000 of the population, as against 271 births and a rate of 14.8 for the previous year.

The 25 illegitimate births registered in 1955 represent 8.5% of the total live births, compared with 6.9 in 1954.

Deaths

Table 1, Appendix A, gives the causes of deaths occurring in the Borough of Bacup during the year 1955. Total deaths show a slight decrease, with 265 registered, as against 267 in 1954, the comparative crude death rates being 14.5 and 14.6 respectively. Crude death rates are shown in Table IV, Appendix A.

The relative importance of the principal causes of death is shown in the following table :-

Cause of Death	1955	
	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Disease	81	30.5
Cancer	38	14.3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc..	39	14.7
Bronchitis	25	9.4
Violence (including suicide and road traffic accidents)	16	6.03
Influenza, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.	13	4.9
Other circulatory diseases.	11	4.1
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	1	0.37

It will be seen that heart disease, cancer and cerebral haemorrhage are still the three most common causes of death. The number of deaths from bronchitis was slightly more than that of the previous year.

There were 6 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus. There were 5 males and 1 female.

Maternal Mortality

Table IV, Appendix A, shows that the maternal mortality rate has decreased markedly in the Borough within the last decade. During 1955, no deaths occurred in Bacup.

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population (mid-1937) was 15,250 which is below the census figure of April, 1931. The actual number of live births registered in 1937 is 207, giving a crude birth rate of 13.6 per 1,000 of the population as against 21.1 in 1931 and a rate of 15.4 for the previous year. The 25 illegitimate births registered in 1937 represent 6.5% of the total live births, compared with 7.2 in 1936.

Deaths

Table I, Appendix A, gives the causes of deaths recorded in the borough of Basing during the year 1937. Total deaths show a slight decrease, with 285 registered, as against 287 in 1936. The comparative crude death rates being 18.5 and 18.6 respectively. Crude death rates are shown in Table IV, Appendix A. The relative importance of the principal causes of death is shown in the following table:-

1937		Cause of Death
Percentage of Total Deaths	No. of Deaths	
30.2	86	Heart Disease
14.5	41	Cancer
12.7	36	Coronary Arteriosclerosis, etc.
9.8	28	Stroke
8.0	23	Violence (including motor and road traffic accidents)
4.2	12	Intoxication, Poisoning and drug dependency diseases
3.1	9	Other circulatory diseases
0.3	1	Tuberculosis (all forms)

It will be seen that heart disease, cancer and violence are still the three most common causes of death. The number of deaths from circulatory diseases has fallen from 100 in the previous year.

There were 9 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, three with 2 years and 1 female.

Neonatal Mortality

Table IV, Appendix A, shows that the neonatal mortality has decreased slightly in the borough during the last decade. During 1937, no deaths occurred in infancy.

Infant Mortality

There were eight deaths of infants under one year of age in 1955, equivalent to a mortality rate of 27 per 1,000 live births, compared with nine such deaths and a rate of 33.2 in 1954. The corresponding figure for England and Wales in 1955 was 25.

The infant mortality rate has always been considered to be a good indication of the social condition of the area. Where, however, the numbers concerned are small, fluctuations of no great significance are apt to occur in the annual infant death rate, and the progress made can best be judged from a consideration of the quinquennial mortality rates as shown in Table IV. Comparative figures for the whole of the Administrative County are also given in this Table.

Neo-Natal Mortality and Stillbirths

Neo-Natal period is the term used to indicate the first four weeks of an infants life. It will be seen from Table II, Appendix A, that of the eight infants who died under the age of one year, six of these i.e. 75% died in the first four weeks of life. This represents a neo-natal mortality rate of 20 per 1,000 live births. Table III shows that of the six neo-natal deaths four occurred within one day of birth.

Stillbirths during the year totalled seven, representing a stillbirth rate of 23 per 1,000 total live and still births. Amongst the factors responsible for stillbirths and deaths in the first month after birth, the nutrition and health of the mother during pregnancy are now generally regarded as the most important. Much of this wastage could be prevented by improved ante-natal care, and by further research into the, as yet, little known causes of prematurity and congenital abnormalities.

Comparative Tables

Table IV gives the mean rates over periods of five years from 1900 - 1954 relative to live births and crude deaths in Bacup. It should be understood that there are certain statistical fallacies attached to such comparisons. For example, the trend of the crude death rate over a period of years for the same town can only be regarded as a true index of local conditions if the age and sex structure of the population has not altered.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Chief Occupations

The shoe and slipper trades and cotton manufacturing provide the chief occupations in the Borough, but light engineering and quarrying also give employment to a number of people in the district. The country is hilly and there are many scattered hill farms with small dairy herds.

Housing

The hilly nature of the district has led in the past to the building of many back to back, back to land and basement dwellings, and the prevalence of such a large proportion of these types of houses, which to-day cannot generally speaking be regarded as of a satisfactory standard, has created a difficult problem.

During 1955, the building of new houses proceeded but the progress was rather slow owing to financial costs. Several schemes are, however, in the process of development.

There were eight deaths of infants under one year of age in 1935, equivalent to a mortality rate of 27 per 1,000 live births, compared with nine such deaths and a rate of 33.2 in 1934. The corresponding figure for England and Wales in 1935 was 25.

The infant mortality rate has always been considered to be a good indication of the social condition of the area. There, however, the numbers concerned are small, fluctuations of no great significance are apt to occur in the annual infant death rate, and the progress can best be judged from a consideration of the quinquennial mortality rates as shown in Table IV. Comparative figures for the whole of the administrative County are also given in this table.

Non-Hotel Mortality and Stillbirths

Non-hotel deaths is the term used to indicate the first four weeks of an infant's life. It will be seen from Table II, Appendix A, that of the eight infants who died under the age of one year, six of these died in the first four weeks of life. This represents a non-hotel mortality rate of 20 per 1,000 live births. Table III shows that of the six non-hotel deaths four occurred within one day of birth.

Stillbirths during the year totaled seven, representing a stillbirth rate of 25 per 1,000 total live and still births. Amongst the factors responsible for stillbirths and deaths in the first week after birth, the nutrition and health of the mother during pregnancy are now generally regarded as the most important. Much of this work will be devoted to improved ante-natal care, and by further research into the, as yet, little known causes of prematurity and congenital abnormalities.

Quinquennial Tables

Table IV gives the main rates over periods of five years from 1930 - 1934 inclusive for live births and crude deaths in Bexley. It should be understood that there are certain statistical limitations attached to such a statement. For example, the trend of the crude death rate over a period of years for the same year can only be regarded as a first index of local conditions in the area and not a measure of the population has not altered.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Child Occupations

The above and other factors and other manufacturing provision for child occupations in the home, but light engineering and printing also give employment to a number of people in the district. The tendency to shift and there has been a marked shift from work in heavy industry.

Housing

The main feature of the district has been in housing in the building of new houses to meet the demand for housing and the provision of such a large proportion of these houses as new houses, which is now generally speaking the policy of the local authority, has created a different housing pattern. During 1935, the building of new houses continued but the progress was rather slow owing to financial costs. Several schemes are, however, in the process of development.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Any review of the general provision of health services for the area should of necessity cover all three branches of the National Health Services. Lack of space, however, precludes more than a brief mention of two of these, namely, the General Medical Practitioner (and Dental etc.) Services, and the Hospital and Specialist Services, so that this section will be confined mainly to a review of the health services provided by the Local Health Authority, i.e. by the Lancashire County Council.

Certain of these local services were, prior to 5th July, 1948, the responsibility of the Borough Council and it is realised that your own Health Committee (and indeed the Council as a whole) are still deeply interested in the personal health services provided for the inhabitants of the town. The day-to-day administration of these services is now the responsibility of Divisional Health Committee No. 13, on which the Bacup Borough Council is represented.

The environmental health services are, of course, still under your own control but, as your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer, co-ordination locally of the whole of the Public Health Service is assured.

Notification of Births

It is a requirement of Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, that every birth shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the Welfare Authority for the area in which the birth takes place. Since the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into operation, arrangements have been made for every birth notification to be sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, as this method greatly facilitates the prompt visiting of new-born infants and their mothers by the health visitors in the area. During 1955, there were 294 births and 7 stillbirths registered as belonging to mothers normally resident in Bacup.

Ante-Natal Clinic

During 1955, weekly ante-natal sessions were held at the Bacup Clinic and were attended each week by the local Midwives and a Health Visitor, while Dr. Feeny, Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, attended every second week. The total attendance made by expectant mothers was somewhat higher than the figure for 1954.

Facilities are available for specimens of blood to be taken from expectant mothers at the ante-natal clinic. Routine blood grouping, haemoglobin estimations, listing for the Rh. factor and the Wasserman reaction are carried out on all new cases, and copies of the reports are sent to the general practitioners.

The following table gives a summary of the attendances during 1955 :-

ATTENDANCES AT
BACUP ANTE-NATAL CLINIC DURING 1955.

Number of Sessions During year	Number of Individual Women attending during year	Number of attendances at Sessions conducted by :-			
		Consultants	A.D.M.O's	Midwives Health Visitors etc.	Total
50	147	-	227	236	463

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

During the year the domiciliary midwives attended 117 live and still births, as compared with 122 during 1954.

All county midwives in practice in Bacup are qualified to administer analgesia and in 1955 gas and air analgesia was administered in the home in 51.2% of the domiciliary confinements.

The services of emergency obstetrical units are available from several hospitals in the neighbourhood, the nearest unit being stationed at Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley. The essential role of these units is to provide a resuscitation of domiciliary patients suffering from shock and too ill to withstand the journey to hospital. Detailed figures of the work done by the Bacup midwives are given in the following table :-

WORK CARRIED OUT BY L.C.C. MIDWIVES IN BACUP AREA DURING 1955.

Number of Midwives	Total live and still births and miscarriages attended		Cases in which GAS/AIR administered	Visits Paid			
	As midwife	As maternity nurse		Ante-natal	Puer-perium	Post-natal	Total
2	104	13	60	529	2222	-	2751

Child Welfare Centre

A weekly welfare session was held at the Bacup Clinic throughout the year. The total number of attendances made by children amounted to 3521, this being 323 less than in 1954.

The number of individual children attending however, was 525, as compared with 493 in the previous year.

ATTENDANCES AT BACUP WELFARE CENTRE ALL SESSIONS (INCLUDING DOCTOR'S SESSIONS)

Year	No. of Sessions during year	Number of individual children attending at ages				Number of attendances by children at ages			
		Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	Total	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	Total
1951	51	260	61	102	423	2272	370	486	3128
1952	53	273	71	128	472	2301	387	434	3122
1953	52	297	44	125	466	2912	478	549	3939
1954	52	149	154	190	493	2677	584	583	3844
1955	51	168	143	214	525	2411	472	638	3521

Health Visiting Service

During the year health visitors made 5547 individual visits to 1307 houses.

The health visitors also carry out the duties of school nurses, and further information on the extent of their work will be found in the following table :-

WORK CARRIED OUT BY HEALTH VISITORS IN BACUP

Number of Individual Visits.	Number of Homes Visited.	Number of School Clinics Attended.	Number of Child Welfare Sessions Attended.	Number of Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics Attended.	Number of other Sessions.
1951 6484	3545	197	74	23	60
1952 6717	4155	206	59	25	65
1953 6565	3854	164	75	33	84
1954 5392	1389	186	90	33	223
1955 5547	1307	201	110	30	134

Immunisation and Vaccination

Immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox continue to be practised regularly, and parents have the choice of having this protection for their children carried out either by their own doctor or at the Rochdale Road Clinic. Every endeavour is made by the medical and nursing staff to persuade parents to give their consent to these very necessary and valuable preventive measures.

It is to be regretted that the number of children in the most important age group (so far as immunisation is concerned) i.e. those children below the age of one year, who were given protection, fell from 55 to 47.

The number of vaccinations carried out reflects the post-epidemic indifference, unfortunately shown by most parents.

NUMBER OF IMMUNISATIONS PERFORMED IN BACUP

Number of Individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the period									Reinforcements			
Age at final injections									Age Group			
0- yrs.	1- yrs.	2- yrs.	3- yrs.	4- yrs.	Total under 5 yrs.	5- yrs.	10- yrs.	Total 5-14 yrs.	0- yrs.	5- yrs.	10- yrs.	Total 0-14 yrs.
1955 47	57	37	16	10	167	38	6	44	51	165	138	354
1954 55	87	65	11	15	233	29	21	50	64	15	385	464
1953 81	58	10	6	9	164	17	6	23	59	259	166	484
1952 112	89	22	13	15	251	47	6	53	29	176	144	449
1951 54	160	16	5	4	239	25	-	23	49	182	158	389
1950 22	125	22	7	4	180	11	1	12	-	83	-	83

NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED IN BACUP

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS						RE-VACCINATIONS				
Age in years						Age in years				
	Under 1	1-	5-	15-	Total	Under 1	1-	5-	15-	Total
1955	56	22	3	1	82	-	-	1	39	40
1954	35	13	1	9	58	-	-	-	27	27
1953	44	25	29	81	179	1	3	31	222	257
1952	112	408	1506	1330	3356	3	12	166	1245	1426
1951	37	17	8	8	70	-	-	-	46	46
1950	19	13	1	10	43	3	1	-	37	41

Home Nursing

During the year under review the three Bacup nurses attended 342 new cases and the total number of visits amounted to 9682.

Nurses continue to issue articles of nursing equipment as required, free and on loan. Arrangements are in force whereby in cases requiring immediate nursing attention on leaving hospital a message is passed by telephone to the nurse concerned.

Further analysis of their work will be found in the following table :-

WORK CARRIED OUT BY DISTRICT NURSES IN BACUP - 1955

CASES ATTENDED				VISITS MADE		
On Books 31st Dec., 1954.	New Cases attended 1955.	Cases completed 1955.	Remaining on Books 31st Dec., 1955.	Routine	Casual	Total
90	342	329	103	9552	130	9682

Home Help Service

Applicants are required to contribute towards the cost of this service according to the financial circumstances of the household, but most old age pensioners are given this service free of charge.

Every effort is made to encourage the spirit of voluntary service amongst relatives and neighbours. The following table summarises the work done in 1955 and provides a comparison with the previous years.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ASSISTED IN BACUP

	1955.	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.
1. Confinement at home	6	7	5	3	3
2. Confinement away from home	0	0	0	1	5
3. Tuberculosis	2	5	2	0	1
4. Sickness other than tuberculosis	28	38	6	7	8
5. Old age and infirmity	97	61	76	42	32
	<u>133</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>49</u>

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

The most valuable form of health education is undoubtedly that of a personal and informal nature such as is carried out by all members of the Health Services in the course of their day-to-day duties. In this field the health visitor and the school doctor have infinite scope for health teaching. In addition, propaganda is used as occasion arises and during the year numerous leaflets, posters and booklets have been distributed from the clinic.

The happy relationship established with the staffs of hospitals in the area allows of continuity of treatment when persons are discharged from hospital and come under the care of midwives, district nurses, health visitors, home helps or mental health workers.

As part of their arrangements for Care and After-Care, the County Health Committee have authorised that arrangements be made for Convalescent Home accommodation. During 1955, ten adult persons were admitted from Bacup to convalescent homes. For this service also applicants are required to contribute according to their means.

WORK CARRIED OUT BY TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR DURING 1955.

During the year the chest clinic operated from Rossendale General Hospital, where improved facilities were provided for patients. Specialized Health Visitors in full co-operation with the chest physician continue to supervise patients in their homes.

Articles of sick room and after-care equipment are stored at convenient centres and are available on loan from district nurses and tuberculosis health visitors.

Ambulance Service

As regards the total number of cases conveyed and mileage covered, the 1955 figures show a continued increase over the previous year. The new Station serves not only Bacup, but also the adjoining districts of Rawtenstall and Haslingden. The following table shows the work done by the Bacup Ambulance Station :-

No. of Vehicles		Cases removed during 1955 and mileage involved									
Ambu- lances	Cars	Emergency		General (including out-patients)		Infectious Diseases		Total			
		No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage		
1955	6	3	1376	22456	15736	191855	51	1372	19205	217357	
1954	5	3	1384	22145	13956	178208	40	963	17327	215261	
1953	5	3	1368	23616	13634	179858	45	1313	15047	204787	
1952	5	3	674	11406	6124	77648	23	501	6821	89555	
1951	2	1	508	9498	4013	57694	27	646	4548	67838	

This mileage includes the transport of 2042 welfare cases etc., not included under the other headings.

	1955	1954	1953	1952
1. Confirmed cases	8	7	5	3
2. Confirmed cases from home	0	0	0	1
3. Tuberculosis	3	3	2	0
4. Diseases other than tuberculosis	55	58	5	7
5. Old age and infirmity	97	61	76	65
	153	121	88	75

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

The most valuable form of health education is undoubtedly that of personal and informal nature such as is carried out by all members of the health service in the course of their day-to-day duties. In this field the health visitor and the school doctor have intimate scope for health teaching. In addition, propaganda is used on occasion in the form of the year numerous leaflets, posters and booklets have been distributed from the clinic.

The happy relationship established with the staffs of hospitals in the area allows of continuity of treatment when patients are discharged from hospital and some have the care of relatives, district nurses, health visitors, home help or mental health workers.

As part of their arrangements for care and after-care, the County Health Committee have authorized that arrangements be made for convalescent accommodation. During 1955, ten adult persons were admitted from being in convalescent homes. For this service also applicants are referred to consultants according to their needs.

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR DURING 1955

During the year the health clinic operated from Hoxworthy General Hospital, where improved facilities were provided for patients. Specialized health visitors in full co-operation with the chest physician continued to supervise patients in their homes.

Arrangements of sick leave and after-care equipment are stored at convenient address and are available on loan from district nurses and tuberculosis health visitors.

Attendance Figures

As before the total number of cases conveyed and clinics conveyed 1955 figures show a continuous increase over the previous year. The health visitor was only marginally, but also the adjoining district of Hoxworthy and Hoxworthy. The following table shows the work done by health visitors during 1955 and clinics conveyed.

No. of visits	Cases conveyed	Clinics conveyed	Tuberculosis (Remaining)		Tuberculosis (New)		Total
			No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage	
1	208	208	401	570	27	65	235
2	190	190	618	1010	15	35	205
3	130	130	170	270	10	25	140
4	130	130	170	270	10	25	140
5	130	130	170	270	10	25	140
6	130	130	170	270	10	25	140
7	130	130	170	270	10	25	140
8	130	130	170	270	10	25	140
9	130	130	170	270	10	25	140
10	130	130	170	270	10	25	140

This table includes the transport of 1000 vehicles cases and, not included under the health visitor.

Mental Health Service

By virtue of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Divisional Health Committee is responsible for the ascertainment of mental ill health and mental deficiency, for the community care of mental defectives by statutory supervision or guardianship, and the provision of after-care for persons who have undergone treatment for mental illness. The duties relating to the above service are undertaken on a divisional basis by Mr. E. B. Williams, and Mr. J. H. Todd, who function as duly authorised officers or as mental health workers as may be required.

There is no Occupation Centre for mental defectives within the Division, but by arrangement with Health Division 12, mental defectives from Bacup attend Stubbins Occupation Centre near Ramsbottom.

School Health Services

Local co-ordination between the School Health Service and the other health services of the County Council is secured by reason of the fact that your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity of Divisional Medical Officer, is required to undertake duties as Senior School Medical Officer within his division including Bacup. Close integration in the field is achieved also since the Bacup health visitors also act as school nurses, so that continuous contact with and supervision of children can be maintained from birth to the end of school life.

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of milk, water and ice cream is now carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and this laboratory may also be used for the examination of specimens of faeces, urine, sputum, throat swabs, blood, etc. The laboratory attached to Birch Hill, Bury General and other local hospitals, continue to carry out bio-chemical and other examinations for general practitioners.

Clinic Sessions and Health Staff, Bacup.

In Appendix B will be found two tables which give detailed information about sessions held at the Bacup Clinic and members of the Divisional Health Staff working in the Bacup area.

by virtue of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Division of Health Services is responsible for the maintenance of mental health and mental deficiency, for the community care of mental defectives, for the supervision of patients, and the provision of after-care for persons who have undergone treatment for mental illness. The duties relating to the above services are undertaken on a divisional basis by Mr. E. H. Williams, and Mr. J. H. Wood, who function as duly authorized officers or as mental health workers as may be required.

There are no Occupational Centres for mental defectives within the Division, but by arrangement with Health Division 12, mental defectives from County Wick are being Occupational Centres near Roskilde.

School Health Services

Local co-ordination between the School Health Service and the Health Services of the County Council is secured by means of the fact that your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity of Divisional Medical Officer, is required to undertake duties as District Medical Officer within his division including County. Close co-operation in the field is achieved also since the County Health Visitors also act as school nurses so that continuous contact with and supervision of children can be maintained from birth to the end of school life.

Laboratory Facilities

The pathological examination of sputa, urine and stool is now carried out at the Health Service Laboratory at Roskilde Hospital, Roskilde, and this laboratory was also used for the examination of specimens of tissue, blood, sputum, stool, urine, etc. The laboratory attached to the Health Service at Roskilde Hospital continues to carry out biochemical and other examinations for general practitioners.

Clinic Sessions and Health Staff, County

In Appendix A will be found two tables which give detailed information about sessions held at the County Clinic and members of the Divisional Health Staff working in the County area.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifications

The National Health Service Act, 1946, requires copies of all notifications of infectious diseases to be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer of Health, but in actual practice these are within his divisional area. Table VIII, Appendix C shows the total number of cases of each disease notified during 1955 together with the age incidence. Cases continue to be admitted to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, when this is considered necessary.

Incidence of Main Infectious Diseases

The notification of various diseases totalled 505 as against 84 the previous year and an average of 287 during the five years 1949 - 1953. Comparative figures for the main infections are given in the following summary :-

				1955	1954	Average 5 years 1949-53
Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-	0.0
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	14	7	22.4
Measles	..	..	..	447	13	188
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	20	36	47
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	10	14	12
Pneumonia	..	..	..	8	10	10.6
Smallpox	..	..	..	0	0	0.6
Other Diseases	..	..	..	6	4	7.2
				505	84	287

Measles.

The outstanding feature to be noted from the above table is the very large number of cases of measles occurring in 1955, which was largely responsible for the marked increase in the total number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

The outbreak began in March, was at its height in May and finally subsided in July, 1955. Fortunately, there were no deaths which could be ascribed to this disease, but measles is a more dangerous disease than the public realise, resulting as it often does in serious conditions such as running ears, visual defects and general ill health.

Whooping Cough.

This disease continued in sporadic form through the year. The cases generally were mild in character, and no deaths resulted.

Scarlet Fever.

There were fourteen cases of scarlet fever during 1955, this being seven less than in the previous year. There were no resultant deaths.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Statistics

The National Health Service Act, 1946, requires copies of all notifications of infectious diseases to be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer of Health, but in actual practice there are within the divisional area. Table VII, Appendix 3 shows the total number of cases of each disease notified during 1955 together with the age incidence. Cases notified to the Divisional Officer are included, but, when this is considered necessary.

Incidence of Main Infectious Diseases

The notification of various diseases notified 505 as against 511 the previous year and an average of 507 during the five years 1951-1955. Comparative figures for the main infectious are given in the following summary:-

Disease	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	Average 5 years 1951-55
Diphtheria	0.0
Scarlet fever	16	7	25.4	10.8
Measles	147	13	11	12
Whooping cough	20	26	11	12
Tuberculosis	10	10	10.6	0.8
Pharyngitis	8	10	1.3	287
Salmonella	0	0	0	0
Other Diseases	6	6	1.3	505

Measles.

The outstanding feature to be noted from the above table is the very large number of cases of measles occurring in 1955, which was less than in any previous year. The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

The outbreak began in March, was at its height in May and June, subsided in July, 1955. Fortunately, there were no deaths which could be attributed to this disease, but several of a more dangerous disease than measles resulted, resulting in 15 other cases in various conditions such as pneumonia, viral hepatitis and glandular fever.

Whooping Cough.

The disease continued in sporadic form through the year. The cases generally were mild in character, and no deaths resulted.

Scarlet Fever.

There were fourteen cases of scarlet fever during 1955, this being fewer than in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria

It is satisfactory to record that for the eighth year in succession no cases of diphtheria have occurred in Bacup. On page 12 will be found figures showing the number of children immunised against diphtheria. There must be no relaxation in our efforts to maintain a high rate of immunisation in the child population.

Tuberculosis.

There were 10 cases of tuberculosis notified as against 14 in the previous year, and an average of 12 during the five years 1949 - 1953. Of these 10 cases, 9 were Pulmonary and one Non-Pulmonary. During the year there was one death, due to the pulmonary type of the disease. The mortality rate of respiratory tuberculosis for England and Wales as a whole has shown a fairly steady decline over the past 50 years, and reference to Table IV, Appendix A shows that in Bacup the mortality from this disease has followed a similar course.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred during the year.

It is necessary to report that for the eighth year in succession no cases of diphtheria have occurred in Group. On page 12 of the report showing the number of children immunized against diphtheria. There must be no relaxation in our efforts to maintain a high rate of immunization in the child population.

Appendix A.

There were 30 cases of diphtheria notified as against 12 in the previous year, and an average of 12 during the five years 1935 - 1939. Of these 30 cases, 9 were pulmonary and the non-pulmonary. During the year there was one death, due to the pulmonary type of the disease. The mortality rate of respiratory diphtheria for England and Wales has been shown a fairly steady decline over the past 50 years, and reference to Table IV, Appendix A shows that in Group the mortality from this disease has followed a similar pattern.

Appendix B.

The cases of scarlet fever during the year.

Public Health Department,
Stubbylee Hall,
Bacup.

August, 1956.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses
of the Borough of Bacup.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the report on the sanitary inspection and environmental conditions within the Borough for the year 1955.

The duties connected with the inspection of the meat, produced at the three local slaughterhouses continued to exercise the attention of the department and all the animals slaughtered were inspected. Much overtime work was necessary in connection with this service.

Again some progress was made during the year in the closure of unfit houses, and one small clearance area was in the course of being dealt with, but one would hardly say that the housing conditions were satisfactory, in view of the large number of houses to be dealt with, and much work still remains to be done in connection with housing conditions.

Routine inspections were of course carried out but difficulties were experienced due to the lack of adequate staff and the lack of response to several advertisements for Sanitary Inspectors.

May I take this opportunity of thanking all Members of the Council, the Chairman of the Health Committee and all its Members, for their interest and support, and all the Officers of the Council for their help and co-operation.

I also desire to thank the Medical Officer of Health for his guidance and advice, and the staff of the Health Department for their loyal and willing service.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R. HAWORTH.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Department.

Sanitation Hall,

San Francisco.

August, 1935.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Board of Supervisors
of the Borough of San Francisco.

Mr. Mayor and Board of Supervisors,

I have pleasure in submitting the report on the sanitary
inspection and environmental conditions within the Borough for the year
1935.

The duties connected with the inspection of the water, sewerage
and the local abatement conditions continued to require the attention
of the Department and all the animals slaughtered were inspected. Much
work was necessary in connection with the service.

Again some progress was made during the year in the cleanup of
the houses, and the well advanced work in the cleanup of being
done with the one would hardly say that the sanitary conditions were
satisfactory. In view of the large number of houses to be dealt with,
and much work still remains to be done in connection with housing
sanitation.

Sanitary inspection work of course continued and the difficulties
were explained due to the lack of adequate staff and the lack of
response to several suggestions for sanitary legislation.

May I take this opportunity of thanking all members of the
Council, the Chairman of the Health Committee and all the Board, for
their interest and support, and all the Officers of the Council for the
help and co-operation.

I also desire to thank the Medical Officer of Health for his
guidance and advice, and the staff of the Health Department for their
loyal and willing service.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Board of Supervisors,
Your obedient servant,

J. HANCOCK.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION IV

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(A) SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Water Supply

The main supply of water to the town is satisfactory, being provided by the Borough of Bacup Water Undertaking, and a large percentage of the domestic properties enjoy a supply of water which is wholly sufficient and excellent in quality.

The whole of the water supplied by this undertaking is filtered and chlorinated, and is collected from the upland surface gathering ground and stored in three main reservoirs at Cragg, Cowpe and Sheephouse.

Twenty-four samples of the Town's water were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. All proved satisfactory.

Twenty-eight samples were submitted for chemical analysis and twenty-six proved satisfactory. Two proved unsatisfactory, one showed tendency to plumbo solvency and one showed a high Ph value.

The number of dwelling houses supplied from the public mains is 6571.

The private water supplies from shallow wells are gradually going out of use, and during the year four samples were submitted for chemical analysis. Three proved satisfactory, and one unsatisfactory.

River and Streams

The Mersey River Board is the controlling authority for the main river in the Borough, and the Local Authority is responsible for the streams and the portion of the Irwell which joins on to the main river.

The river Irwell is used in connection with the Local Industries and widely used for trade effluents.

Public Cleansing

The household refuse collection service is maintained on a weekly basis from all houses in the town, and approximately 7,000 dustbins are emptied weekly by the three side loading freighters each manned by a driver and four loaders.

Refuse disposal is carried out by controlled tipping at the two tips at Sharneyford and Blackwood, and the Council have in operation a salvage scheme.

Street cleansing is carried out under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor, and gully emptying is done by modern mechanical means.

One hundred and eighteen pail closets are emptied each week.

Closet Accommodation

The closet accommodation in the Borough consists mainly of fresh water closets, there being approximately 4,646 of these, and gradual abolition of the waste water closets is encouraged by the grants made by the Health Committee in respect of conversions. Details of the closets other than fresh water closets are given in Table X, Appendix D.

Many of the back-to-back type houses have joint W.C. accommodation and this type of house would be greatly improved if separate indoor sanitary accommodation could be provided.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

AN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Water Supply

The main supply of water to the town is satisfactory, being provided by the Borough of South Waterbury, and a large percentage of the domestic properties enjoy a supply of water which is fairly sufficient and excellent in quality.

The whole of the water supplied by this undertaking is filtered and chlorinated, and is collected from the spring water gathering ground and stored in three main reservoirs at Green, Green and Green.

Twenty-four samples of the town's water were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. All proved satisfactory.

Twenty-eight samples were submitted for chemical analysis and twenty-six proved satisfactory. Two proved unsatisfactory, and showed tendency to lime scale and one showed a high Fe value.

The number of dwelling houses supplied from the public mains is 1,250.

The private water supplies from shallow wells are generally good, and during the year four samples were submitted for chemical analysis. Three proved satisfactory, and one unsatisfactory.

River and Stream

The Harnsey River flows in the controlling authority for the main river in the borough, and the local authority is responsible for the stream and the portion of the river which flows on to the main river.

The river itself is used in connection with the local industry and ably used for trade purposes.

Public Cleansing

The household refuse collection service is maintained on a weekly basis from all houses in the town, and approximately 7,000 tons of refuse are collected each year by the three local firms. The refuse is taken to the town dump by a motor and four horses.

Refuse disposal is carried out by controlled tipping at the site of the Harnsey and Harnsey, and the Council have in operation a refuse incinerator.

Street cleansing is carried out under the supervision of the Borough Engineer, and daily sweeping is done by four mechanical sweepers. The houses and shops are all swept and watered daily.

Other Sanitation

The latest sewerage scheme in the Harnsey consists of the main sewer, which is 1.5 miles long, and 1.5 feet in diameter, and is laid in the main street. The sewer is laid in the main street, and is 1.5 miles long, and 1.5 feet in diameter. The sewer is laid in the main street, and is 1.5 miles long, and 1.5 feet in diameter.

Many of the houses in the town have been fitted with water closets, and this has been done by the Council. The Council have also been responsible for the construction of the main sewer, which is 1.5 miles long, and 1.5 feet in diameter.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Hydrogen Cyanide is used in connection with the disinfection of household goods when transfers are made from infested property to Council Houses, and others are treated with D.D.T. Solution and Spray.

These methods proved effective particularly if a follow up spraying was performed and the advice given to tenants was acted upon.

Atmospheric Pollution

Little trouble was experienced during the year by atmospheric pollution from smoke, and it was only necessary to take action in two cases.

Many of the local industries are using electrically driven machinery to a great extent and it would seem that this is already having its effect on the amount of atmospheric pollution by smoke from steam raising plants. Much still remains to be done with regard to the atmospheric pollution caused by domestic chimneys, and smokeless fuels and improvement in the design of domestic fireplaces will no doubt aid progress in this direction.

Rag Flock

One licence to manufacture Rag Flock and one licence to store Rag Flock was in operation during the year, although the manufacturer of Rag Flock did not operate during the year.

The firm storing Rag Flock submitted many samples on their own account with satisfactory results.

Rodent Control

This work is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Council's sewers were treated on two occasions.

During the first treatment carried out in May, 294 manholes were treated and 94 showed a prebait take, and as a result 179 poison baits were laid.

The second maintenance treatment carried out in October necessitated the treatment of 177 manholes and 64 showed a prebait take.

In addition to this, 22 Business Premises, 81 Dwelling Houses, 5 Agricultural Properties, 25 Local Authority Properties and 5 River Infestations were treated.

Swimming Baths

The Council own and administer the Public Baths which are situated in the centre of the town.

The new modern filtration and chlorination plant which was installed during 1950 has led to greatly improved conditions from a public health point of view, and the public no doubt have now excellent conditions for bathing.

Factories

The sanitary accommodation in most of the factories within the district is reasonable in standard as more firms are realising the necessity of modern conveniences, and recognise this as one of the necessities for attracting labour.

Table XI, in Appendix D gives a summary of the inspections made and details of the results.

Hydrogen Cyanide is used in connection with the disinfection of household goods when insects are found infested property to control roaches, and others are treated with D.P.T. solution and spray. These methods proved effective particularly in a follow up spraying was performed and the house given in ten days was noted again.

Staphylococcus Polio

Little trouble was experienced during the year by staphylococcus infection from ticks, and it was only necessary to take action in two cases.

Many of the local industries are using electrically driven machinery to a great extent and it would seem that this is already having its effect on the amount of staphylococcus pollution by smoke from these various plants. Much still remains to be done with regard to the staphylococcus pollution caused by domestic chimneys, and various local and improvement in the design of domestic chimneys will be made and progress in this direction.

Staphylococcus

One license to manufacture Staphylococcus and one license to store Staphylococcus was in operation during the year, although the manufacturer of Staphylococcus did not operate during the year.

The first starting Staphylococcus exhibited very weakly on their own account with satisfactory results.

Staphylococcus Control

This work is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Council's records were treated on two occasions.

During the first treatment carried out in May, 1921, 1000 rabbits were treated and 20 showed a positive result, and as a result 100 points were lost.

The second maintenance treatment carried out in October demonstrated the treatment of 17 rabbits and 60 showed a positive result.

In addition to this, 10 domestic premises, 61 public houses, 5 Agricultural Premises, 10 local authority properties and 2 other institutions were treated.

Staphylococcus

The Council has and estimated the public health which are affected in the course of the year.

The new system of inspection and disinfection which was introduced during 1921 has led to a greatly improved condition of the public health in the city, and the public health has now reached a satisfactory level.

Staphylococcus

The Council's disinfection is now of the highest standard and is carried out in accordance with the latest recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and recognized this as one of the most important factors in the control of the disease.

Table II, in Appendix 2, shows a summary of the results of the disinfection work during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Many of the owners of small cottage property still complain bitterly that the rents received do not allow for the increased cost of building materials and labour, and the efforts required to enforce statutory notices and informal notices requiring repairs, remains a major problem in the department.

This problem is one which is not easy of solution and although no relaxation can be condoned, the economic difficulties of the owners of small cottage property obviously present themselves.

The statement in Table IX, Appendix D shows the number and nature of the inspections made.

(B) HOUSING

The building of new houses continues and new sites are in the course of preparation and completion. The housing problem is one which requires constant attention, and whilst every endeavour is made to keep the old houses weather proof, and in a reasonable state of repair, the work done is often not sufficient to render the old houses in all respects fit for habitation. In addition, the lack of amenities in numerous back-to-back houses is a matter of serious concern.

The Council proceeded with the building of new houses, 20 being completed by the Local Authority, and more houses will shortly be ready for occupation.

Two new houses were erected by private enterprise.

It is difficult to assess the extent of overcrowding in the Borough, in the absence of a proper survey, but it is known that some overcrowding exists.

Table XII, Appendix D, gives details of the new houses provided and also the action taken with regard to unfit dwellinghouses.

The Health Committee saw fit to make Closing Orders in respect of houses which were unfit for habitation and are therefore getting rid of the worst living conditions in the Borough.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Milk Supply

The responsibility for the supervision of farms and the production of milk having passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the main duty of the Local Authority was in connection with distributors of milk, and the registration of milk distributors, dairies or milk shops.

Food Hygiene

Routine visits were made during the year to the premises in the Borough where ice cream is manufactured and the 68 premises where ice cream is sold by retail only.

The bulk of the ice cream which is sold in the town is manufactured by persons who have premises outside the Borough and little difficulty was experienced with this commodity. Much of the ice cream sold is now prepacked.

There was no case of food poisoning during the year and details of the food condemned and surrendered are given in Table XIV, Appendix D.

Many of the owners of small cottage property still maintain
that the rents received by them for the last several years of
the war were excessive, and the rents received for the last
several years have been excessive, and the rents received for the last
several years have been excessive, and the rents received for the last
several years have been excessive.

This problem is one which is not easy of solution and although
a solution can be found, the economic situation of the owners
of small cottage property is generally present themselves.

The statement in Table IX, Appendix B shows the number and
value of the inspections made.

(a) Housing

The building of new houses conditions and new also in the
course of preparation and construction. The housing problem is one which
requires constant attention, and while every effort is made to keep
the old houses in a reasonable state of repair, the
work done is often not sufficient to render the old houses in all respects
fit for habitation. In addition, the lack of a suitable in houses
back-to-back houses is a matter of serious concern.

The Council proceeded with the building of new houses, 50 being
completed by the local authority, and more houses will shortly be ready
for occupation.

The new houses were erected by private enterprise.

It is difficult to assess the extent of overcrowding in the housing
in the absence of a proper survey, but it is known that some overcrowding
exists.

Table XII, Appendix B, gives details of the new houses provided
and also the action taken with regard to small dwellings.

The Health Committee has to make Housing Orders in respect
of houses which were unfit for habitation and are therefore getting
rid of the worst living conditions in the Borough.

(c) Inspection and Enforcement

With regard

The responsibility for the supervision of farms and the production
of milk having passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the
work of the local authority was in connection with inspection
of milk, and the registration of milk distributors, dairies, and milk
shops.

Food Hygiene

During the year 1941, the year to the provision in the
Borough where the Council had the 50 premises where the
work is done by the Council.

The bulk of the food which is sold in the town is manufactured
by persons who have passed outside the Borough and have a licence
to be concerned with this commodity. Much of the food which is sold in the
Borough.

There was no case of food poisoning during the year and details of
the food consumed and purchased are given in Table XIV, Appendix B.

Slaughterhouses

The Local Authority granted licences in respect of three slaughterhouses within the Borough during 1955, and the three slaughterhouses now appear to be operating satisfactorily.

Meat Inspection

The operation of the three slaughterhouses above mentioned thrust a heavy burden on the Health Committee and the staff of the Health Department as it is felt that 100% of the animals slaughtered should be inspected, and in addition the Committee feel that this inspection must be carried out at the time of slaughter in order to be effective.

Every endeavour, therefore, has been made to do this, and details of the animals slaughtered and the offals and meat condemned will be found in Table XV and XVI.

(D) GENERAL

Petroleum Acts and (Carbide of Calcium) Order

The licensing of petroleum stores is a duty carried out by the Health Committee and 54 licences are at present in operation for the storage of petroleum spirit or mixture.

Three persons are licenced to keep carbide of calcium.

Hackney Carriages and Driving Licences

During the year 18 Hackney Carriage Licences were issued and 15 Licences to drive Hackney Carriages.

Game Dealers Licences

Two licences to deal in game were renewed and issued.

Old Metal Dealers

Four licences were issued to dealers in old metal.

The local authority granted licenses in respect of three
 slaughterhouses at this time during 1935, and the three
 slaughterhouses now appear to be operating satisfactorily.

Not inspected

The operation of the three slaughterhouses were mentioned
 during a heavy rain on the 10th October and the state of the
 health department as it is felt that 100% of the animals slaughtered
 should be inspected, and in addition the Committee feel that this
 inspection must be carried out at the time of slaughter in order to
 be effective.

Every endeavour, however, has been made to do this, and
 details of the animals slaughtered and the details and meat condemned
 will be found in Table XV and XVI.

(2) GENERAL

Regulations made and (Copies of Orders) Order

The licensing of slaughterhouses is a duty carried out by
 the Health Committee and 2 licenses were at present in operation for
 the storage of petroleum spirit or kerosene.

Three persons are licensed to keep supplies of petroleum

Motor Carriages and Driving Licenses

During the year 1935 twenty driving licenses were issued and
 5 licenses to drive motor vehicles.

and driving licenses

Two licenses to sell in 1935 were renewed and issued.

and driving licenses

Four licenses were issued to dealers in old motor

APPENDIX A
STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TABLE 1.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN
FOR THE YEAR 1955

CAUSES OF DEATH

GROUP CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	0	1
Tuberculosis other forms	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough.. .. .	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases.. .. .	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	5	4	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	5	1	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast.. .. .	0	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.. .. .	0	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	9	10	19
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	0	0	0
Diabetes.. .. .	0	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous systems.	12	27	39
Coronary disease, angina	12	11	23
Hypertension with heart disease.	2	5	7
Other heart diseases.. .. .	21	30	51
Other circulatory diseases.. .. .	4	7	11
Influenza	0	1	1
Pneumonia	3	5	8
Bronchitis	13	12	25
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	3	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	0	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.. .. .	0	0	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis.. .. .	2	0	2
Hyperplasia of prostate.. .. .	2	0	2
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.. .. .	0	0	0
Congenital malformations.	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.. .. .	8	21	29
Motor vehicle accidents.. .. .	4	0	4
All other accidents	3	5	8
Suicide	0	4	4
Homicide and operations of war.. .. .	0	0	0
ALL CAUSES	111	154	265

TABLE II
INFANTILE MORTALITY - 1955.

Cause of Death	Under 1 month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total under 1 year
Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cardiac Dilatation & Patent Foramen Ovale	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bilateral Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Spina Bifida with Meningocele and Coarctation of the aorta	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neo-Natal Asphyxia and Prematurity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enteritis & Pharyngitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

TABLE III
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY - 1955.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	7 to 13	14 to 20	20 to 28	Total
							Days	Days	Days	
Cardiac Dilatation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Prematurity	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage & Face Presentation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neo-Natal Asphyxia & Prematurity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bilateral Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Spina Bifida	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6

TABLE IV.

BACUP M.B. - VITAL STATISTICS.

MEAN RATES FOR THE PAST FIFTY YEARS.

MEAN OF 5 YEARS	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION					MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE		INFANT MORTALITY RATE	
	Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 live births	Per 1,000 total (live and still births)	Rates of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.	Administrative County	
								Bacup	
1900 - 1904	23.5	17.6	0.96	0.65	-	-	146	119	
1905 - 1909	21.3	15.4	0.82	0.48	-	-	119	98	
1910 - 1914	19.1	16.3	0.95	0.69	-	-	112	97	
1915 - 1919	14.4	16.9	0.79	1.11	6.32	-	109	89	
1920 - 1924	19.2	14.2	0.69	1.02	4.34	-	84	70	
1925 - 1929	15.7	16.1	0.61	1.27	6.74	-	88	66	
1930 - 1934	14.6	14.2	0.56	1.15	3.87	3.70	61	61	
1935 - 1939	13.2	15.5	0.64	1.91	6.12	5.74	61	52	
1940 - 1944	14.9	14.8	0.46	1.93	2.24	2.15	46	46	
1945 - 1949	18.6	14.1	0.40	1.70	2.41	2.34	45	41	
1950 - 1954	16.18	14.98	0.16	2.28	1.44	1.41	30	32	
YEAR 1955	16.1	14.5	0.05	2.08	NIL	NIL	27		

APPENDIX B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

TABLE V

Clinic Sessions at the School Clinic, Rochdale Road, Bacup.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.
Minor Ailments ..	9-10.30 a.m.	-	9-12 noon	-	9-10.30 a.m.
Eye Clinic ..	2-4 p.m. (every second week only)	-	-	-	-
Dental Clinic. ..	9-12 noon	9-12 noon	-	9-12 noon	9-12 noon
Immunisation and Vaccination.. ..	-	-	10.30 a.m.	-	-
Child Welfare Clinic	-	-	2-4 p.m.	-	-
Ante-natal and Post natal Clinics	-	-	-	-	2-4 p.m.

TABLE VI.

Divisional Health Staff - Bacup Area.

Assistant Divisional Medical Officer.	Dr. M. A. Feeny, School Clinic, Rochdale Road, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 65.
Dental Officer.	J. Barcroft, School Clinic, Rochdale Road, Bacup.
Health Visitors and School Nurses.	Miss M. Alletson. Miss N.C.V. Hanafiah. Miss R.A. Reilly, School Clinic, Bacup
Tuberculosis Health Visitor.	Mrs. M.E. Schofield, Rossendale General Hospital. Tel. Ross. 820
District Nurses.	Miss D. L. Cummings, 33, Dale Street. Miss P. M. John, " " " " " " Tel. Bacup 297.
Domiciliary Midwives.	Miss D.M. Fox, 91, Bankside Lane. Mrs. M. Nicholson, 93, Bankside Lane. Tel. Bacup 349. Tel. Bacup 339.
Warden of Olive House Hostel for Old People.	Miss Sherry. Tel. Bacup 322.
Bacup Ambulance Station.	Station Leader, J.A. Ashforth, Commer- cial St. Stacksteads. Tel. Bacup 728.
Home Help Organiser.	Miss I. Crawford, Divisional Health Office, Rochdale. Tel. Rochdale 48231.
Duly Authorised Officers.	Mr. J.H. Todd, Divisional Health Office, Rochdale. Tel. Rochdale 48231. (Outside Office Hours, Tel. Heywood 69384). Mr. E.B. Williams, Divisional Health Office, Rochdale. Tel. Rochdale 48231. (Outside Office Hours, Tel. Oldham Main 5488).

APPENDIX C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

TABLE VII

Cases notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1955.

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Non-Pulmonary M	Non-Pulmonary F	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Non-Pulmonary M	Non-Pulmonary F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
	9		1		1		0	

APPENDIX C
 PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
 TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES

TABLE VII

Cases notified and deaths from tuberculosis during 1935

Age	New Cases		Notified		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-15	1	0	1	-	-	-
16-20	1	1	-	-	-	-
21-25	1	1	-	-	-	-
26-30	1	-	-	-	-	-
31-35	1	-	-	-	-	-
36-40	1	-	-	-	-	-
41-45	1	-	-	-	-	-
46-50	1	-	-	-	-	-
51-55	1	-	-	-	-	-
56-60	1	-	-	-	-	-
61 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	2	3	1	0	0

TABLE VIII

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Excluding Tuberculosis)

NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED.														
	Total Cases all ages	AGE PERIODS - YEARS												
		Un'r 1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 4	4- 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65 and over	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet Fever	14	-	-	-	-	2	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Diphtheria.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles.	447	14	45	55	80	71	174	7	-	1	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough.. ..	20	3	2	1	4	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Pneumonia.	8	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Meningococcol Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis. ..	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Acute Polio Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia.. .. . Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erysipelas.. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food Poisoning.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	495	17	48	56	86	77	193	10	-	2	-	6	-	

APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY INSPECTION

TABLE IX

(1) INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES

Total houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts. ..	175
Total number of inspections made	267
Housing (Consolidation) Regulations.	49
Visits after Infectious Diseases	23
Number of houses found to be not in all respects reasonably fit	185
Defects found	206
Defects remedied	206
Notices served (preliminary)	110
Re-inspections re notices served	238
Visits to houses already closed.	88
Visits to underdwellings closed.	147

(2) PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS

Offensive Trades	6
Markets.	1

(3) FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Factories	2
Bakehouses.. .. .	3
Food Premises	1
Stables and Piggeries	0

(4) MISCELLANEOUS

Rats and Mice Destruction	59
Schools.	1
Shops	12
Drainage	334
Water Supply (Private Samples taken)	4
Visits re Water Supplies	47
Ice Cream Shops.	12
Food Inspections	33
Petroleum Stores inspected.. .. .	65
Public Mortuary.	38
Public Sanitary Conveniences	55
Visits re Conversions to Closets	25
Visits re Disinfection.. .. .	8
Vermineous Premises.. .. .	9
Interviews with owners.. .. .	223
Visits re Town's Map	10
Cleansing visits	944
Visits re Tipping of Jute	20
Old Metal Dealers	4
Aged and Infirm People.. .. .	13
Hackney Carriages	4
Food Shops.. .. .	33
Milk Shops.. .. .	6
Housing Applications	255
Visits re Housing Act (Closing Orders).. .. .	35
Visits re Slaughterhouses	792
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair.	249
Slaughtermen's Licences.. .. .	37
Food Preparing Rooms.	5
Visits re Improvement Grants	28
Pet Animals Act.	6
Houses Inspected (Slum Clearance)	44
Visits re National Assistance Act	12

Milk Licence Renewals	13
Smoke Observations	8
Dog Destructor	24
Miscellaneous visits.. .. .	727

TABLE X

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Type of Closet	Number in 1953	Number in 1954	Converted 1955	Number at end of 1955
Pail Closets	118	118	0	118
Waste Water Closets, ..	353	348	11	337
Privy Middens	3	3	0	3
Total number of closets excluding fresh water closets	474	469	11	458

TABLE XI

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1938

1. INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISION AS TO HEALTH

Premises.	Number on Register	NUMBER		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 can be enforced by Local Authorities	19	0	0	0
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	170	5	1	0
	189	5	1	0

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences -					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	1	-
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	1	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1938

1. INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISION AS TO HEALTH

Factories.	Number on Register	NUMBER		
		Investigations	Written Notices	Occupier's Certificate
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 can be enforced by Local Authorities	19	0	0	0
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	170	5	1	0
	189	5	1	0

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Number of cases in which defects were found	
			Reported to M.M. Inspector	By M.M. Inspector
at of cleanliness	-	-	-	-
spreading	-	-	-	-
reasonable temperature ..	-	-	-	-
adequate ventilation ..	-	-	-	-
collective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
any convenience ..	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	1
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
that offences against the Act	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	1

HOUSING STATISTICS

TABLE XII

(a) NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS PROVIDED IN BACUP DURING 1955

(1) By the Borough of Bacup	20
By other bodies and persons	2
	<u>22</u>

(b) UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :-

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	175
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.. ..	267
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations	49
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.. ..	49
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. ..	21
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for habitation.. ..	185

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	130
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
(a) By owners.. ..	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Act :-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	139
---	-----

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS PROVIDED IN GROUP HOUSING 1955

20	(1) By the Housing of Wales
2	By other bodies and persons
22	

UNIT DWELLING HOUSES

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :-

175	(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)
261	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose

49	(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (excluding under-tenanted and tenanted under (1) above) which were inspected and reported under the Housing Condition Regulations
49	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose

22	(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation
----	--

163	(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in full compliance for habitation
-----	---

5. Number of defects during the year without service of formal notices

13	Number of defective dwelling houses reported to be in compliance of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers
----	--

6. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

41	Proceedings under Sections 2, 10 and 11 of the Housing Act, 1955
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs

(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-
-----	--

(a)	By owners
(b)	By Local Authority in exercise of powers

7. Proceedings under Public Health Act

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be made
-----	--

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of notices :-

(a) By owners 181
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. .. . 1

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. 0
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of tenement or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. 21
(2) Number of separate tenement or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit 0

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV - Overcrowding :-

A. Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 0
B. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 0
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 0
(Exact details of overcrowding - not known)

5. Housing Act, 1949 :-

A. (1) Number of schemes submitted :-
(a) By Private Individuals 23
(b) By Local Authority to the Ministry 2
(2) Number of dwelling houses affected 28
B. (1) Number of schemes finally approved 0
(2) Number of dwelling houses affected 0
(3) Number of additional separate dwellings provided. 0

MILK SUPPLY

TABLE XIII

Supplementary Licences for Distribution of Tuberculin Tested Milk .. 4
Licences issued to Retail Distributors of "Pasteurised" Milk .. 4
Licences issued to Retail Distributors of "Sterilised" Milk .. 69

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES WHICH HAVE BEEN EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR

	No. of Sales	Methylene Blue		T.B. Positive	T.B. Negative	No. of Samples		% Unsatisfactory
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Producers Retailers within the area (Raw Milk)	22	19	3	0	19	19	3	13.6
Pasteurised ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE XIV

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED - 1955

Beans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	Tins
Peas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	Tins
Salmon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Tins
Tomato Soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	Tins
Ham, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Tins
Plums	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	Tins
Strawberries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Tins
Pineapples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	Tins
Self Raising Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Pkts.
Shrimps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Tin
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	lbs.
Tongue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	Tins
Oranges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Tins
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	Tins
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	lbs.
Ground Almonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	lbs.
Sardines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	Tins
Damsons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Tins
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	Tins
Mixed Vegetables.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	Tins
Prunes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	Tins
Grapefruit.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Tins
Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Tins
Fruit Salad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	Tins
Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Tins
Pears	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	Tins
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	Tins
TOTAL ARTICLES									598	

TABLE XV

Details of animals slaughtered and Meat and Offals condemned.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

Bulls	Steers	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
9	182	193	210	35	1971	365	2965

DETAILS OF OFFAL CONDEMNED

Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Skirts	Spleens	Stomachs
48	164	24	221	19	11	3
Udders	Intestines	Fats	Plucks	Kidneys	Feet	Tails
32	21	29	3	15	4	0

CARCASE MEAT CONDEMNED

Whole Carcase Beef	...	2
Part Carcase Beef	...	9
Whole Carcase Pork	...	1
Part Carcase Pork	...	1
Whole Carcase Veal	...	1
Part Carcase Veal	...	1
Part Carcase Mutton	...	3

TABLE XVI

Details of animals inspected and condemned :-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number of Animals killed.	367	175	35	1905	334
Number inspected.	367	175	35	1905	334
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole Carcases condemned.	1	-	1	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	81	37	1	133	40
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	22.3 %	21.1 %	5.7 %	6.9 %	11.9%
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>					
Whole Carcases condemned.	-	1	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	32	52	-	-	19
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	8.7 %	30.2 %	-	-	5.9%

Action taken in respect of cysticercus bovis :-

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned 5, carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration 4, generalised and totally condemned nil.

Details of various investigations and their results concerning

ANIMALS TO BE KEPT

Animals	Number	Notes	Remarks	Total
Cattle	100	100	100	100
Sheep	100	100	100	100
Pigs	100	100	100	100

ANIMALS TO BE KEPT

Animals	Number	Notes	Remarks	Total
Cattle	100	100	100	100
Sheep	100	100	100	100
Pigs	100	100	100	100

Animals	Number	Notes	Remarks	Total
Cattle	100	100	100	100
Sheep	100	100	100	100
Pigs	100	100	100	100

ANIMALS TO BE KEPT

Animals to be kept in the following manner:

1. Cattle: 100

2. Sheep: 100

3. Pigs: 100

4. Horses: 100

5. Goats: 100

6. Rabbits: 100

7. Birds: 100

8. Fish: 100

9. Insects: 100

10. Other: 100

Details of various investigations and their results concerning

Animals	Number	Notes	Remarks	Total
Cattle	100	100	100	100
Sheep	100	100	100	100
Pigs	100	100	100	100
Horses	100	100	100	100
Goats	100	100	100	100
Rabbits	100	100	100	100
Birds	100	100	100	100
Fish	100	100	100	100
Insects	100	100	100	100
Other	100	100	100	100

Animals to be kept in the following manner:

1. Cattle: 100

2. Sheep: 100

3. Pigs: 100

4. Horses: 100

5. Goats: 100

6. Rabbits: 100

7. Birds: 100

8. Fish: 100

9. Insects: 100

10. Other: 100