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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1950

BY

K. K. WOOD, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1950.

The Mayor—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Alderman BIRKS, J.P. 1. Councillor H. W. ISHERWOOD. 1.

Councillor ALLEN. 2.

„ G. KAY. 2.

„ Mrs. BUTLER. 2.

„ MANNERS. 2.

„ COCKAYNE. 2.

„ PARKINSON. 1.

„ ECKERSLEY. 1.

„ ROGERS. 2.

„ GREGORY. 2.

„ SHAW, M.A. 1.

„ HALSALL. 1.

„ SMITH. 2.

„ HASLAM. 1.

„ TATHAM. 1.

Co-opted Members.

Counc. PARKER. 2.

Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.

Mr. T. WILLIAMS, B.Sc. 1.

Dr. McLEAN. 1.

Mr. F. J. CRAWFORD. 1.

Dr. CHALMERS. 1.

Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2.

Mrs. I. M. BOTTOMLEY. 2.

Sub-Committees.

1. Standing Sub.

2. Medical Services Sub.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	K. K. Wood, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officers of Health	...R. Mitchell, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	...E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time)	...J. Ratcliffe, M.B.
Orthopædic Surgeon (Part-time)	...A. P. Gracie, F.R.C.S.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon (Part-time)	...I. A. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), B.Sc.
Consultant Chest Physician (Part-time)	...J. L. Armour, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Assist Chest Physician (Part-time)	...F. R. Glover, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Dental Surgeon	Vacant.
Borough Analyst (Part-time)	...T. R. Hodgson, M.A., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...A. E. Snodgrass, F.S.I.A., M.I.San.E., 5.6.7.8.10.
District Sanitary Inspectors	...T. Kearns, 5.6.7. J. Greenan, 5.6.8.9. J. A. Young, 5.6 (to 18th May). J. Jones, 5.6.8. J. G. Pogson, 5.6. W. B. Twyford, 5.6 (from 17th July)
Abattoir Superintendent	...H. Walton, 5.6. (Seconded to Ministry of Food (to 4th Oct.).
Superintendent Nursing Officer	...Mrs. I. F. Ramwell, 1.2.4.
Health Visitors	...Miss A. Hollingworth (part-time), 1.2. Miss C. E. Ashley, 1.2.3.4. Miss I. Alderson, 1.2.3.4. (to Nov. 8th).
Clinic Nurses	...Mrs. V. Page, 1.2. Mrs. A. Hallam, 1. (Joint with Edu- cation Committee). Mrs. N. Wain (part-time), 1. Mrs. A. Crowther, 1.2.4. (23rd Jan. to 16th September). Mrs. G. Smith, 1.2.4. (1st May to 23rd September).
Municipal Midwives	...Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2. Mrs. E. Brown, 1.2. Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1.2. Miss L. Whittaker, 1.2. Miss E. Batty, 1.2.
District Nurses' Matron (Queens)	...Miss A. M. Rigsby, 1.2.

STAFF (continued).

Physiotherapist	Mrs. M. Fishwick (part-time).
Day Nursery Matron	Mrs. M. Smith, 1.2.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	Miss N. Ford.
Authorised Officers	W. Mangnall. A. Hargrave.
Ambulance Officer	A. Chadwick.
Chief Clerk	L. Kay.
Clerical Staff	E. Lloyd. C. C. Shasby. V. Howarth. P. Butterworth. Miss M. M. Langley (to 6th May). Miss O. Jackson. Mrs. E. Speak. Miss A. Terry (to 18th March). Miss A. Kay. Mrs. J. Clark (3rd May to 16th September). Miss K. Pilkington (from 14th August). Miss R. Woodhead (from 30th Oct.)
Disinfestor	T. Birtwistle.

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1. S.R.N.
 2. S.C.M.
 3. S.R.F.N.
 4. Cert. H.V.
 5. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Examination Board.
 6. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.
 7. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.
 8. Sanitary Science Certificate, R.S.I.
 9. Associate Membership Institution Sanitary Engineer.
 10. Associate Membership Examination, Institution of Sanitary Science.



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Public Health Department,

Tithebarn Street,

BURY.

To the Chairman and Members of the

Health Committee, Bury County Borough.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1950.

With reference to the vital statistics the most significant figure is the extremely low infantile mortality figure. The birth rate at 15.39 is the same as last year. The infantile mortality figure is 20, compared with an average of 41 for the last five years in Bury and 29.8 for the country's average.

The incidence of infectious disease calls for little comment. There was a moderate outbreak of Measles. The other infectious diseases had a very low incidence. Of the notified cases of diphtheria none were confirmed. This is the second year in succession where no proved cases have been found. This is a striking testimony to the success of the immunisation campaign.

There was again a slight reduction in the call on midwives for attendance at domiciliary confinements. Again the main attraction for confinement in hospital appears to be for sociological reasons.

The Home Help Scheme has continued to expand. The increased demands have been for the care of old people. This appears to be due to various causes. Perhaps the most noticeable cause seems to be the difficulty that now exists in obtaining admission of the aged sick into hospital. Another factor is the alteration in the ratio of ages of the population and the decrease in the number in the family. There appears to be less willingness now for the family to accept the care of the aged in the home. To those old people who are living alone the provision of a home help, even for short periods during the week, makes a great difference to their welfare and happiness. Our experience is that there is a great opportunity to assist these people to maintain their independence and activity at home as long as possible.

The Mental Health Services are expanding and providing much needed functions. An Occupation Centre has been opened at Bank Street School. Provision has been made here which will probably be able to cater for all demands that are made. This Centre, along with the Brunswick School for Educationally Sub-normal Children, has filled a much-needed want in the local authority's provisions.

The body of the report commences with vital statistics. As well as giving mortality rates these tables indicate many of the trends of the general health of the population.

The work done by the Local Authority's Services is set out. In some of the Sections there has been an increase. For example there is a substantial increase again in the use of the Ambulance Service. This is not due to an increase in the amount of illness during the year.

The Sanitary Conditions of the town have altered little during the year.

Some of the difficulties that have been met with during the year may be mentioned. First of all the difficulty in obtaining trained staff. With regard to premises the completion of the Huntley Mount Clinic, provision of a new Day Nursery, and the extension at the Nurses' Home were still waiting.

There was at the end of the year no dentist in the school medical or health department.

The co-ordination of the Hospital Services, the General Practitioner Services, and the Local Authority Health Services is one which is gradually integrating. There are still many difficulties to overcome.

With regard to general Public Health improvements that are required I would put provision of more houses, more labour and materials available for reconditioning insanitary houses, and later the possibility of renewal of Slum Clearance as of urgent necessity. The Council's striving after Smoke Abatement and Food Byelaws is of great public health importance, and deserves all possible support.

The body of the report contains an account of the work carried out by the Health Department. It is the result of the enthusiasm of a willing and keen staff, to whom my thanks are given.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee I wish to tender my thanks for their continued encouragement during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1950.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

Position	Latitude 53° 36'N Longitude 2° 18'W
Elevation above sea level (Mean)	300 ft.
Geological Formation—Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures	
Rainfall	47.16
Area in Acres	7,434
Population—(Census 1921)	56,403
„ —(Census 1931)	56,182
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1950)	59,190
Persons per acre	7.96
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1921)	14,121
„ „ —(Census 1931)	15,152
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1921)	14,169
„ „ „ „ —(Census 1931)	15,402
New Houses Certified 1950	128
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accom- modation 1950	1
Temporary prefabs. completed by Ministry of Works and tenanted 1950	Nil.
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1950	19,652
Rateable Value at	£393,008
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,579
Live Births (Male 482 : Female 429) (Legitimate ; 856 : Illegitimate 55)	911
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	15.39
Average Birth Rate (1941 - 1950)	16.59
Deaths	755
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	12.75
Average Death-rate (1941 - 1950)	14.44
Still-Births—(Male 9 : Female 9) (Legitimate 16 : Illegitimate 2)	18
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	19.37
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	6.67
Cancer Death-rate	1.77
Respiratory Death-rate	1.38
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.32
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	20

Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	Nil.
Maternal Death-rate (per 1,000 total births)	1.07
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	33.6

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	15.8
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.6
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	29.8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years) Death-rate per 1,000 live births	1.9

Births.—The birth-rate for 1950—15.39 per 1,000—is the same as the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1950 was 15.8 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The death-rate per 1,000 of the population for 1950 was 12.75. There were altogether a total of 985 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 302 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 683, to which must be added 72 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 755.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past twenty-five years:—

Year	Number of deaths below one year of age	Rate per 1,000 births
1926	62	76
1927	62	79
1928	67	90
1929	61	79
1930	51	69
Average for 5 years	—	79
1931	48	71
1932	62	85
1933	40	53
1934	62	84
1935	47	66
Average for 5 years	—	72
1936	47	56
1937	43	55
1938	51	67
1939	36	50
1940	47	65
Average for 5 years	—	59
1941	55	68
1942	58	68
1943	21	26
1944	34	37
1945	37	44
Average for 5 years	—	49
1946	59	58
1947	45	38
1948	49	47
1949	40	44
1950	18	20
Average for 5 years	—	41

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1950.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes Certified	755	18	5	5	7	4	29	193	494	494
Uncertified										2
Tuberculosis, respiratory	16					1	3	9	3	8
Tuberculosis, other	3			1	1			1		3
Syphilitic disease	7							3	4	2
Diphtheria										
Whooping Cough										
Meningococcal infections										1
Acute poliomyelitis										
Measles	2		1	1						
Other infective and parasitic diseases	4				1		1		2	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	26					1	1	5	19	14
" " Lung, bronchus	12						1	10	1	6
" " breast	6							5	1	2
" " uterus	7							4	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	54					1	2	17	34	29
Leukaemia, aleukalmia	1							1		3
Diabetes	7							4	3	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system	86						16	41	29	71
Coronary disease, angina	66						4	17	45	19
Hypertension with heart disease	30							5	25	19
Other heart disease	181					1	6	29	145	90
Other circulatory disease	32							6	26	9
Influenza	5							4	1	1
Pneumonia	12	2	1	1	1				7	22
Bronchitis	58	1	1				1	17	38	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	12							1	11	12
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9						2	4	3	14
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3							1	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	13							7	6	25
Hyperplasia of prostate	9							1	8	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1						1			1
Congenital Malformations	6	1	1					2	2	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	64	14	1	1			4	17	27	95
Motor vehicle accidents	2				1		1			4
All other accidents	14			2	2			3	7	21
Suicide	7						1	6		1
Homicide and operations of war										
	755	18	5	6	6	4	44	220	452	496

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1950.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'tality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all form.</i> Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1950	59,190	12.75	15.39	20	20	18	19.3	1.07	0.32
1949	58,620	14.81	15.39	44	45	37	29.0	Nil	0.34
1948	58,030	13.39	17.90	47	43	94	30.8	1.86	0.38
1947	56,280	15.05	20.63	38	36	81	27.6	2.51	0.35
1946	55,360	14.50	18.36	58	53	106	34.2	1.90	0.38
1945	52,530	15.66	15.95	44	48	18	43.3	3.42	0.30
1944	52,160	14.68	17.67	37	33	66	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil.	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	—	11.2	1.61
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	—	8.2	1.74

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1950 (continued).

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY				Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births				
1905	58,594	16.46	21.69	146	141	203	—	4.7	1.69	
1904	58,450	17.16	23.66	163	162	185	—	5.8	2.40	
1903	58,313	17.66	22.79	174	180	254	—	3.0	1.76	
1902	58,182	16.41	20.86	128	123	290	—	3.3	1.69	
1901	58,100	16.79	21.91	166	176	219	—	7.4	1.96	
1900	61,765	19.11	23.97	167	—	—	—	8.6	1.85	
1899	61,117	18.29	24.85	161	—	—	—	4.9	2.19	
										Phthisis only
1898	60,597	18.28	24.48	173	—	—	—	4.7	1.11	
1897	60,100	19.03	25.39	177	—	—	—	5.3	1.74	
1896	59,530	20.74	24.21	176	—	—	—	—	1.27	
1895	59,016	25.13	28.90	197	—	—	—	—	1.4	
1894	58,500	19.45	25.71	147	—	—	—	—	1.2	
1893	57,982	23.47	25.94	209	—	—	—	—	1.85	
1892	57,596	21.93	28.07	176	—	—	—	—	1.30	
1891	57,212	27.15	29.50	192	—	—	—	—	1.88	
1890	56,955	22.00	27.55	167	—	—	—	—	1.75	
1889	56,701	20.48	29.50	175	—	—	—	—	1.45	
1888	56,449	21.6	31.77	144	—	—	—	—	1.71	
1887	56,198	22.57	32.37	186	—	—	—	—	1.68	
1886	55,948	23.5	34.3	175	—	—	—	—	—	
1885	53,282	21.2	34.3	132	—	—	—	—	—	
1884	53,013	24.1	32.8	197	—	—	—	—	—	
1883	52,745	22.7	34.3	163	—	—	—	—	—	
1882	52,478	21.3	35.0	183	—	—	—	—	—	
1881	52,213	22.9	35.0	157	—	—	—	—	—	
1880	51,566	22.6	26.4	224	—	—	—	—	—	
1879	50,928	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1878	50,297	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1877	49,674	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1950 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popula- tion Estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Transfer- able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate
1941	55,400	753	13.59	1130	20.40	398	47	55	68	779	14.06
1942	54,020	859	15.90	1106	20.47	417	58	58	68	747	13.83
1943	52,660	807	15.13	1202	22.82	423	50	21	26	829	15.74
1944	52,160	922	17.67	1119	21.45	392	39	34	37	766	14.68
1945	52,530	838	15.95	1154	21.97	382	51	37	44	823	15.67
1946	55,360	1016	18.36	1149	20.75	404	58	59	58	803	14.50
1947	56,280	1161	20.63	1221	21.69	431	57	45	38	847	15.05
1948	58,030	1039	17.90	1100	18.95	375	52	49	47	777	13.39
1949	58,620	902	15.39	1179	20.12	376	65	40	44	868	14.81
1950	59,190	911	15.39	985	16.64	302	72	18	20	755	12.75

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 7245

Total population at all ages..... } 56,182

Total families or separate occupiers..... } 15,402

Average number of persons per house..... } 3.71

At Census of 1931.

RAINFALL REGISTERED AT PARSONS LANE, BURY.

MONTH	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JANUARY	4.92	2.34	1.24	5.40	5.81	5.05	3.65	4.53	3.40	8.54	1.38	2.46
FEBRUARY	4.64	2.29	4.36	1.83	2.41	1.93	4.01	5.69	0.72	2.88	2.72	5.22
MARCH	1.97	3.08	3.85	3.60	1.16	0.71	1.12	0.95	5.80	1.52	1.75	2.20
APRIL	2.36	2.46	1.67	1.99	2.32	2.66	1.82	1.24	2.84	1.69	2.75	3.27
MAY	1.47	1.04	2.24	3.52	2.82	2.72	4.44	1.17	1.80	1.97	3.94	1.88
JUNE	3.41	0.90	0.40	0.70	3.35	2.00	4.04	2.66	2.45	5.11	0.57	2.34
JULY	5.91	4.88	2.05	4.93	2.41	3.26	1.80	4.10	2.61	2.08	1.41	4.89
AUGUST	2.73	1.68	7.02	4.07	5.97	3.52	3.44	5.27	0.30	4.74	3.44	6.45
SEPTEMBER	1.15	4.47	0.91	2.44	4.71	4.35	2.44	7.63	2.83	2.62	1.10	6.63
OCTOBER	2.11	4.18	4.79	6.31	3.38	4.68	6.09	0.84	0.95	2.67	4.63	2.86
NOVEMBER	6.57	7.20	2.78	1.11	3.29	7.14	0.35	6.35	5.87	2.12	5.43	5.16
DECEMBER	3.47	4.55	2.21	3.76	2.10	4.06	2.25	3.51	3.22	4.34	6.83	3.80
TOTAL	40.71	39.07	33.52	39.66	39.73	42.08	35.45	43.94	32.79	40.28	35.95	47.16

The above figures are supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1950.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Births).		
			Year 1950	Average 5 years 1945/1949			Abortion & Puerperal Infections	Other Causes	Total
England and Wales	15.8	11.6	29.8	39.2	*	*	0.17	0.69	0.86
126 Great Towns	17.6	12.3	33.8	44.6	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead	18.5	12.4	42	62	0.63	0.04	—	—	—
Burnley	15.86	15.43	49	50	0.29	0.11	—	2.88	2.88
Bury	15.39	12.75	20	46	0.27	0.05	—	1.07	1.07
Halifax	15.9	14.8	39	35	0.20	0.05	—	1.23	1.23
Huddersfield	15.04	13.72	26	45	0.28	0.08	0.50	1.00	1.50
Liverpool	20.1	11.6	37	62	0.60	0.08	0.06	0.36	0.42
Manchester	17.65	12.77	38	52	0.58	0.07	0.08	0.70	0.78
Oldham	15.64	14.38	35	48	0.33	0.07	—	0.52	0.52
Preston	17.46	12.88	32	52	0.29	0.06	—	—	—
Rochdale	15.3	14.7	47	45	0.43	0.04	—	2.13	2.13
Salford	18.9	12.9	43	54	0.4	0.07	—	—	—
St. Helens	17.9	10.1	39	58	0.41	0.03	0.48	1.44	1.92
Stockport	15.13	13.14	35	45	0.32	0.04	0.46	—	0.46
Wallasey	16.64	12.73	29	46	0.41	0.01	—	1.14	1.14
Wigan	16.08	12.57	43	56	0.41	0.08	0.71	—	0.71

* Not available.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Local Health Services under Part III:

Care of expectant and Nursing Mothers, and young children.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Health Visiting Service.

See Maternity and Child Welfare, Section 5.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

See Infectious Diseases, Section 4.

Mental Health Services.

See Section 6.

Ambulance Service.

There has again been a considerable growth in the Ambulance Service. This Service is meant to convey patients who require to be carried by ambulance and are unfit to travel by public transport. Except in the case of accidents the ambulance only goes out on the production of a certificate from a registered medical practitioner. The growth of the calls for the ambulance is given in the figures below :—

Year.	Total Cases.		
1941	3,366		
1942	3,875	Increase	509
1943	4,369	„	494
1944	4,776	„	407
1945	5,886	„	1,110
1946	6,465	„	579
1947	7,605	„	1,140
1948	8,486	„	881
1949	12,556	„	4,070
1950	14,097	„	1,541

The Ambulance Service is run by eight ambulances and two sitting case cars. During the year one new ambulance has been delivered. One ambulance has been kept for infectious disease work. In practice this has been found to be of great administrative convenience.

The Staff consists of an Ambulance Depot Superintendent, 23 full-time drivers or attendants, one mechanic and one female clerk telephonist. Each ambulance goes out with one driver and one attendant.

The Service is housed at the Ambulance Depot, Cook Street. Phone Bury 2323. In addition at this depot the cars of the District Nurses and Health Office van are serviced.

Ambulance services were also provided for the Tottington U.D.C. from this depot, and arrangements for mutual aid are in force with neighbouring authorities.

The Ambulance Service is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Nursing in the Home.—Home Nursing is carried out by the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute for Nurses (from the Nurses' Home, The Orchard, Bury. Phone: Bury 88).

The Queen's Nurses have worked on an agency basis for the Local Authority.

The following figures are given for the year 1950:—

Number of patients on register at 1st January	160
Number of new patients during the year	1,068
Number of visits during the year	32,715
Number of patients on register at 31st December	166

Home Helps.

Three whole-time home helps and twenty-six part-time were employed by the Corporation.

The Home Help Scheme was previously introduced to attend domiciliary midwifery cases. Since the introduction of the Scheme their services have been extended to the following classes in the order of priority given: (1) Maternity cases; (2) Non-infectious sickness cases in the home; (3) Infirmary due to old age. The Home Helps are concerned with domestic work in the home, shopping, washing, etc., and do not perform any nursing duties.

The number of cases attended during the year are as follows:

No. of Maternity Cases attended	57
No. of Sickness Cases attended	84
No. of persons over 70 years of age attended	91

This service is not free but charges are made according to an Income Scale.

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

From the gross weekly income of applicant (total income in the case of husband and wife living together, including children's allowances), deduct rent and rates up to 25s., compulsory insurance, and an allowance of 15s. for each adult and 7s. 6d. for each dependent child.

The net remaining income is assessed accordingly, and the weekly payment to be made by the applicant consists of:—

One-third of the first £ of net income.

One-half of the second £ of net income.

Two-thirds of the third £ of net income.

The whole of the remainder of the net income.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided at the following :—

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The Laboratory, Bury General Hospital.

Clinic Laboratory, The Wylde, Bury.

The examinations carried out at these laboratories for the Health Department are Wasserman reaction tests, biological tests, examination of water, etc.

At the Bury Corporation Clinic, laboratory facilities are provided, so that many specimens of infective organisms, etc., are examined there during the attendance of the patient.

Chemical investigations are made in the cases of milk and foodstuffs by the Borough Analyst, Mr. T. R. Hodgson, M.A.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens bacteriologically examined during the year, elsewhere than at The Wylde Lab. :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria	—	22	—	22
Sputum for Tuberculosis	—	14	—	14
Faeces	4	6	—	10
Miscellaneous Examinations	—	5	—	5

Hospital Facilities.

Hospital accommodation is provided in the area by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. In addition a considerable number of Bury residents are treated for both in-patient and out-patient treatment in hospitals, both teaching and otherwise, in Manchester.

Hospitals and Clinics under the jurisdiction of the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee.

Bury General Hospital, Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 2444.
Westbourne Continuation Hospital, Helmshore, Haslingden.
Tel. Rossendale 1055.

Robinson Kay Home, Walmersley, Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2113.
Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bolton Rd., Bury. Tel. Bury 116.
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, Nr. Bolton. Tel. Bury 172.

Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, Nr. Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2178.
Fairfield General Hospital, Jericho, Bury. Tel. Bury 2306.
Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital, Nuttall Lane, Ramsbottom. Tel. Ramsbottom 3123.

Bealey Maternity Home, Dumers Lane, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2371.

Rossendale General Hospital, Rawtenstall. Tel. Rossendale 820.
Greenfield Massage Centre, Haslingden. Tel. Rossendale 207.
T.B. and V.D. Clinic, The Wylde, Bury. Tel. Bury 1986.
T.B. Clinic, Derbyshire Street, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2323.

General Medical Services.

General Medical, Dental, and Supplementary Services under the National Health Services Act are administered by the Executive Council for the County Borough of Bury, 20 Manchester Road, Bury. (Phone Bury 604.)

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1950 under this Section.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

There have been no outstanding items of change in the Sanitary Circumstances of the town during the year. The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector gives a record of work done during the year.

It may be said that probably the most important demand at the present time is for houses in the town, both to re-house those living in insanitary surroundings, and to provide for those without any adequate accommodation of their own. This demand can be supported both on Sanitary and Social grounds.

There has still been difficulty in obtaining labour and materials to remedy many of the nuisances and structural defects found.

The main water supply has proved adequate and wholesome.

The Committee think that one of the main sanitary improvements to be made is that of Smoke Abatement. Local Byelaws with respect to the Emission of Smoke came into operation on the 1st December.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY
INSPECTOR.

To the Medical Officer of Health
for the County Borough of Bury.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the Sanitary Inspection of the Area for the year 1950, in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1936.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

As in the previous year, 1950 has been notable for some changes in legislation affecting environmental hygiene and milk and food supplies. The Shops Act, 1950, which consolidates with one minor amendment all previous shops legislation, became operative on the 1st October. The Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949, was repealed, and together with Part II. of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was re-enacted in the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act 1950. The Labelling of Food Order, 1950, became operative during the year, and the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1896/1927, were also consolidated into the Act of 1950.

The investigation of complaints re housing defects and nuisances continues to account for the major portion of the duties of the District Sanitary Inspectors, although there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of such complaints received for the second year in succession. It has, therefore, been possible to devote a certain amount of attention to the arrears of unabated notices concerning such defects which have accumulated during recent years, with the result that approximately twice the number of notices served have been abated. This circumstance is quite notable in view of the continued shortages of building materials and labour. The number of complaints of overcrowding also continues to decrease, due to some extent to the operation of the Housing Committee's Points Scheme for Selection of Tenants. Nevertheless, the opinion must again be stressed that the only method of obtaining completely reliable information as to housing conditions generally within the Borough is by means of a comprehensive local survey, to which reference was made last year. It will be interesting to see whether the Ministry of Local Government and Planning who have now assumed central responsibility for such work from the Ministry of Health, will be more positive in this sphere than their predecessors. At the same time it must be emphasised that the number of houses made available by the Housing Committee for the rehousing of tenants from unfit and overcrowded houses and certain medical cases, represents a reasonable proportion of the number of new houses at present being built by the Council.

Progress continues to be made with the conversion of insanitary closets and ashpits within the Borough, over one hundred such closets being converted to fresh waterclosets during the year. In this regard reference must be made to the efforts of the Managers of three Non-Provided Schools regarding conversion of trough closets on their premises and to the work of the Recreation Grounds and Cemetery Committee who have now completed the conversion of all trough closets in the public parks and cemetery.

The Ministry of Health finally approved the Council's application for byelaws concerning the Emission of Smoke on 18th October, and the local byelaws which are based on the Model Smoke Byelaws, came into operation on the 1st December. It will be noted that the average amount of black smoke emitted per observation recorded during the year is approximately 50% less than the similar figure for 1949.

Attention is directed to that portion of the Report dealing with Inspection of Food Premises. Despite the publicity given to such work in recent years it should be remembered that these duties constitute

only one of the many aspects of environmental hygiene and control of food supplies which have been administered by sanitary inspectors for many years. Progress in this sphere of work is comparable with other sanitary improvements in the Borough. Credit must be given to a number of traders who have improved their premises voluntarily, especially in the case of licenced premises. This voluntary effort is greatly appreciated as a contribution towards the work of the Department in effecting improvements in such premises. At the time of writing this report the Ministry of Food are about to approve the Council's proposed Food Byelaws. It is regrettable that negotiations with the Ministry on this matter have been so protracted but it is gratifying to report that the Ministry have conceded to the Council's request to incorporate three additional clauses to the Model Byelaws, including power to enforce in certain circumstances the provision of hot water supplies on open food stalls and mobile vehicles.

There has been a further increase in the number of registered retail vendors of ice-cream within the Borough, 71% of whom are now engaged in the sale of prepacked ice-cream. The hygiene and quality standards of all ice-cream sold in the Borough are high, being well in advance of any prescribed minimum. In fact it may safely be stated that there are comparatively no local problems connected with the sale of this commodity. The standard of manufacturers and retailers' premises is good, in conformity with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations and the Council's Code of Practice.

The high quality of milk sold within the Borough during the past sixteen years has been maintained. In this regard the increased activity of the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in eradicating tuberculous cows will be noted, there being a considerable increase in the number of such cows slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs under the Tuberculosis Orders.

The fluctuating meat ration, resulting in increased numbers of home bred animals being slaughtered, the increasing incidence of contagious animal diseases and the continued incidence of cysticercus bovis infection have all necessitated increased time and attention being devoted to meat inspection duties. The provision by the Ministry of Food of a new fleet of modern hygienic vehicles for the delivery of meat within the area supplied from the Public Abattoir is commendable.

On the 4th October Mr. H. Walton, Abattoir Superintendent, retired from duty after twenty-eight years of creditable service with the Council. I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the closest co-operation which always existed between Mr. Walton and this Department, particularly during the past ten years, when he was seconded to the Ministry of Food as Slaughterhouse Manager.

Only one staff change occurred during the year when Mr. J. A. Young, District Sanitary Inspector, resigned to accept a similar position with the Borough of Mansfield and was succeeded by Mr. W. B. Twyford, of Bolton. I am pleased to record that Mr. J. Greenan, District Sanitary Inspector, has been elected an Associate-Member of the Institution of Sanitary Engineers.

Housing, supervision of food premises and Shops Act duties still remain the spheres of work demanding most attention.

WATER SUPPLY.

The County Borough is supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board from mains passing through the area. These mains come from four different sources of supply and all the houses supplied by the Board derive their water direct from the mains.

In accordance with Circular 28/46 the following report, for which I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager, is submitted in tabular form:

PARTICULARS REQUIRED	REMARKS
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory : (a) in quality (b) in quantity.	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply if so, how many and the results obtained ; the results of any chemical analysis.	44 Bacteriological samples of raw water were examined. 271 Bacteriological samples of the water going into supply were examined, and these showed that the water supplied was satisfactory for domestic use. 60 Chemical samples of the water were examined and found satisfactory.
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis.	Water lime treated.
4. Action in respect of any form of contamination.	All waters chlorinated.
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwelling houses and the proportion of the population supplied from public water mains. (a) direct to houses. (b) by means of standpipes.	19,358. None.

During the year thirty-one samples of water were obtained for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination.

Thirteen samples of water were taken from taps on town's mains, of which ten were submitted to bacteriological examination and three for chemical analysis. Four of these samples were reported to be unsatisfactory for a chlorinated water supply. Two samples were reported to be plumbo-solvent, one of which was also found to be slightly acid. These reports were immediately forwarded to the Irwell Valley Water Board, who investigated the cause of the unsatisfactory results. The Board have prepared schemes for providing lime treatment plants to remove acidity and plumbo-solvency from those sources of supply not so treated at present. Three samples of water taken from private wells and springs supplying dwellinghouses, of which two were submitted for bacteriological examination and one for chemical analysis, were reported to be satisfactory. Details of the other fifteen samples taken from spring and well water supplies to farms and other premises are given in the following table:—

No.	Sample	Analysis	Report.
2.	Tap from spring in dairy.	Bacteriological.	High B.Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for dairy or domestic purposes. Result : Owner notified. Occupier advised to boil all water before use for drinking purposes. All utensils to be steam sterilised daily. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries notified. Further samples taken. See numbers 24 and 25.
5.	Spring supplying dairy farm.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli. Count. Unsatisfactory for dairy or domestic purposes. Result : Farmer notified and advised to boil all water before use for drinking purposes. All utensils to be steam sterilised daily. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries notified. Further samples taken. See Nos. 6 and 17.
6.	Tap from spring in dairy.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for dairy or domestic purposes. See numbers 5 and 17.
17.	Storage tank supplied from spring at dairy farm.	Bacteriological.	B. Coli Count, considerably lower than samples numbers 5 and 6. Farmer to improve spring-storage tank and pipe line with financial assistance from Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
20.	Storage tank at dwelling house supplied from spring.	Chemical and bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for domestic purposes. Slightly acid and plumbo-solvent. Should be treated for plumbo-solvency before domestic use. Result : Owner notified re cleansing of storage tank. Occupier advised to boil all water before domestic use. Further samples taken. See numbers 28 and 29.
24.	Spring supplying dairy farm.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for dairy or domestic purposes. See numbers 2 and 25.

No.	Sample	Analysis	Report.
25.	Spring supplying dairy farm.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for dairy or domestic purposes. Result : Owner notified. Occupier advised to boil all water used for domestic purposes. All dairy utensils to be steam sterilised daily. See numbers 2 and 24.
27.	Storage tank at dwellinghouse supplied from spring.	Chemical and Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for domestic purposes. Polluted with decomposing organic matter of animal origin, acid and plumbo-solvent, unfit for domestic purposes. Result : Owner notified. Occupier advised to boil all water used for domestic purposes.
28.	Storage tank at dwelling house supplied from spring.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for domestic purposes. See numbers 20 and 29.
29.	Tap at dwelling house supplied from spring.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for domestic purposes. See numbers 20 and 28. Result : Owner notified and advised to connect to towns' mains. Occupier advised to boil all water used for domestic purposes.
34.	Spring supplying dairy farm.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for dairy or domestic purposes. See number 35.
35.	Tap at dairy farm supplied from spring.	Chemical and bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for dairy or domestic purposes. Acid and plumbo-solvent. Should be treated for plumbo-solvency before domestic use. See number 34. Result : Owner notified. Occupier advised to boil all water before domestic use. All dairy utensils to be steam sterilised daily.

The owner of the premises at which samples numbers 20, 28 and 29 were taken has undertaken to provide a supply of water from the town's mains.

Sample numbers 2, 24, 25, 34 and 35 were taken from three separate sources of supply provided to a dairy farm and two adjoining cottages.

The percentage of dwelling houses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from the town's mains is 0.55%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distance from the Board's mains.

By the end of the year town's water had been provided to the curtilage of Birle School. As the school has now been given "controlled status" the cost of internal service pipes and connection to the main supply will have to be borne by the Education Committee.

SWIMMING BATHS.

During the year sixteen samples of water were obtained from the three swimming baths situated in the Borough for bacteriological examination. Ten samples were reported to be satisfactory. Three samples showed evidence of slight pollution, which was remedied by increasing the degree of chlorination or ozonisation of the water. Three samples were reported to be unsatisfactory for swimming bath water. One of these samples had been taken immediately after the floor of the bath had been swept. In the other two cases reports of the unsatisfactory samples were forwarded to the appropriate department for necessary action. As a result improvements in the operation of the water purification plants were effected.

At the end of the year the installation of a chlorine purification plant in lieu of ozone purification at present provided at one swimming bath was under consideration.

The Public Baths comprise three plunge baths, nineteen slipper baths, and one turkish bath.

The water in the plunge baths is filtered and aerated by a continuous flow type of plant to which is attached an automatic chlorinating apparatus.

The swimming baths attached to the Municipal Technical College and Bury Grammar School are both provided with continuous flow type water filtration plants, together with continuous ozone injection purification plants, the ozone being electrically generated.

RIVER POLLUTION.

Regular inspections of water courses in the district were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during routine inspection of the area. One case of pollution of a stream which rises outside the Borough was under joint investigation along with inspectors of the Lancashire Rivers Board and officials of an adjoining local authority at the end of the year. (See 1949 Report, page 30).

On and after the 1st April, 1950, the two new Rivers Boards constituted under the Rivers Boards Act, 1948, to control the water courses of Lancashire come into being. Henceforth, Bury will be within the area of the Mersey Rivers Board, as the new Lancashire Rivers Board will operate in the North Lancashire Area. Both these Boards will take over the duties formerly undertaken by the former Lancashire Rivers Board who since 1896 have administered the provisions of the Rivers Pollution (Prevention) Act, 1878, within the Borough.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There were 1,984 inspections in respect of drainage defects and reconstruction, and 186 drains were tested. Twenty-two inspections were made of sewers and street gullies, and nine visits were paid to cess-pools. New drainage was provided in respect of eleven premises, and reconstructed in respect of twenty-four premises. Fifty-four sinks were provided in dwelling houses.

As far as it is found practicable a smoke or water test is applied to all newly constructed house drainage work.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The provision of free sets of fittings (closet pedestal, seat and cistern) by the Corporation, where obsolete types of closets were converted to the water carriage system, was continued during the year.

Ninety-nine sets of fittings were supplied and one hundred and three obsolete and insanitary closets of various types were converted to fresh water-closets, including fourteen in Unsworth Ward and six in Nan-greaves. Two waste water closets were abolished. Forty-four new or additional fresh water closets were also provided.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

The conversion of ashpits and the provision of a separate dustbin to each dwelling-house in the Borough was continued on a limited scale during the year. (See page 30, 1949 report).

The following table shows details of this work:—

Number of ashpits abolished	47
„ wallbins abolished	10
„ midden ashpits abolished	8
„ additional dustbins provided	169
„ notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	136
„ notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins com- plied with	41

The Council's scheme under Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, came into operation on the 1st April, by which the maintenance and renewal of all dustbins existing on that date became a public service chargeable to the general rate fund. Under this scheme 1,077 dustbins have been renewed by the Cleansing Committee during the year.

Total number of visits made by Sanitary Inspectors re refuse accom-
modation—3,341.

TABLE GIVING PARTICULARS OF CONVERSIONS DURING THE
PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	T't'l
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Pail Closets	1	—	—	—	1	2
(c) Waste Water Closets	5	2	5	1	2	15
Privy Closets converted to pail closets	1	—	—	—	2	3
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	29	14	43
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	1	6	7
(c) Waste Water Closets	29	37	44	38	31	179
(d) Trough Closets	—	12	—	14	53	79
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools ..	24	20	21	30	31	126
(b) Factories	2	24	12	11	13	62
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and Factories	55	93	77	123	148	496
Fixed Ashpits, &c., converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	—	—	—	21	10	31
(b) Dry Ashpits	—	18	7	2	47	74
(c) Wallbins	17	12	11	8	10	58
No. of portable covered dustbins pro- vided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, &c.)	17	104	28	51	188	388

Type and number of conveniences in the Borough on 31st December, 1950.

No. of Dwelling houses	19,652
No. of Factories	459
No. of Lock-up Shops	350
No. of Commercial Premises	675
No. of Industrial Premises	294
No. of Licenced Premises	144
No. of Clubs and Private Hotels	48
No. of Places of Entertainment	14
No. of Public Buildings	46
No. of Waterclosets	20,974
No. of Waste Waterclosets	1,358
No. of Dustbins	17,951
No. of Wallbins	319
No. of Ashpits	1,247
No. of Pail Closets	345
No. of Privy—Closets	176
Middens	103

DISINFECTION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The Council provide a disinfection service free of charge to all dwelling houses.

Total number of houses disinfected	142
Number of Council houses disinfected	33
Number of Houses found infested with bed bugs	70
Number of Houses found infested with cockroaches	47
Number of Houses found infested with other vermin	32
Number of food and other premises disinfected	11

The disinfestants used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in kerosine or Zaldecide, and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) Powder.

Average quantity of material used per case:—

5% D.D.T. (Geigy) Liquid	1.25 gallons.
10% D.D.T. (Geigy) Powder	0.38 lbs.
Total number of visits re vermin infestation	263

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

Thirty-one inspections were made of registered houses-let-in-lodgings.

These premises are governed by the bye-laws in force in the Borough. A large number of houses occupied by persons of more than one family still require investigation under these byelaws. Nine notices concerning

forty-four defects, including five statutory notices under the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Byelaws, were served in respect of four premises. Three notices concerning twenty-three defects were abated.

Legal proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Byelaws were instituted in respect of structural defects and byelaw contraventions at one premises. The Borough Justices made a Nuisance Order under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and awarded £5 5s. 0d. costs to the Council in respect of certain structural defects. The hearing of the summonses in respect of other structural defects and byelaw contraventions was adjourned upon the defendant giving an undertaking to complete the whole of the work specified. This work was in hand at the end of the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There was little or no change in the number of casuals received at the two common lodging houses, and only about forty per cent. of the registered accommodation was utilised.

Eighty-nine inspections were made of these premises.

One notice concerning two defects was abated.

The accommodation available is as follows:—

No.	Situation.	No. of Beds.	Accommodation available for.
1.	5, 7, 9, and 11, Clerke Street	54	Males only.
2.	26, and 28, Clerke Street	72	Males and Females.
Total number of beds		126	

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The Borough was entirely free from any inhabitable tents, vans or sheds other than those caravans arriving for the short periods of the Bury Fairs. The latter were visited during their stay, and 119 visits were made for this purpose.

CANAL BOATS.

As in past years regular visits were made to the canal wharf at Bury Bridge, but no registered canal boats visited the Borough.

STABLE PREMISES.

Seven stable premises were inspected. The premises are governed by the byelaws in force in the Borough.

RODENT CONTROL.

I am indebted to the Director of Public Cleansing who has kindly supplied the following information of the action taken by him during the year.

Quarter ending.	Infestations treated		No. of Infestations re-treated.	Estimated total kill Ministry Formula.	No. of Bodies recovered.	No. of Infestations cleared.	No. of Infestations reduced to :	
	Type.	No.					Major.	Minor.
1950—March 31	Major	3	1	125	—	1	—	1
	Minor	112	22	498	63	86	—	—
—June 30	Major	2	1	233	—	—	—	—
	Minor	114	46	805	172	54	—	—
—Sept. 30	Major	5	3	554	—	1	—	1
	Minor	110	18	580	129	72	—	—
—Dec. 31	Major	7	4	433	—	2	—	1
	Minor	116	27	764	183	87	—	—

The Director of Public Cleansing is the Authorised Officer appointed under Part I of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and the Rodent Operator is a member of his Department.

When the Rodent Operator has reason to suspect that the means of entry into the premises by rats is due to the defective condition of the drains, the matter is referred to this Department.

Under this heading 73 inspections were made by Sanitary Inspectors.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following details in respect of Sewer Maintenance Treatments undertaken by his Department during the year.

Date of Treatments, 1950.	No. of Manholes Baited.	No. of Man-holes showing Pre-bait taken	No. of Man-holes showing Complete takes
Test Treatment— 17th—26th July.	399	117	229
Main Treatment— 21st August— 4th September	810		

Total number of manholes in Borough—1,490.

In each instance treatments were carried out on consecutive days, and included baiting at the Sewage Works.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 144 observations were recorded of smoke emission from factory chimneys, of which 103 observations were of thirty minutes duration. Fifty factories were visited in this connection.

In two instances emission of black smoke was recorded in excess of two minutes in the aggregate for a continuous period of thirty minutes.

Two statutory notices were served under Sections 101/103 Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of these nuisances.

TABLE I.

Total Amount of Smoke Recorded.

DENSE BLACK SMOKE	MODERATE SMOKE	LITTLE OR NO SMOKE
38 mins.	1404.25 mins.	1647.75 mins.

TABLE II.

Average Amount of Smoke Recorded per Observation.

DENSE BLACK SMOKE	MODERATE SMOKE	LITTLE OR NO SMOKE
0.37 mins.	13.63 mins.	16.0 mins.

TABLE III.

Particulars of Smoke Nuisances Reported.

No. in Smoke Register	PERIOD OF EMISSION IN MINUTES.		
	BLACK SMOKE	MODERATE SMOKE	LITTLE OR NO SMOKE
52	4	13	13
59	3	11	16

Active co-operation has been maintained with the Regional Fuel Engineer of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the National Coal Board in investigating a serious case of grit emission. The firm concerned have under active consideration the installation of a cyclone type grit arrestor in connection with their boiler plant as a means of abating this nuisance.

During the year progress has been made with the installation of the sulphuretted hydrogen recovery plant mentioned in the 1949 Report (page 36), and this plant is expected to come into operation during 1951.

During the last two months of the year the supply of coal deteriorated to the lowest level experienced, culminating with the importation of coal from America. This circumstance serves to emphasise the comments made in 1949 (page 36) concerning the absolute necessity for industrial users of solid fuels to adapt their existing boiler plants and train their boiler firemen so as to be able to handle the inferior fuels, which are now apparently their main source of supply, in an economic and efficient manner. Sanitary inspectors have been tireless in their efforts to impress upon local manufacturers the fact that efficient combustion is both sound economics and a valuable contribution towards reducing smoke pollution. Nevertheless the advantages of improvement and modification of boiler plant do not appear to be readily appreciated by local industrialists. Efforts have been made by the Department during the past two years to encourage the installation of the Fuel Research Station firedoor to all hand fired and forced draught Lancashire boilers, so far without success. In an endeavour to improve the facilities available for the training of boiler firemen the Council inaugurated Courses in Boiler House Practice at the Municipal Technical College in 1948. These courses are now in their third session and continue to be well supported.

In January, 1951, the Ministry of Health issued a circular (7/51) directing all Housing Authorities to include a condition in Building Licences issued for dwellinghouses that the firegrates installed should be of approved smokeless domestic types. This condition has been accepted by the Housing Committee in respect of Building Licences issued within the Borough. This action, together with similar control exercised over domestic firegrates installed within dwellinghouses re-conditioned under the Housing Act, 1949, make a very definite contribution towards reducing the emission of domestic smoke.

The advantages accruing from the adoption of Byelaws re Emission of Smoke are mainly administrative, but the Council at last possess some form of positive control over the emission of industrial smoke. All industrialists have been given due notice of the effect of the operation of the new Byelaws.

It has not yet been possible to commence routine observations upon atmospheric pollution within the Borough due to the unusual delay in receiving the necessary apparatus. It is anticipated that such observations will be commenced in 1951.

The Council continue to be active members of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the National Smoke Abatement Society, being represented on executives of both organisations. During the past three years the Regional Committee have undertaken observations on atmospheric pollution in the Manchester area on an extensive scale. The National Smoke Abatement Society staged a Fuel Efficiency Exhibition in Manchester during November which proved to be an outstanding success. The Council were represented on the local Organising Committee of the Exhibition, details of which were circulated to all local steam users. The exhibition was also visited by students attending the local courses in Boiler House Practice.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

At the end of the year there were twenty registered offensive trades in the confines of the Borough.

Forty-nine inspections were made of these premises. One premises used for tripe dressing and boiling and fat melting was discontinued at the beginning of the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

One hundred and ninety-two visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of inquiry, and disinfection in respect of one hundred and thirty-one cases of infectious disease. One hundred and ten dwellings and two schools were disinfected.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF CINEMAS.

During the year twelve inspections were made of the cinemas in the town.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

During the year one insanitary iron street urinal was closed. The Health Committee were unable to make any financial provision for the erection of new public conveniences during the year.

The Recreation Grounds and Cemetery Committee converted ten trough closets in public conveniences in two parks to fresh water closets. This Committee have now completed the conversion to fresh water closets of all the insanitary types of closets found in parks and the Cemetery during the survey taken in 1948 (see Page 27, 1948 Report).

District Sanitary Inspectors made one hundred and sixty-five inspections of public conveniences during the year.

SHOPS INSPECTION.

Five hundred and sixty-nine inspections were made under the provisions of the Shops Acts 1912 to 1937, mainly in connection with the revision of the Shops Register of 1,400 shops. Twenty-eight contraventions of the Act were found, which were the subject of fourteen notices served. Four contraventions and three notices were abated.

During the year the Council made three local orders under the Acts concerning the closing hours of shops during winter months, and one local order exempting retail sales at a local exhibition from those provisions of the Act concerning general closing hours.

The Shops Act, 1950, came into operation on the 1st October. This Act consolidates the provision of the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1937, and re-enacts those provisions of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, relating to the closing hours of shops during the winter months.

RAG FLOCK.

During the year twelve samples of Rag Flock were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. All the samples were re-

ported to comply with the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912. Thirty-four visits were made to bedding manufacturers and upholsterers' premises. Practically all the rag flock and other filling materials used by traders in the Borough comply with the British Standard Specification, that for rag flock being drafted in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.

A Bill has been introduced in Parliament providing for the registration of upholsterers' premises and other premises where articles are filled with specified materials and for the annual licencing of premises on which rag flock is manufactured or stored. The Bill re-enacts the existing provisions of the Rag Flock Acts 1912-1928, and generally gives effect to the recommendations of the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Rag Flock Acts published in July, 1946 (Command Paper, No. 6866).

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS.

Twenty-three samples (sixteen fertilisers and seven feeding stuffs) were taken during the year under the provisions of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Seventeen samples were certified by the Agricultural Chemist to be genuine. No statutory statements as to composition were provided by the vendors in respect of one sample of fertiliser and three samples of feeding stuffs. The statutory statements provided in respect of two samples of fertilisers were incomplete. The Health Committee resolved that warning letters be sent to the vendors of these six samples directing their attention to their offences under the Act.

During the year the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries appointed a Committee to consider the amendment or repeal of the existing Act and Regulations made thereunder. The report of this Committee is not yet available.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

At the end of the year there were 105 registered sellers of Part II. poisons, occupying 72 registered premises.

Thirty-two visits were paid by District Sanitary Inspectors for the purposes of the Act.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

During the year a survey was undertaken of the sanitary accommodation at the thirty schools within the Borough which are within the jurisdiction of the Education Committee. A summary of this survey has been published in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

Arising out of this report, the Council served statutory notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, upon the Managers of five Non-Provided Schools, requiring them to convert existing insanitary types of closets to those of the fresh water flushing type. Forty-three insanitary closets at three schools were so converted, the Council providing financial assistance to the Managers in two cases. The conversion to fresh water closets of twenty-five insanitary closets at the other two schools, together with the conversion of twelve closets at another school, is to be undertaken by the Education Committee during 1951, as the three schools concerned have subsequently become "controlled schools" under the Education Development Plan. When this work is completed only one school, Birclie, will remain provided with closets of insanitary type. There is no sewer available in proximity to this school to enable these closets to be converted.

The attention of the Education Committee and School Managers was also directed to defects in sanitary accommodation and school buildings at twenty-four schools.

During the year twenty-seven defects at nine schools were remedied.

One hundred and forty-three visits to schools were made by District Sanitary Inspectors in connection with this work.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1.—Number and nature of Inspections.

During the year 1950 the following inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the premises detailed:—

	Total Primary Insp'ns	Total Re-in- spections.	Total Visits.
Houses under Public Health Acts	1,600	3,444	5,044
Vermin	94	3	97
Water Supply	112	—	112
Tents, Vans, Sheds	119	—	119
House let in Lodgings	31	—	31
Common Lodging House	89	—	89
Schools	138	3	141
Entertainment Houses	12	—	12
Ashes Accommodation	2,582	759	3,341
Accumulations	33	—	33
Animals or Birds	28	—	28
Stable Premises	5	2	7
Yards, Courts, etc.	1	1	2
Piggeries	31	—	31
Rats and Mice	73	—	73
Drainage—Inspected	1,254	730	1,984
Tested	186	—	186
A.R.P. Shelters	3	—	3
Closets—Water	797	190	987
pails or privies	286	284	570
Cesspools	9	—	9
Urinals	165	—	165
Sewers and Street gullies	22	—	22
Diseases of Animals Acts	81	—	81
Cowsheds	15	—	15
Milkshops and Dairies	276	—	276
Ice-cream Premises	267	—	267
Markets	525	—	525
Meat shops	419	—	419
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	957	—	957
Food Preparing Premises	166	—	166
General Food Premises	3,318	—	3,318
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	32	—	32
Suspected Food Poisoning	18	—	18
Shops Acts	558	11	569
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	25	—	25
Offensive Trades	49	—	49
Factories—(with mechanical power)	183	50	233
do. (without mechanical power)	5	2	7
Workplaces	15	—	15
Outworkers	23	—	23
Bakehouses—Factory	81	1	82
Non-Factory	5	—	5
Rag Flock Premises	34	—	34
Infectious Diseases	187	—	187
Disinfection	5	—	5
Housing—Inspections under Regulations 1925			
and 1932	26	100	126
Other visits	276	—	276
Disinfestation	11	—	11
Overcrowding	311	17	328
Rent Restrictions Act	2	—	2
Smoke Abatement Observations	144	—	144
Premises visited	50	—	50
Rivers Pollution Acts	14	—	14
Miscellaneous Visits	1,196	—	1,196
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	1,159	—	1,159
Samples—Food and Drugs —Formal	312	—	312
Informal	291	—	291
Rag Flock Act —Formal	17	—	17
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act—			
—Informal	24	—	24
Water —Bacteriological	52	—	52
—Chemical	5	—	5
Clean Milk —T.B. Examination	11	—	11
—Bacteriological	211	—	211
Ice Cream —Bacteriological	94	—	94
TOTALS	19,120	5,597	24,717

2.—Number of Notices Served.

The secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions prejudicial to health, the following action was taken:—

Number of Nuisances and Defects found	2,025
" informal Notices served	649
" informal Notices complied with	1,255
" Statutory Notices served	131
" Statutory Notices complied with	105
" Legal Proceedings for non-compliance with notices served	20

3.—Complaints Received.

During the year eight hundred and one complaints were received relating to the following matters:—

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	NUMBER.
General Disrepair—Various	76
Defective Fireplaces	10
" Rainwater pipes	10
" Windows	12
" Chimneys	10
" Doors	8
" Plasterwork	17
" Floors	11
" Roofs	33
" Eavesgutters	16
" Sinks	17
Burst Water Pipes	7
Dampness	69
Defective Waterclosets	49
Choked Waterclosets	19
Choked Drains	42
Flooding	7
Insufficient ashes accommodation	31
Defective ashpits	16
Defective ashbins	11
Accumulations	28
Dirty Premises	27
Vermin	70
Foul and Obnoxious Odours	24
Water Supply	7
Dangerous Buildings	17
Smoke Nuisance	11
Surface Drainage	5
Overcrowding	66
Rats	28
Factories	16
Miscellaneous	31

The following complaints were referred to other Corporation Departments:

Miscellaneous	14
Ashpits requiring emptying	6
Choked drains	15
Choked street gullies	17
Choked W.C's.	17
Dangerous walls and structures	23
Defects at Corporation property	4
Offensive Smells	1
Rats	6
Water Supply	4

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4.—Record of Nuisances Abated and Work Done.

During the year the total number of nuisances abated or defects remedied either as a result of informal or statutory action was as follows:

1. As a result of informal notice	3,209
2. As a result of statutory notices	160
	3,369

HOUSING.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,600
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,170
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	26
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	126
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	26
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	732

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	182
Number of back-to-back houses made into through houses	Nil
Number of houses demolished	42

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	Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	81
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	48
(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	16
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 11	1

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

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| 2. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

Housing Act—Overcrowding.

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| A. | 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year | 20 |
| | 2. Number of families dwelling therein | 36 |
| | 3. Number of persons dwelling therein | 1294 |
| B. | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 19 |
| C. | 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 30 |
| | 2. Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent) | 201 |
| D. | Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | Nil |
| | Number of certificates for the permitted number of persons who may sleep in a house, issued during the year | 9 |

PARTICULARS OF NEW HOUSES, &c., ERECTED DURING
THE YEAR.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information:—

- | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1. The number of houses erected during 1950:— | | | | | | |
| (i) By Local Authority (a) Temporary | | | | | | Nil |
| (b) Permanent | | | | | | 110 |
| (ii) By other Local Authorities | | | | | | Nil |
| (iii) By other Bodies or Persons | | | | | | 18 |
| 2. The total number of houses erected by | | | | | | |
| (i) The Local Authority with State Assistance | | | | | | 110 |
| (ii) By other bodies or persons | | | | | | Nil |
| 3. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—All permanent houses: | | | | | | |
| Moorside. | East. | Church. | Redvales. | Elton. | Unsworth. | Total. |
| 10 | 46 | — | 36 | 7 | 29 | 128 |
| 4. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes | | | | | | |

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority	40	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	419	315	16	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority * (excluding outworkers' premises)	25	17	—	—
TOTAL	484	339	16	—

* i.e., Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1), Institutions (Section 104), and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspec'r	by H.M. Inspec'r	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	3	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	38	—	9	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	16	40	—	12	—

OUTWORKERS.

Two lists of Outworkers were received during the year.

There were twelve registered Outworkers in the Borough all engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

Twenty-three visits were paid by Sanitary Inspectors to these premises during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The year under review has seen the first complete year of operation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as the supervisory authority responsible for conditions under which milk is produced. It is as yet too early to form any definite conclusions concerning the efficiency of the new organisation. It is suffice to say that during the year the thirty-eight dairy farms within the Borough producing undesignated milk have been visited by the appropriate official concerned with milk production considerably less frequently than at any time in the past sixteen years. The Ministry have announced on numerous occasions that owing to staff difficulties it is their intention to only maintain constant supervision over designated farms and to utilise the services of the dairy industry laboratories for maintaining control over undesignated milk. It is therefore imperative that local authorities should exercise their remaining control over the processing and distribution of milk in a most zealous manner. The number of milk samples taken during the year has therefore not been diminished, and a greatly increased number of samples of raw milk have been examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

I am informed by the Ministry that during the year one local dairy farmer became a licensed producer of Tuberculin Tested Milk, and three became Accredited producers in addition to the Tuberculin Tested producer and ten accredited producers licensed before 1949.

At the end of the year, Part II. of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, part of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, and the Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949, were re-enacted in the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. This Act came into operation on 1st January, 1951. During the year the Ministry of Food surveyed an area in South-West Lancashire with the intention of the same being "specified" under the Act as an area for the compulsory sale of designated milk. It is anticipated that South-East Lancashire will be surveyed similarly during 1951. Meanwhile there has been only a slight increase in the number of local dairymen retailing designated milk. The annual licensing of dealers in Sterilised Milk is a new provision since October, 1949, and the number involved has considerably increased clerical duties in connection with milk registrations.

During the year discussions have been held with the local branch of the National Farmers' Union and the Area Organiser of the National Dairymen's Association concerning the interpretation of Articles 29 and 30 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949. These requirements deal with the "kitting" of milk on unregistered premises, and the protection of milk during transit against heat and contamination by dirt, dust and rain. Both organisations appear to be loath to encourage their members to only supply bottled milk until the Borough is constituted a "specified area" under the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. The National Dairymen's Association have advised their members on types of vehicles suitable for milk distribution, but the majority of local producer-retailers appear to be firmly wedded to the use of horse-drawn open milk floats, despite all efforts to convince them otherwise.

The renewal of all plant in the local wholesale dairy is now complete. It is very satisfying to report that since the new H.T.S.T. Pasteuriser was installed in the dairy in November, 1948, one hundred and fifty-seven samples of pasteurised milk have been taken, none of which has failed to satisfy the phosphatase test.

Two hundred and seventy-six inspections of dairies and milk shops were made during the year. District Sanitary Inspectors also paid visits to fifteen dairy farms in connection with various matters.

Inspectors obtained one hundred and fifty-eight samples of milk from producer-retailers, dairymen, licenced dealers, and other sources of supply.

The following table provides the details of results:—

CLASS OF MILK	NO. OF Samples	METHYLENE BLUE		PHOSPHATASE		T.B.		TURBIDITY TEST		No. of tests applied
		Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Neg	Pos	Sat.	Un-sat.	
TUBERCULIN TESTED (farm bottled)	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
TUBERCULIN TESTED (Pasteurised)	5	5	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	11
PAUSTEURISED	59	55	—	59	—	1	—	—	—	115
STERILISED	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
UNDESIGNATED	82	56	25	—	—	56	4	—	—	141
TOTALS	158	118	25	64	—	60	4	10	—	281

The fifty-nine samples of pasteurised milk include thirty-one samples taken during the course of delivery to each of the schools within the Borough.

Reports on the twenty-five unsatisfactory samples of undesignated milk were referred to the County Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for investigation at the source of production.

I am indebted to this officer for a report that all these cases were thoroughly investigated, and that of the thirteen producers concerned within the Borough two have subsequently become licenced producers of Accredited Milk. Improvements to cowsheds are contemplated at three dairy farms, and improved water supplies are to be installed at two others during 1951. In six cases advice was given to the producers regarding their methods of milk production, and cleansing and sterilisation of utensils.

Reports on the four samples reported to contain tuberculous infection were referred to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Four dairy cows were subsequently slaughtered at the Public Abattoir under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, two being from farms within the Borough.

Registrations effected up to 31st December, 1950:—

Number of Dairies	8
Number of Distributors of Milk	157
Number of Dealers' Licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	19
Number of Dealers' Licences to retail Pasteurised Milk	16
Number of Dealers' Licences to retail Sterilised Milk	136
Number of Milk Pasteurisers' Licences	1

There are forty-nine dairy farms within the Borough. Sixty-five producer-retailers and twenty-one dairymen trade within the Borough.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

During the year four hundred and nineteen inspections were made of meat shops, one hundred and sixty-five of food preparing premises,

and three thousand, three hundred and eighteen of general food premises (including market stalls), and eighty-seven of bakehouses.

Twenty-nine notices were served regarding forty-three defects, and forty-eight notices were abated regarding eighty-four defects.

Eighteen visits were made regarding investigations into suspected cases of food poisoning, but none were confirmed.

Three bakehouses, three restaurant kitchens, two snack bars, two butchers shops and making-up premises, three fruit and greengrocery shops, and one canteen kitchen were completely reconstructed and redecorated in compliance with Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. One milk bar was reconditioned and redecorated, another milk bar and two food preparing premises were redecorated. A completely mechanised washing plant for crockery and cutlery was installed in the largest restaurant kitchen in the Borough at a cost of £1,000. The kitchen and food preparing rooms in the same premises have also been completely redecorated. Additional hot water supplies and separate washing facilities have been installed in thirteen food premises. I am pleased to report that new sinks and hot water supplies have been provided voluntarily at a number of licensed premises. Improvements in the sanitary accommodation at seven such premises have also been effected.

During the year one new bakehouse was erected and registered. The following new premises were also registered: One food preparing premises, one snack bar, and three premises for preparation of ice-lollies. One new restaurant and snack bar was opened and five existing food premises were approved for the service of food snacks.

During the year six film displays dealing with various aspects of "Food Hygiene" were organised, and shown to the public and local food traders. Each exhibition consisted of four films, including "Another Case of Food Poisoning," separate exhibitions being held for the local women's organisations, Chamber of Trade, local food traders' organisations, and staffs of the School Meal Service and industrial canteens. A special showing of the film "Another Case of Food Poisoning" was also organised by the local branch of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association. Each exhibition was supplemented by a discussion. A lecture on this subject was also given to one of the local women's organisations. A further session of the Licenced House Staff Training Course was held at the Municipal Technical College, at which lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector on personal hygiene and first aid, food hygiene and the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Council have provided free hand washing facilities at the public conveniences for mobile food traders trading within the Borough. Similar facilities have been provided previously for the tenants in the wholesale and retail open markets. Separate sanitary and washing accommodation for tenants in the market hall already exists.

Draft food byelaws based on the Model Byelaws have been submitted for the approval of the Ministry of Food, in which sanction is sought to retain certain powers possessed by the Council since 1936 under existing byelaws and the Bury Corporation Act, 1932. Unfortunately negotiations with the Ministry have become very protracted, with the result that the Council have not yet implemented the Model Byelaws seventeen months after their publication. Nevertheless a number of meetings have been held with sanitary officers from adjoining county districts with the intention of obtaining uniformity of interpretation of the Model Byelaws over a wide area. Arising from these discussions draft Codes of Practice have been prepared for food premises, food stalls, and mobile vehicles which will be inaugurated as soon as the local byelaws become operative.

Since 31st March, 1950, occupiers of food premises are required to report any case of infestation of their premises by rodents, pests or insects to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act. Nevertheless the local Disinfestation Service is still available to food traders, and eleven premises were treated during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

With reference to the comment made in the previous report (page 46, 1949 Report) concerning the suspension of the provisions of the various Orders made under the Acts, it is of interest to report that such suspensions are to be removed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries during May, 1951.

MARKETS.

There are two retail markets, a large covered market hall and an open market held twice weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In addition, the open market is occupied several days a week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, horseflesh, prepared foods and green-grocery.

Number of food stalls in Market Hall 19

Number of food stalls in Open Market 79

There is in addition a small wholesale fish, fruit and vegetable market of eleven stands.

Total number of visits to Markets—525.

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles are in operation within the Borough. They prescribe the provision of separate accommodation for preparation and storage of ice-cream and ingredients, washing and sterilising of utensils and washing facilities for employees. All premises are required to be constructed and maintained to a satisfactory standard so that ingredients and finished products are adequately protected against contamination. All registered premises comply with such standards. The increase of thirty-three registered manufacturers and vendors during the year have practically all been in respect of retail sale of pre-packed ice-cream. Approximately 70% of all ice-cream sold within the Borough is pre-packed.

Under the provisions of Section 189 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, both vendor and premises are required to be registered. By this means some measure of control is exercised over types of vehicles used by mobile traders. All such vehicles now in operation within the Borough comply with the requirements of the Codes of Practice.

Where the manufacture of ice-lollies constitutes a major portion of a traders' business he is required to register such premises under Section 196 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, as food preparing premises. By this means eleven traders have provided separate accommodation for the preparation of ice-lollies to a standard prescribed by the Codes of Practice.

The following table indicates the number of premises and mobile vendors registered at 31st December, 1950.

Number of Wholesale Manufacturers 2
(Hot Mix Process)

Number of Wholesale Dealers 4
(Dealing in pre-packed ice-cream only).

Manufacturing Retailers:

Hot Mix Process 2

Cold Mix Process 7

Retail Vendors—Shop Premises:

Pre-packed Ice-Cream 86

Loose Ice-Cream 20

Retail Vendors—Mobile Vehicles:

Pre-packed Ice-Cream 5

Loose Ice-Cream 7

District Sanitary Inspectors made two hundred and sixty-seven visits to all types of these premises and vehicles.

The following table gives details of samples taken during the year:

No. of samples of ice-cream	Methylene Blue		B. Coli.		Ministry of Health Provi- sional Grades			
	Satis- factory	Un- satis- factory	Satis- factory	Un- satis- factory				
					1	2	3	4
48	43	4	1	1	36	7	1	3

Twenty-three samples of ice-cream submitted to the Public Analyst as informal samples under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were certified to be genuine. The fat content varied from 5.7% to 15.2%, the average fat content being 10.42%. The total solid matter varied from 24.5% to 39.2%, the average total solid matter being 33.8%.

Of forty-eight Bacteriological Samples, twenty-nine were from manufacturers outside the Borough, and nineteen from manufacturers in the Borough. Of the four unsatisfactory samples three were from manufacturers outside the Borough and one from a manufacturer in the Borough.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

During the year one hundred and sixty-two visits have been paid to meat and food shops in the Borough, and the foodstuffs detailed in the Table below have been condemned:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
TINNED GOODS	2	16	1	5
CONFECTIONERY—				
Cake	—	1	1	20
Barley Kernels	—	—	—	26
Pancake Mixture	—	—	2	7½
FATS—				
Butter	—	—	2	20
Margarine	—	—	—	20
FISH	1	1	—	3
FRUIT—				
Figs	—	—	1	12½
Plums	—	1	2	12
Prunes	—	—	2	20
Raisins	—	—	1	2
Sultanas	—	—	—	27½
Tomatoes	—	—	1	8
MEAT—				
Bacon	—	—	2	—
Frozen Rabbits	—	—	2	4
Sausage	—	—	—	14
Turkey	—	—	—	13½
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Rice	—	—	—	6½
Cheese	—	—	2	17
Dried Sage	—	—	—	1¾
Frozen Eggs	—	—	2	4
Christmas Puddings	—	—	—	6
Potato Crisps	—	—	—	10
Mayonnaise	—	—	2	—
Ice Cream	—	—	1	12
Sweets	—	—	—	22
Tomato Ketchup	—	5	2	24
RABBITS — 30 pairs	4	13	1	10½

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of Slaughtermen licenced by the Borough Council 22
 Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1950:—

Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Weight (tons)
9,082	30,682	801	1,214	41,779	3,676

Amount of Imported and Part-killed Meat received at W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir during 1950.

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork	Boxes and Bags of Offal
18,266	65,509	273	14,827

Total population supplied from the Abattoir under Ministry of Food Control of Meat and Livestock Scheme (approx.) 190,000

Total number of Butchers' Shops in area supplied 251

Average amount of Fresh Killed Meat per head of such population—41.59 lbs. per annum, or 0.7998 lbs. per week.

Number of Carcases examined requiring special attention—14,063, of which number 2,685 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree.

Thirty-nine cases were suspected to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis. The diagnosis was confirmed by the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, in twenty-eight cases. These carcasses were subjected to cold storage treatment at the Ministry of Food Cold Store, Broadfield, for a period of twenty-one days, after the infected organs had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. The carcasses were subsequently released for manufacturing purposes.

Percentage of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis.

Beef	3.05%	Pork	1.38%
Bulls were affected in more or less degree to the extent of	27.08%		
Steers	"	"	"
Heifers	"	"	"
Cows	"	"	"
Pigs	"	"	"
Calves	"	"	"
			0.08%

Number of Carcases condemned for disease or causes other than Tuberculosis.

Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
7	8	32	4

Total Amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption.

331,764-lbs. (148.11 tons) or 4.03%

This was disposed of by the appropriate Contractors so licenced under the Ministry of Food.

Amount of Imported and Part-killed meat condemned at the W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir, 3,754 lbs.

Amount of Canned Meat condemned at the W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir, 1,003½ lbs.

During the year the Ministry of Food replaced the whole of the vehicles engaged in delivering meat to butchers' shops within the area supplied from the Public Abattoir. Four new totally enclosed, metal lined, ventilated vehicles fitted with hanging rails are now solely used for this purpose.

	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,488	3,594	1,214	30,682	801
Number inspected	5,488	3,594	1,214	30,682	801
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	1	6	8	32	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	2,174	2,603	7	1,742	75
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	44.55%	61.95%	0.58%	5.068%	9.36%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	11	105	1	Nil.	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	700	1,859	1	Nil.	125
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	11.50%	44.24%	0.08%	Nil.	15.61%

**TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
DESTROYED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1950.**

Extent of Tuberculosis in Animals Examined																				
Kinds of Animals	Number Examined	Of which were Tuberculous	Heads			Thorax			Abdomen								Entire Carcase condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tubercu- losis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other Diseases	Total weight of Meat and Offal destroyed for all Diseases
			Lungs	Heart and Peri- cardium	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes	Mesenteries	Udders						
Beasts ..	Bulls 48 Oxen 2509 Cows 3594 Heifers 2323 9082	13 323 1859 364 2559	1032	2456	302	678	478	503	274	327	1018	123	452	1037	276	3 Oxen 105 Cows 8 Heifers 116	190,608	132,931	323,539	
Pigs	801	125	61	18	11	2	40	3	2	4	33	1	2	33	—		1766	829	2,595	
Calves ..	1,214	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—		68	481	549	
Sheep ..	30,682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	5,081	5,081	
	41,779	2685	1094	2474	314	681	519	507	277	332	1052	125	455	1071	276	118	192,442	139,322	331,764	

**NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE
ABATTOIR DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS.**

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	CALVES	TOTAL	Total Weight in Tons
1941	4,570	27,132	1,212	929	33,843	1,902
1942	4,778	35,722	104	1,180	41,784	2,270
1943	4,300	29,428	88	979	34,795	2,164
1944	5,288	22,397	85	704	28,474	2,468
1945	6,868	27,078	168	1,211	35,325	3,033
1946	7,057	35,561	116	1,097	43,831	3,242
1947	6,709	20,835	58	1,367	28,969	2,776
1948	6,227	24,398	79	1,404	32,108	2,765
1949	6,573	26,573	171	1,270	34,587	2,845
1950	9082,	30,682	801	1,214	41,779	3,676

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No cases of foot and mouth disease occurred during the year within the Borough, or within the Districts adjoining the Borough.

Tuberculosis Order.

Fourteen cows notified by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the provisions of the Order were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir.

Four cows from farms within the Borough were found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis, and the carcasses and offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Of ten cows from farms outside the Borough, four were found to be affected with localised tuberculosis, and portions of the offals were condemned. In six other cases, the disease was found to be generalised, and the carcasses and offals were also condemned as unfit for human consumption. One cow from a farm outside the Borough was slaughtered under the provisions of the Order at the Knackers Yard, and the carcase and offal were used for inedible purposes.

Anthrax.

One suspected case of anthrax in a pig was notified during the year, but was not confirmed.

Fowl Pest.

One suspected case of fowl pest was notified and was dealt with by the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This case was not confirmed.

Sheep Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order, 1915.

During the year one notice was received of intention to dip sheep from a farmer within the Borough. The dipping of nineteen sheep was carried out at the farm in the presence of the District Sanitary Inspector.

Sheep Scab Order, 1938.

Three notices of intention to dip sheep were received from graziers within the Borough. The dipping of thirteen sheep was carried out at the premises concerned in the presence of the District Sanitary Inspector.

Swine Fever Order, 1938.

Four suspected cases of swine fever were notified in pigs which had previously been in contact with the disease outside the Borough, and which had been consigned under licence to the Public Abattoirs for slaughter. None of the cases were confirmed, but it was necessary to dispose of the carcasses and disinfect the premises in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

A Movement Restriction Notice under the Order was served on one farm within the Borough, in respect of seven pigs which had been in contact with the disease outside the Borough. No case of swine fever developed during the specified period, and the notice was subsequently withdrawn.

Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1948.

During the year all farmers within the Borough were notified of their obligations under the Order to dress all cattle suspected to be infected with warble fly.

One cow at a dairy farm was notified as being infected, and received treatment from a veterinary surgeon.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were instituted under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, for the failure of a dairy farmer to isolate a cow, suspected to be infected with tuberculosis. The farmer was convicted, and a fine of £5 was imposed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION.

During the year one hundred and forty-three formal samples (of which one hundred and twenty-five were formal samples of milk), and one hundred and ninety-two informal samples of foods and drugs, were purchased under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

Table I. shows the number of various foods and drugs obtained and the results of the analysis.

Table II. shows the average composition of milk examined during 1950.

Table III. shows the administrative action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst not to be genuine or otherwise irregular.

Table IV. shows the legal proceedings taken and the result of such during the year.

Articles of Food Examined for Preservatives in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations.

All articles of food to which preservatives might be added were examined for the presence of preservatives. All were found to comply with the Regulations.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.

Number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year—5.

All samples were found to be genuine.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.

Number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year—5.

All samples were found to be genuine.

TABLE 1.

Particulars of the foods and drugs sampled during the year.

ARTICLES.	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	F'rml	In't'l	Total	F'rml	In't'l	Total	F'rml	In't'l	Total
Eighty-three different Foods Sampled	18	95	113	16	91	107	2	4	6
Milk	125*	74	199	114	66	180	11	8	19
Ice-Cream	—	23	23	—	23	23	—	—	—
TOTAL	143	192	335	130	180	310	13	12	25

* Includes four samples of milk taken "in course of transit" on behalf of Lancashire County Council and submitted to the County Analyst.

TABLE II.

Average Percentage Composition of Milk examined during the year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter	55	3.51	8.72
2nd Quarter	39	3.31	8.84
3rd Quarter	36	3.6	8.79
4th Quarter	65	3.82	8.75
1st January to 31st December, 1950	195	3.59	8.76

TABLE III.

Administrative action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst not to be genuine, otherwise irregular.

Sample No.		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
Informal	Formal			
92		Milk	Added water 2%	Samples taken "In course of transit." numbers 104-105. Sample No. 104 contained added water. Sample No. 105 genuine. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter to vendor. Further samples to be taken.
93		Milk	Added water 4%	Part of same consignment as Sample No. 92. See above.
	107	Pork Sausages	Deficient of 10% of its meat.	Vendor prosecuted and victed. See Table IV.
	108	Beef Sausage	Deficient of 12% of its meat	Vendor prosecuted and victed. See Table IV.

Sample No.		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
Informal	Formal			
119		Sage	Sample extensively contaminated with mould.	Premises visited. Vendor surrendered remainder of small stock.
	122	Milk	Added water 5%	"Appeal to Cow." Sample No. 129 taken. Deficient of 1% of its Solids-not-Fat. Freezing point (Hortvet) was genuine. Dairy farmer prosecuted and convicted. See table IV.
	124	Milk	Deficient of 4% of its Solids-not-Fat.	"Appeal to Cow." Sample No. 129 taken. Deficient of 1% of its Solids-not-Fat. Part of same consignment as Sample No. 122. See above.
	125	Milk	Added water 2%	"Appeal to Cow." Sample taken. Genuine Dairy farmer prosecuted and convicted. See Table IV.
	160	Milk	Deficient of 3% of its Fat.	"Appeal to Cow." Sample taken. Genuine. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to Vendor.
184		Milk	Deficient of 4% of its Fat.	Formal samples taken. See Sample No. 204.
185		Milk	Deficient of 11% of its Fat.	Formal samples taken. See Sample No. 204.
	204	Milk	Deficient of 9% of its Fat.	"Appeal to Cow." Sample taken. deficient of 11% of its Fat. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to producer.
220		Bread	Contaminated with small black patch of oil.	Referred to City of Manchester, where bread was baked. Contamination reported to be harmless vegetable oil.
246		Milk	Deficient of 6% Solids-not-Fat.	Referred to Lancashire County Council who took Formal samples "in course of transit." Samples reported to be genuine.
247		Milk	Added water 1%	Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to vendor.
257		Jam	Large patch of greyish green mould to an appreciable depth on surface of sample.	Remainder of stock examined and found to be satisfactory. Mould reported to be harmless. Attention of manufacturer and vendor directed to analysis.
268		Ice Lolly	Coloured, flavoured slightly sweetened and slightly acidified water. Total solid 1.2% water and volatile matter 98.8%	There is no legal standard for this commodity.

Sample No.		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
Informal	Formal			
291.		Milk	Added water 1%	Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to Vendor.
295.		Milk	Deficient of 3% of its Fat.	Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to Vendor.
	12.	Milk	Deficient of 9% of its Fat.	"Appeal to Cow" samples taken Nos. 16 and 17). Samples 13% and 14% deficient in Fat respectively. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to producer.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following table shows the legal proceedings taken and the result of such during the year.

Acts, Byelaws, or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Selling Sausage deficient of 16% of its meat.	Conviction	£ 5 s. 0 d.	£ 0 s. 10 d.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Selling Sausage deficient of 12% of its meat.	Conviction.	5 0 0	0 10 6
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Selling milk adulterated by the addition of 5% of water.	Conviction	5 0 0	3 13 6
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Selling milk adulterated by the addition of 2% of water.	Conviction	10 0 0	3 13 6
Diseases of Animals Act, 1894. Tuberculosis Order, 1938.	Failure to isolate a cow suspected to be infected with tuberculosis as required by the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, Act 2 (3).	Conviction	5 0 0	—
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93.	Premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance. Seven cases. (Two cases heard in January, 1951).	Conviction in 6 cases. One hearing adjourned pending completion of work.	Two Nuisance Orders issued. Four Cases dismissed on payment of costs on completion of work.	5 9 0 6 1 0

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39.	Eavesgutter & downspouts defective, insufficient and in such a condition as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance. Five cases. (Two cases heard in January, 1951)	Conviction in four cases. One hearing adjourned pending completion of work.	6 0 0	0 4 0
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45.	Defective closets, capable of repair without reconstruction, in such condition as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance. Two cases.	Conviction in both cases.	3 0 0	0 4 0
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 56.	Inadequate and defective paving and drainage of yard surface. (Case heard 15th January, 1951.	Hearing adjourned pending completion of work.		
Byelaws re Houses-let-in-Lodgings, 1938. Nos. 4(d). 4(c) 8 and 10.	Insufficient ventilated food storage accommodation. Insufficient accommodation for preparation and cooking of food. Walls and ceilings dirty and not cleansed at prescribed times. Insufficient artificial lighting of common passages and staircases. (Cases heard 15th January, 1951).	Hearing adjourned pending completion of work.		
		TOTAL	£39 0 0	£20 6 0

In concluding this Report, I desire to express my best thanks to you, Sir, for the encouragement, advice, and support which I have received during the course of my duties. I also wish to record my appreciation of the loyal service given at all times by the District Sanitary Inspectors and Clerical Staff.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A. E. SNODGRASS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION 4.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.—No case of Smallpox occurred in the borough during the year.

The following table gives particulars regarding **vaccination** during this year:—

AGE at Date of Vaccination	Under 1 1950	1 to 4 1946 to 1949	5 to 14 1936 to 1945	15 or over Before 1936	Total
Number Vaccinated	64	102	24	35	225
Number Re- Vaccinated	—	6	7	76	89

Scarlet Fever.—There were 89 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1950. No case died. Of the notified cases 56 were removed to hospital.

In the majority of cases the infection was of a very mild type, and few of the cases admitted required hospital treatment. In view of the mildness of the present infection it is doubtful if it is worth while admitting these cases.

Diphtheria.—There were 7 cases of Diphtheria notified during 1950, all of which were removed to hospital for treatment. There was no death from this disease during the year. On further observation none of these cases proved to be diphtheria.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Efforts are made in the Child Welfare department to see that as many children as possible are immunised in the pre-school period. An immunising Clinic is held weekly for this purpose. The majority of these children are done when they have reached one year of age. This year 362 children in this age group were immunised. The number of children born in 1949 was 902, so that it appears that a little over one-third of the children are being immunised in this age group. On admission to School the School Medical Service attempts to obtain immunisation for those not already done in infancy, and get a reinforcing dose given on admission to School to those who are immunised in infancy.

The number of children attending School between 5 and 14 years who have been immunised is 5,370. This gives approximately 77.5% of School children immunised. The number of reinforcing doses given during the year was 319.

Age in years
on 31st Dec.
of the
corresponding
year.

Persons inoculated each year from 1935 - 1950.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Totals
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	16	6	
1	19	4	1	—	3	6	103	140	262	265	350	313	375	549	521	362	
2	25	9	5	8	10	10	148	137	186	109	93	111	87	81	95	72	
3	33	12	4	4	11	17	119	77	161	35	35	31	23	30	36	20	
4	50	9	1	12	13	10	140	113	182	26	24	35	54	13	13	14	2,159
5	92	16	5	14	6	12	165	115	224	39	12	22	92	12	52	31	
6	129	26	1	13	6	9	206	98	141	20	13	16	100	7	74	25	
7	21	25	2	7	6	5	213	95	177	15	7	8	88	1	22	5	
8	31	10	1	6	4	4	175	79	132	12	9	12	85	4	6	3	
9	30	8	1	3	5	6	199	74	126	9	4	3	60	4	1	2	
10	37	8	2	6	3	1	202	78	172	9	2	4	30	2	—	—	
11	28	9	3	4	3	3	186	44	148	1	3	1	25	18	—	—	
12	19	6	—	1	6	1	320	40	134	2	2	2	17	14	—	—	
13	21	7	—	2	4	—	31	59	116	—	2	2	31	14	—	—	
14	14	5	—	—	1	3	49	16	102	1	2	1	16	14	—	—	5,370
15 and over	18	—	—	2	4	—	22	11	5	—	9	1	—	1	2	—	4,103
TOTALS	567	154	26	82	85	87	2,278	1,176	2,268	543	567	562	1,093	766	838	540	11,632
Re-inforcing doses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,840	36	557	319	3,752

The number of children immunised by General Medical Practitioners during the year was: Under 5 years of age 184, 5 to 14 years 1, reinforcing doses, all ages, 23.

Pneumonia.—There were 31 cases of pneumonia notified in 1950, and there were 2 deaths of notified cases during the year.

Whooping Cough.—There were 128 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 156 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were no cases of this disease notified during 1950.

Measles.—835 cases were notified, and there was one death from this disease during 1950.

Scabies.—During the year 7 cases of Scabies were discovered by the School Medical Service, and treated. The incidence of Scabies appears to rise and fall over a period of years. As a matter of interest the number of cases discovered by the School Medical Department is given below. It appears that the main source of infection is from person to person, especially those sleeping in the same bed with an infested person, and that it is not generally spread by clothing.

The number of cases in 1937 was 83, 1938—36, 1939—29, 1940—16, 1941—50; 1942—177, 1943—263, 1944—333, 1945—126, 1946—113, 1947—79, 1948—48, 1949—16, 1950—7.

Facilities for treatment of Scabies are provided at the Huntley Mount Clinic and the Wylde.

Poliomyelitis.—There were three cases notified as Poliomyelitis.

Hospital Accommodation.—The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, with the exception of tuberculosis, has proved sufficient.

Food Poisoning.—No outbreak in the Borough during 1950.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 49 new cases was notified. Of this number 27 were males and 22 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last twenty-five years.

TUBERCULOSIS 1926-50.

YEAR	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1926	63	0.59	41	0.23
1927	70	0.72	47	0.21
1928	62	0.72	23	0.14
1929	47	0.65	32	0.16
1930	52	0.60	26	0.23
Average for 5 years	—59	—0.65	—34	—0.19
1931	42	0.76	20	0.13
1932	45	0.45	16	0.18
1933	40	0.51	21	0.15
1934	52	0.63	29	0.20
1935	34	0.48	25	0.16
Average for 5 years	—42	—0.56	—22	—0.16
1936	41	0.48	22	0.14
1937	48	0.50	30	0.15
1938	41	0.39	20	0.12
1939	31	0.36	19	0.08
1940	31	0.31	13	0.11
Average for 5 years	—38	—0.41	—21	—0.12
1941	30	0.43	17	0.13
1942	25	0.39	10	0.07
1943	47	0.34	17	0.10
1944	49	0.40	16	0.11
1945	31	0.26	14	0.04
Average for 5 years	—36	—0.36	—15	—0.09
1946	29	0.34	23	0.04
1947	42	0.30	13	0.05
1948	36	0.33	6	0.05
1949	37	0.32	11	0.02
1950	36	0.27	13	0.05
Average for 5 years	—36	—0.31	—13	—0.04

Five year averages are indicated in the table since such periods can be considered fair ones for comparison. On perusal of the table it can be seen that the average death rate for the last five years is the lowest recorded for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other tuberculous diseases.

After Care.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch by our nurses and the tuberculosis officer by visits to their homes, if required. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were got in touch with regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Close co-operation has been made with the District Re-habilitation Officer. Various house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment, and certain cases were referred to the Housing Committee where overcrowding exists, and provided with alternative accommodation.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing, etc., during 1950.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

1,796 visits were paid by the Nurses.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No case of Tuberculosis among employees in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

Mass Miniature Radiography.

Commencing in October a M.M.R. unit was working from temporary premises in the basement of the New Town Hall until February, 1951.

Below is a brief survey of the work from 16th October, 1950, to 15th February, 1951.

Total number of persons examined by mass radiography :—

Males.	Females.	Total.
6,657	4,173	10,830

Included in above figures were schoolchildren from the Bury Education Committee :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
	272	267	539
		Males.	Females. Total.
Number of persons recalled for large film	175	97	272
Number of persons recalled for interview			
with Medical Director	107	60	167
Number of persons referred to Chest Clinic			
by Medical Director	56	28	84

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde. The Clinic sessions are as follows:—

Males.	Females.
Tuesday, 6-30 to 7-45 p.m.	Tuesday, 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.
Thursday, 5-0 to 6-30 p.m.	Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m., and 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Men and Women, Wednesday, 9-30 to 11 a.m.	

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence.

The table below gives the number of new cases, etc., attending at the V.D. Clinic in Bury, and gives some indication as to the incidence of this disease. Of the 271 new cases attending the Clinic, 55 were syphilis, 35 gonorrhœa, and 181 other cases.

Bury residents accounted for 49.8 per cent. of the attendances made at the Clinic.

The following table shows the number of new cases, consultations, intermediate attendances, and pathological examinations at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 1939-50:—

Year	New Cases	Consultations by Medical Officer at Clinic	Attendances at Clinic for intermediate treatment.	Pathological specimens examined by M.O. at Clinic
1939	356	7505	3051	920
1940	326	5211	2477	903
1941	249	4015	1676	989
1942	210	3166	1025	859
1943	283	3437	781	832
1944	254	4737	812	752
1945	339	4908	233	959
1946	634	8883	20	763
1947	431	6817	12	906
1948	338	5986	28	1267
1949	273	3543	75	391
1950	271	3692	170	183

Table A.—Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis), Age Grouping, Ward Distribution, Cases Removed to Hospital and Deaths during the Year 1950

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District												Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l	Deaths of Notifi'd Cases						
	At all Ages	At Ages																		
		Under 1	1-1	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65			over 65					
Scarlet Fever	89	—	2	8	13	9	46	8	2	1	—	—	—	24	7	4	24	9	56	—
*Diphtheria	7	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	7	3	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	3	3	1	1	3	—
Poliomyelitis	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—
Dysentery	23	3	3	—	5	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	3	16	1	3	3	—	22	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Opthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	128	4	23	13	21	11	52	1	1	1	—	—	—	52	36	6	20	10	6	—
Measles	835	23	94	141	161	64	340	6	4	2	—	—	—	178	233	61	246	48	20	—
Pneumonia	31	—	—	3	—	1	4	2	—	1	6	9	5	5	8	5	9	2	4	2
TOTALS	1129	31	122	165	200	90	450	19	8	12	9	12	11	279	301	85	305	71	122	4

* 7 cases notified as Diphtheria but on hospital diagnosis all proved not to be Diphtheria.

* 7 cases notified as Diphtheria but on hospital diagnosis all proved not to be Diphtheria.

Cases of Infectious Diseases, notified from 1939 to 1950.

DISEASE	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1945	1948	1949	1950
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	80	34	51	77	220	186	145	124	82	59	186	89
Diphtheria	110	13	36	53	73	94	101	40	30	10	7*	7*
Enteric and Typhoid Fever	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	15	8	2	7	5	1	3	5	4	3	2	3
Erysipelas	26	12	14	20	19	14	25	17	8	10	13	8
Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	13	1	1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	11	19	3	2	1	5	2	1	2	2	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	12	8	4	3	3	11	1	2	—	3	1
Pneumonia	90	149	137	75	123	93	71	72	50	69	43	31
Malaria	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	3	3	23
Whooping Cough	49	80	606	10	266	106	85	315	106	224	156	128
Measles	4	1193	379	672	544	375	370	195	680	1029	208	835
TOTAL	376	1514	1257	922	1257	879	819	780	977	1413	627	1129

* 7 cases notified as Diphtheria on hospital diagnosis all proved not Diphtheria.

SECTION 5.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.—During the year the Health Visitors made 8,357 visits to children between the ages under one year and up to five years of age.

Infant Welfare Centres. — These were held at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings), and at 166 Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons), and Huntley Mount Clinic (Tuesday morning).

The following table gives particulars of Clinic sessions and attendances :—

	The Wylde	Tottington Road	Huntley Mount	Total
Number of sessions held	147	100	49	296
Total Attendances made :—				
Infants under 1 year	4975	2087	1795	8857
Children 1 to 5 years	2940	1254	935	5129
Number of Doctors' Consultations	3303	1252	937	5492
Average attendance per session	54	33	56	—

Orthopædic Clinic.—Arrangements are in force for cases to be referred to Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield. In-patient treatment is provided under the scheme if necessary at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, and at Marple Orthopædic Hospital.

During 1950, 7 new cases attended the Whitefield Clinic, and 1 had a consultation with the surgeon, whilst 10 consultations were also given by the surgeon to old cases.

A physiotherapist was available at The Wylde Clinic. Two patients attended for ante-natal exercises.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Three ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde, on Thursday mornings at Huntley Mount, and on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic.

Attendances during 1950 were as follows :—

	THE WYLDE CLINIC.			TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.			HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.		
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total
No. of new cases	101	7	108	46	8	54	37	5	42
No. of attendances	448	8	456	274	8	282	191	6	197

Cases are referred to the Gynæcological Consultant at the Fairfield General Hospital when necessary.

In addition expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at the Bury General Hospital until Maternity cases ceased to be admitted there after February, 1950, and at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 590, and 5,108 attendances were made. Also 453 post-natal attendances were made by 353 patients.

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1950 was 44. Of these five were Municipal Midwives, 30 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital, 5 were midwives at the Bury General Hospital (up to February, 1950), and 4 were in private practice.

Municipal Midwives.—Five Municipal Midwives (full time) were employed by the Local Authority. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was—

As midwives	241
As maternity nurses	4

Since the municipal midwives have been in the Corporation's employ they have been required to assist at the Municipal ante- and post-natal clinics, and be present with any of their patients attending.

All Midwives are now equipped and trained with Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. This was administered to 192 patients.

No charge is made for the services of midwives. Maternity Outfits also are provided free by the L.A.

The five municipal midwives' names, addresses, and telephone numbers are:—

Name.	Address.	Tel. Nos.
Nurse R. M. Cunningham	58, Rochdale Old Road.	Bury 606
Nurse E. Brown	281, Market Street.	Bury 2526
Nurse M. Salisbury	285, Hornby Street.	Bury 2506
Nurse E. Batty	94, Woodley Street.	Bury 349
Nurse L. Whittaker	15, Sawyer Street.	Bury 1703

Maternal Mortality.—There was one maternal death in 1950, returning a maternal mortality rate of 1.07 per 1,000 total births. In 1949 the maternal mortality rate was nil, and in 1948 it was 1.86 per 1,000 total births.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. One case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment, and recovered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, which is equal to a rate of 1.10 per 1,000 live births, as compared with three cases in 1949.

Instruction in Mothercraft. — During school term, two sessions weekly are held at the Wylde Clinic, where instruction is given by the Senior School Nurse of the Education Department. The arrangement with the Education Committee continues, and girls in the last term at school attend in groups of not more than 30 at a time, each group attending for a period of six weeks, and they come from all the senior schools.

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 20 per 1,000 live births, compared with 33.8 per 1,000 live births for the great towns, and 29.8 for England and Wales. The figure is the lowest ever recorded for Bury.

No Dental Treatment was provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children. There was no dentist available.

Brandlesholme House.

This home is provided by the Corporation for the admission of healthy children. It is chiefly intended for short stay cases, but in cases where suitable foster parents cannot be obtained long stay cases may be admitted. The intention is to provide, as near as possible, conditions of good home life for the children. They attend the ordinary schools and are housed in ideal surroundings. The Health Committee has arrangements to admit children whose mothers are unable to look after them during confinement. If vacancies are available children may be admitted from other Authorities.

The number of children admitted during the year:—

Under 5 years of age	30
Over 5 years of age	24

Adoption of Children.—In response to enquiries with reference to the adoption of children, the Health Visitors paid visits to 6 homes. Visits were paid with reference to enquiries about the placing of children by the Children's Department.

Day Nursery. Day and Nursery Class.

	Age 0—2½	Age 2½—5
No. of children on register at beginning of year	35	30
No. of children admitted during year..	42	29
No. of children discharged	41	29
No. of children on register at end of year	36	30

There is one day Nursery at Maxwell Street, with extended hours, and a Nursery Class at East Ward School.

Arrangements have been made for the attendance of Nursery Students at Manchester for training on alternate weeks.

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).—Arrangements are in force for dealing with Premature Infants. Certain equipment, including cots, heated basket with oxygen supply, blankets, baby jackets, etc., has been provided, and a specially trained health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. The local hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health when premature infants are discharged.

During 1950 the number of babies notified who weighed 5½-lbs. or less at birth was 49. The majority of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 12, to whom 59 visits were made.

Illegitimate Children. — The Health Visitors pay special attention to illegitimate births and make frequent visits to these cases. The Council subsidises the local Diocesan Moral Welfare Council, whose Social Worker visits unmarried mothers.

MORAL WELFARE WORK.

Bury and District Outdoor Work Committee.

The Bury Corporation make a grant to the Manchester Diocesan Council for local Welfare Work.

I am indebted to Miss Knight for the following report of work carried out in Bury.

Total number of New cases, 1950	34
No. of visits made to Bury cases in 1950	294
No. of interviews in 1950	206

ANALYSIS.

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	19
Married women with illegitimate children	5
Problems concerning illegitimate children	8
Indecent assault	1
Matrimonial problems	4
After-care from Children's Homes	1
Adoption enquiries	3
Foreign workers' problems	3
	44

Dealt with as follows :—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	6
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	2
Married Mother with illegitimate child admitted to Moral Welfare Home	1
Unmarried Mother moved to other town	1
Unmarried Mother confined in nursing home	1
Babies admitted to residential care	2
Babies offered for adoption	4
Advised regarding adoption	4
Help and advised in own Homes with many problems concerning the illegitimate child (affiliation lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	19
Old cases still visited and helped	21

New Cases referred by :—

Fairfield General Hospital	4
Bury General Hospital	4
Health Visitors	3
Doctors	3
Clergy	1
Midwives	2
Employer	1
Moral Welfare Workers	5
Probation Officers	2
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child	3
Family Welfare Association	3
Magistrates' Clerk	1
Parents	4
Friends	4
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children	1

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, 1950.

Visits and Attendances.	No.
First visits to notified births	752
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	3343
Re-visits to children over one and under five years ...	4262
Visits to expectant mothers	306
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	29
Visits to premature infants	59
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	640
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	1796
Visits re Hospital discharges	150
Visits re Home Help Service	248
Visits re Diphtheria Immunisation	644
Visits for other causes	60
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	328
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	93
Sunlight Clinics	88
Total Visits	12289
Total Attendances at Clinics	409

BURY C.B. CHILD WELFARE ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1950	1,588	13,986	85	240	993
1949	1,825	16,757	87	235	1,040
1948	2,723	18,167	87	255	1,325
1947	2,177	18,293	93	406	2,050
1946	2,115	16,669	87	450	2,018
1945	2,165	14,543	87	311	1,106
1944	1,639	16,904	94	251	896
1943	1,539	14,683	86	184	808
1942	1,534	14,718	86	268	741
1941	1,561	13,943	80	193	635
1940	1,434	14,300	91	152	489
1939	1,357	16,576	71	97	404
1938	1,390	17,105	64	142	422
1937	1,233	13,944	63	104	329
1936	1,232	12,994	65	101	318
1935	1,169	12,132	66	73	234
1934	1,112	11,307	62	49	158
1933	1,181	12,063	60	34	74
1932	1,014	9,777	64	47	119
1931	1,020	7,244	60	47	113
1930	951	7,477	55	37	142
1929	986	7,605	58	58	238
1928	956	7,040	57	68	241
1927	810	6,374	56	77	235
1926	601	5,727	43	52	204
1925	824	4,335	47	61	272
1924	615	3,853	—	59	254
1923	619	2,072	—	41	169
1922	682	3,369	—	46	177
1921	841	4,159	—	58	208
1920	1,094	6,146	—	70	216
1919	863	4,118	—	58	117
1918	773	3,941	—	—	—
1917	526	—	—	—	—
1916	128	Child Welfare Clinic Opened Nov. 19th			

SECTION 6

MENTAL HEALTH.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

SECTION 51—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Administration.

(a) A monthly meeting of the Medical Service Sub-Committee, which deals with the Mental Health Services, has been held.

The constitution of this Sub-Committee is given at the commencement of this report. Half the members of the Health Committee serve on this Sub-Committee.

(b) Staff employed in Mental Health Service.

Medical. Two of the Corporation's whole time medical officers (Drs. Wood and Mitchell) have undertaken work in this department. They have attended a special course in Mental Deficiency and are approved by the Ministry of Education for certification of School Children who are mentally handicapped. In addition Dr. Wood is approved for certification by the Board of Control under the Mental Treatment Act. General Medical Practitioners have also been employed by the Local Authority for certification of patients when required.

Duly Authorised Officers. Two male authorised officers have been appointed. One officer attended a special course at Sheffield University during the year.

Occupation Centre Supervisor. An Occupation Centre Supervisor has been appointed for the Bank Street Centre.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

Joint use has been made of the Psychiatrist appointed by the Regional Hospital Board. Supervision of patients on trial or on licence from Mental Hospitals and Institutions for mental defectives has been undertaken by the Social Worker. Reports of the home conditions of patients have been made to the Superintendents of the various institutions.

The number of visits paid by the Local Authorities' workers in connection with hospital cases is shown below.

No. of home reports completed during 1949:

(a) Holiday reports	27
(b) Licence reports	11
	38

Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-Patients' Clinics:

(a) Blackburn	1
(b) Bolton	2
(c) Hope Hospital	0
(d) Manchester Royal	2
(e) Prestwich Hospital	11
(f) Whittingham Hospital	1
(g) Lancaster Moor	1
	18

Summary of visits by Authorised Officers during 1949:

(a) Before admission to hospitals	238
(b) After discharge from hospitals	163
(c) Supervision and home reports	283
(d) Visits to other cases	111
	795

(d) No duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

(e) No arrangements have been initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers in Bury.

Account of work undertaken in the Community.

Under Section 28. National Health Service Act, 1946.

(a) During the year's work the Authorised Officers visited the homes of Mental Defectives and Mental Patients on 795 occasions. This included visiting supervision cases, patients discharged from mental hospitals, visits at the request of patients' doctors with a view to Psychiatrist treatment at an Out-Patient Clinic. Also visits to patients before admission to hospital. A report is placed on the patient's case paper after each visit.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, by the Duly Authorised Officers.

Admission arranged to hospitals for:

Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	27
Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	23
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	41
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	39
Section 5, Lunacy Act, 1890	2
	132

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

(1) New Cases Certified as Mental Defective requiring Institutional treatment or Statutory Supervision 26

Cases on waiting list for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions ... 24 females.
31 males.

(ii) No Guardianship cases.

Supervision is exercised over 74 cases of Mental Defectives who are living in their homes.

Ascertainment of Mental Defectives.

There are 128 certified defective cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.2 per thousand.

Occupation Centre.

On the 17th of April, 1950, the Occupation Centre situated at Bank Street School was opened. To commence with ten pupils were admitted. In the subsequent eight months seven more pupils have been added to this number. The average attendance during the year was fifteen. Mid-day meals have been supplied to the pupils at a charge of sixpence per day, and milk for children of school age. Many parents and relatives of the pupils have appreciated the benefits that are derived from attendance at the Centre. A Christmas Party was held, and it was assisted by contributions from the parents.

The Centre is staffed by a Supervisor and an Assistant. Part-time help during meal time is also supplied.

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