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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1953

BY

K. K. WOOD, M.B. M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1953.

The Mayor—Alderman A. DAWSON. 1, 2.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Alderman SHAW, M.A. 1. Councillor G. KAY. 2.

Councillor BIRKS. 1. „ KELLY. 1.

„ Mrs. BUTLER, „ KERSHAW. 1.

J.P. 2. „ MANNERS. 2.

„ COCKAYNE. 2. „ MOORE. 2.

„ GREGORY. 2. „ STALKER. 2.

„ HAMER. 2. „ STANWORTH. 1.

„ JACKSON. 1.

„ JOHNSON. 1.

Co-opted Members.

Counc. PARKER. 2. Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.

Mr. S. BRADBURY. 1. Mr. C. SPENCER. 1.

Mrs. D. M. WOODS. 2. Dr. T. P. CHALMERS. 1.

Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2. Dr. P. COSGROVE. 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 Officer of Health	R. Mitchell, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H. (to 9.2.53). J. L. Cotton, M.B., D.P.H. (from 25.4.53).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. Ratcliffe, M.B.
*Orthopædic Surgeon	A. P. Gracie, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	I. A. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), B.Sc.
*Chest Physician	F. R. Glover, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Dental Surgeon	R. B. Keighley, L.D.S.
*Borough Analyst	C. J. House, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	A. E. Snodgrass, F.S.I.A., F.I.San.E. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
District Sanitary Inspectors	J. Jones, 5, 6, 7, 8. J. G. Pogson, 5, 6. L. Moorhouse, 5, 6, 7, 8 (to 12.8.53). P. Garside, 5, 6. A. Hinkley, 5, 6 (from 6.1.53). K. Walmsley, 5, 6 (from 24.8.53).
Superintendent Health Visitor	Miss A. W. Moordaff, 1, 2, 4 (to 31.12.53).
Health Visitors	*Miss A. Hollingworth, 1, 2 (to 25.9.53). Miss C. E. Ashley, 1, 2, 3, 4. Miss L. M. Green, 1, 2, 4. Miss E. Johnson, 1, 2, 4 (to 14.11.53). Mrs. A. Crowther, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. G. Smith, 1, 2, 4 (to 24.5.53). Mrs. D. R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 4 (from 1.7.53).
T.B. Nurse	Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1, 2.
Clinic Nurses	Mrs. V. Page, 1, 2. *Mrs. N. Wain, 1.
Municipal Midwives	Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2. Mrs. E. Brown, 1, 2. Miss L. Whittaker, 1, 2.
District Nurses' Superintendent (Queens)	Miss A. M. Rigsby, 1, 2.
District Nurses' Deputy Superinten- dent (Queens)	Miss V. Houghton, 1, 2, 4.
*Physiotherapist	Mrs. M. Fishwick.
Speech Therapist	Miss J. Riley.
Day Nursery Matrons—	
Maxwell Street	Mrs. M. Smith, 1, 2 (to 14.5.53).
Castlecroft	Mrs. E. Pepper, 1.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	Miss N. Ford.

STAFF (continued).

Authorised Officers	.....	A. Hargrave. A. Wardle. Miss A. Griffin (from 1.12.53).
Ambulance Officer	.....	A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	.....	Miss J. P. Layland.
Chief Clerk	.....	L. Kay.
Senior Clerk	.....	V. Howarth.
Clerical Staff		C. C. Shasby. Miss O. Jackson. Mrs. E. Speak. Miss A. Kay. Miss A. C. Stephenson. Miss B. Smith.
Disinfector		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 Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
 7. Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
 8. Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
 9. Associate Membership Examination, Institution of Sanitary Engineers.

* Part-time.

Public Health Department,
Tithebarn Street,
Bury.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1953.

The first section of the report is devoted to vital statistics. The most significant figure is that of the Infantile Mortality Rate, which is the lowest recorded in Bury. This rate of 18 per 1,000 live births compares very favourably with that of 30.8 per 1,000 for the great towns, and 26.8 for England and Wales as a whole. Another pleasing fact is that there were no maternal deaths.

For the first time since 1930, Bury was visited by Smallpox. This threw a great strain on the Public Health Service of the town, and it was largely due to the efforts of the Staff that the outbreak was confined within the hospital curtilages. This outbreak demonstrated how it is possible for the tripartite structure of the Health Services to co-operate in dealing with a common problem, and it should be placed on record how good will on all sides produced smooth and completely integrated working.

The other infectious diseases were of small incidence and low virulence.

The Home Help Service has increased in the work for the over 70's. The work of the Health Visitors has been curtailed owing to lack of Staff and having to devote considerable time to infectious disease visits. The work of the Ambulance Service shows a decrease on last year.

In spite of other duties the general work of the Sanitary Inspectors has been carried out, especial attention being given to Food Inspection.

The body of this report gives an account of the work done by the Health Department, and it can be seen that in addition to the special occurrences, a year's sound routine work has been performed.

To the Staff of the Department I wish to express my sincere thanks for their help. During the Smallpox outbreak they deserved the warmest thanks from the citizens of Bury for their strenuous and unselfish

service. Their reward was that by their efforts a serious outbreak was avoided. No Medical Officer of Health could have been better served.

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

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1953.

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	36.34
Area in Acres	7,434
Population—(Census 1951)	58,829
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1953)	58,150
Persons per acre	7.82
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1931)	15,152
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1931)	15,402
New Houses Certified 1953	283
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accom- modation 1953	Nil
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1953	20,193
Rateable Value	£403,054
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,620
Live Births (Male 447 : Female 422) (Legitimate ; 826 : Illegitimate 43)	869
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	14.94
Average Birth Rate (1944 - 1953)	16.52
Deaths	863
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	14.84
Average Death-rate (1944 - 1953)	14.56
Still-Births—(Male 14 : Female 11) (Legitimate 22 : Illegitimate 3)	25
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	27.96
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	9.18
Cancer Death-rate	2.18
Respiratory Death-rate	1.22
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.14
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	18
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	Nil
Maternal Death-rate (per 1,000 total births)	Nil
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	35.3

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	15.5
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.4
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births).....	26.8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years) Death-rate per 1,000 live births.....	1.1

Births.—The birth-rate for 1953 was 14.94 per 1,000 and is 0.26 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1953 was 15.5 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The death-rate per 1,000 of the population for 1953 was 14.84. There were altogether a total of 1,100 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 285 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 815, to which must be added 48 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 863.

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
1929	61	79
1930	51	69
1931	48	71
1932	62	85
1933	40	53
Average for 5 years	—	—72
1934	62	84
1935	47	66
1936	47	56
1937	43	55
1938	51	67
Average for 5 years	—	—66
1939	36	50
1940	47	65
1941	55	68
1942	58	68
1943	21	26
Average for 5 years	—	—55
1944	34	37
1945	37	44
1946	59	58
1947	45	38
1948	49	47
Average for 5 years	—	—45
1949	40	44
1950	18	20
1951	31	37
1952	26	30
1953	16	18
Average for 5 years	—	—30

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1953.

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	863	16	2	1	4	6	27	202	605	565
Uncertified										2
Tuberculosis, respiratory	7						4	3		6
Tuberculosis, other	1								1	
Syphilitic disease	6							6		1
Diphtheria										
Whooping Cough										
Meningococcal infections										2
Acute poliomyelitis										
Measles										1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1							1		2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	24							9	15	14
" " Lung, bronchus	20						1	12	7	12
" " breast	15							9	6	5
" " uterus	5							3	2	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	63					1	5	13	44	42
Leukaemia, aleukalmia	2						1		1	3
Diabetes	5							1	4	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	118						1	34	83	71
Coronary disease, angina	88						1	32	55	13
Hypertension with heart disease	21							4	17	18
Other heart disease	223						1	19	203	39
Other circulatory disease	84				1			13	70	141
Influenza	3						1		2	5
Pneumonia	15	1						4	10	17
Bronchitis	49	1			1		1	15	31	14
Other diseases of respiratory system	7						1	4	2	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8						1	3	4	15
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3						1	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	12						1	3	8	20
Hyperplasia of prostate	4								4	10
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion										1
Congenital Malformations	4	2	1				1			13
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	49	12		1		1	6	6	23	50
Motor vehicle accidents	7		1			2		1	3	11
All other accidents	12				2	2		3	5	23
Suicide	7							3	4	2
Homicide and operations of war										
	863	16	2	1	4	6	27	202	605	567

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1953.

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			
1953	58,150	14.84	14.94	18	18	23	27.95	Nil	0.14
1952	58,310	14.20	14.68	30	26	102	31.67	1.13	0.31
1951	58,380	15.81	14.35	37	38	19	14.12	1.18	0.17
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

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1953 (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			
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
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 1953 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	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births		
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
1951	58,380	838	14.35	1223	20.93	405	105	13	37	923	15.81
1952	58,310	856	14.68	1096	18.80	378	110	26	30	828	14.20
1953	58,150	869	14.94	1100	18.91	285	48	16	18	863	14.84

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

Total population at all ages 58,829

Average number of persons per house 2.97

At Census of 1951.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1953.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate		
			Year 1953	Average 5 years 1948/1952			(per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births).		
							Abortion & Puerperal Infections	Other Causes	Total
England and Wales	15.5	11.4	26.8	30.6	*	*	0.35	0.41	0.76
160 Great Towns	17.0	12.2	30.8	35	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead	18.4	11.8	28	42	0.19	0.02	—	—	—
Burnley	14.4	14.4	27	41	0.14	0.07	—	—	—
Bury	14.94	14.84	18	35	0.12	0.02	—	—	—
Halifax	14.57	15.15	30	31	0.21	0.02	—	—	—
Liverpool	20.3	10.7	35	41	0.33	0.03	0.12	0.18	0.30
Manchester	17.41	12.31	31	38	0.28	0.03	—	0.80	0.80
Oldham	15.88	15.52	31	41	0.12	0.02	—	—	—
Preston	16.10	11.39	33	36	0.22	0.01	—	2.04	2.04
Rochdale	15.0	14.4	31	42	0.27	0.02	—	0.75	0.75
Salford	17.05	12.32	32	42	0.29	0.02	—	0.33	0.33
St. Helens	17.5	10.6	44	43	0.25	0.04	—	0.51	0.51
Stockport	15.3	14.5	30	37	0.16	0.03	—	1.36	1.36
Wallasey	16.22	11.11	25	35	0.11	0.06	—	1.81	0.81
Wigan	15.65	12.02	38	46	0.24	0.01	—	0.74	0.74

* Not available.

RAINFALL 1951-2-3

Bury Corporation, Sewage Works, Blackford Bridge.

	1951	1952	1953
January	4.23 inches	4.68	1.50
February	2.51 ..	1.22	1.60
March	4.78 ..	2.64	2.07
April	2.24 ..	3.57	2.95
May	2.00 ..	2.32	2.21
June	1.03 ..	3.44	2.82
July	3.13 ..	2.63	6.76
August	4.34 ..	3.73	4.82
September	2.62 ..	3.22	4.24
October	1.37 ..	3.50	1.72
November	7.61 ..	2.26	4.22
December	7.24 ..	4.09	1.43
TOTAL	43.10 ..	37.30	36.34

SECTION 2.

I.

LOCAL SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

GENERAL.

1.—Administration.

Health Committee.

The Health Committee, constituted in accordance with Part II of the 4th Schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946, shall consist of 17 members of the Council, exclusive of the Mayor, and 8 co-opted members with power to vote. Two of the co-opted members shall be appointed by the Education Committee, two by the Local Hospital Management Committee, two by the Executive Council, and two (preferably Medical Practitioners) by the Health Committee from persons interested in Public Health.

There are two Sub-Committees of the Health Committee, as follows:—

Standing Sub-Committee Duties.

This Sub-Committee is appointed in pursuance of Section 85 of the Local Government Act, 1933, to deal summarily with any nuisance requiring immediate attention and abatement; and shall report its proceedings to the Health Committee. Its duties also comprise those relating to Common Lodging Houses and Houses Let in Lodgings, and Urinals. The Sub-Committee may also carry out such other duties as may be assigned to it by the Health Committee from time to time.

Medical Services Sub-Committee.

Matters relating to the under-mentioned services are referred to this Sub-Committee for consideration and report to the Health Committee:—

The Care of Mothers and Young Children.
Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Home Nursing.
Domestic Help.
Mental Health.
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.
Ambulance.

Staff.

The administrative organisation of the Local Health Services is headed by the Medical Officer of Health (who is also the School Medical Officer), assisted by a Deputy Medical Officer of Health. The Authority employs a Chief Sanitary Inspector, a Superintendent Health Visitor, Senior Mental Health Authorised Officer, Ambulance Officer, Home Help Organiser, District Nurses' Superintendent, who supervise the day to day work of the various services. These Officers have regular consultations, some daily, with the Medical Officer of Health, to ensure co-ordination of the services.

2.—Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

Elected representatives of the Local Authority serve on the Local Hospital Management Committee (one member) and Executive Council (seven members).

There is close co-ordination between the officers of the Health Department and the Hospital and Specialist Services, and the general practitioner service. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Health Executive Council, Hospital Management Committee, and chairman of the Local Medical Committee.

The Health Visitors pay visits to patients after discharge from hospital, and also at the request of general medical practitioners. Health Visitors attend at the Pediatric Out-patients' Department at the Bury General Hospital. Mental Welfare Workers attend at certain Hospital outpatients.

General practitioners are circularised regularly concerning the services available, or the occurrence of any exceptional outbreak of communicable disease, and are notified of any change in arrangements, hours of clinics, etc.

3.—Joint Use of Staff.

There is joint use of Medical Staff between the Hospital and Local Authority Services in the use of Ophthalmic Surgeon, Orthopædic Surgeon, Ears, Nose and Throat Surgeon, and Chest Physician. The Medical Officer of Health acts as adviser in Epidemiology to the Hospital Management Committee. Joint use of nurses is made at the Chest Clinic.

4.—Voluntary Organisations.

(a) The District Nursing is carried out by the Queen's Nurses on an agency basis.

(b) The Bury Family Welfare Association gives aid (clothing, food, &c.) to tuberculous and certain other cases referred by the Authority's officers.

(c) The Bury Corps of the St. John Ambulance Association provide a rota of members to attend at the Medical Comforts Depot, and supply out medical comforts provided by the Local Authority.

(d) The Diocesan Moral Welfare Council has a Committee and Worker in Bury. The Local Authority make a £100 grant per annum. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Committee.

(e) The N.S.P.C.C. Inspector is in close and frequent contact with the Health Visitors/School Nurses, and co-operates with them in following up of "problem families," and other cases where neglect of children exists or is likely to arise.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

5.—Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Three ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held weekly at Child Welfare Centre premises where patients are seen by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health (female). Cases requiring further investigation are referred to the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic (at Fairfield General Hospital). Blood tests—Wasserman Reaction and Rhesus Factor are taken of all patients. 154 women made 625 attendances at ante and post-natal sessions during 1953.

Regular sessions for expectant mothers for exercises are held by the Physiotherapist at The Wylde Centre.

Unmarried mothers, where the confinement cannot be arranged for home or the maternity wards of the local general hospital, are admitted to Mother and Baby Homes through the agency of the Local Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare Work, to which body the local authority makes an annual grant, and the Local Authority contributes towards cost of cases in "homes."

Classes in mothercraft training are given by Health Visitors to girls just before they leave school. All girls in the Local Authority Schools have the opportunity of attending these Classes.

A stock of Maternity Outfits is kept at each Ante-Natal Clinic premises, and also at Midwives' residences, for supplying to expectant mothers in all domiciliary confinements.

Child Welfare.

Child Welfare Centre sessions are held at four Clinic premises (three of these are owned by the Corporation and one is held in rented School premises). Seven half-day consultant sessions are held weekly at these premises.

Details of the work done is given in Section 7 later on in this report.

Care of Premature Infants.

Arrangements are in force for dealing with premature infants. Equipment consisting of cots, hot water bottles, blankets, baby jackets, &c., and heated travelling basket with oxygen supply, is provided. A specially trained health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. Close liaison is maintained with local hospitals, who notify the Medical Officer of Health when a premature infant is discharged, and special following up arranged. Small stocks of special dried food suitable for premature infants is kept in the department.

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Welfare foods under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme are available at each Child Welfare Session at the four Child Welfare Centres. The Authority has arranged also for certain proprietary dried milks and nutriments to be on sale at Child Welfare Centres.

The Ministry of Food continued to supply Welfare foods from premises in The Rock.

Dental Care.

During 1953 it was possible only to use a small portion of the School Dental Officer's time for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children. It is hoped, with the appointment of a second full-time school dental officer in 1954 to make extended provision for the dental care of these classes.

Other Provision.

Nurseries. There is one local authority day nursery at Castlecroft. This is an approved training nursery. The total number of approved places is 0—2 years, 18; 2—5 years, 20. Number of children on the register at end of 1953 was: 0—2 years, 18; 2—5 years, 22. Average daily attendance during the year was: 0—2 years, 15; 2—5 years, 16.

The Maxwell Street Nursery was closed on April 18th, 1953.

6.—Domiciliary Midwifery.

Three full-time Midwives are employed. Each midwife has an area of the town and resides in her area. She attends ante-natal clinics on a rota, normally at the ante-natal clinic at which her patients are attending, and also visits the patients at home for ante-natal supervision. Gas and air analgesia is administered by the midwives, each of whom is provided with an approved analgesia apparatus, and has received special training in its use. Transport from the Ambulance Depot is supplied in case of urgency, or at night after the bus service has ceased to run.

The supervision of midwives is carried out by members of the medical staff of the Health Department.

There is close co-operation with general practitioners undertaking maternity medical services. Reports of all results of specimens taken, &c., at the Clinics are forwarded to the medical practitioner concerned.

The midwives attend Refresher Courses of the Royal College of Midwives.

The midwives receive pupil midwives from the maternity wards of the local training hospital (Fairfield General Hospital).

Women whose confinement in hospital is recommended on social grounds, are recommended by the Medical Officer of Health to the Hospital Management Committee, and all cases so selected by the Medical Officer of Health have been accepted by the Hospital.

7.—Health Visiting.

The Health Visiting Service provides for the supervision of all children in the individual Health Visitors' districts from birth onwards, and includes along with expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the visiting of certain infectious diseases in children. Health Visitors also undertake visiting regarding infant death enquiries, maternal death enquiries, hospital discharges, home help service enquiries, vaccination and diphtheria immunisation, and aged persons.

Figures showing the work done are given in Section 7.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from neighbouring authorities. (The Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Courses).

Health Visitors attend regularly the Pediatric Outpatients at the Bury General Hospital. There is the closest link between the Superintendent Health Visitor and Hospital Almoner in cases requiring home follow up. The practice of the Superintendent Health Visitor visiting appropriate cases in the hospital before discharge has improved the efficiency of the facilities provided by the Local Authority on hospital discharge.

8.—Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service is by arrangement with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, operating from the Nurses' Home, "The Orchard," Bury. The general practitioners make requests direct to the Superintendent on a "request" form provided by the Local Authority. There is close liaison with the hospitals in the area. Where the services of a District Nurse is required on a patient's discharge from hospital a discharge notice giving particulars of the patient's illness and type of home nursing required is sent from the hospital to the Nurses' Home. In cases of urgency requests are made by hospitals by telephone.

The following figures are given for the year's work:—

Number of patients on register at 1st January	183
Number of new patients during the year	1,411
Number of visits during the year	33,348
Number of patients on register at 31st December	195

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1953.

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Conva-lescent	Hospital	Deaths	Other Causes	Still on Register	
Bronchitis	80	46	9	11	9	5	1019
Diabetes	53	6	10	—	16	21	6466
Blood Diseases	43	6	9	4	1	23	1491
Cerebral	102	25	22	40	4	11	2833
Senility	90	12	23	34	6	15	2179
Cardiac	169	45	28	43	14	39	4166
Coronary							
Thrombosis	5	2	2	1	—	—	75
Phlebitis	8	6	—	—	1	1	156
Surgical	204	137	23	4	17	23	4710
Gynaecological	132	117	2	2	7	4	362
Carcinoma	60	11	5	29	7	8	2473
Intestinal	129	83	17	8	11	10	1609
Prep for X-ray	101	—	99	—	2	—	248
Rheumatoid							
Arthritis	26	5	3	1	3	14	2164
Nervous cond.	13	2	3	—	2	6	970
Burns & Scalds	12	9	—	2	—	1	149
Parkinsons							
Disease	3	—	1	—	1	1	107
Tonsillitis	8	6	—	—	2	—	48
Septic Throat	7	6	—	—	—	1	65
Thread Worms	10	10	—	—	—	—	33
Shingles	5	3	—	1	—	1	67
Dermatitis	6	4	1	—	—	1	169
Cystitis	2	2	—	—	—	—	10
Pleurisy	10	8	1	1	—	—	129
Asthma	18	9	2	1	3	3	73
Pneumonia	42	30	4	6	—	2	383
Tuberculosis							
Medical	12	4	5	—	3	—	392
Surgical	2	1	—	—	—	1	166
Ante and Post							
Natal	17	16	—	—	1	—	237
Children under							
5 years	18	15	2	1	—	—	112
Other conditions	24	13	3	2	2	4	287
TOTALS	1411	639	274	191	112	195	33348

Refresher Courses are attended by the Superintendent and Nurses.

The Nursing Home is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association training Home. At the end of 1953 there were two nurses undergoing Queen's training.

There is no night nursing service.

Supply of Nursing Requisites.

These are supplied for the use of patients in the home. They may be obtained from (1) The Queen's Nurses' Home, The

Orchard, or (2) The St. John Nursing Division Comforts Depot, Parsons Lane.

The number of articles supplied on loan has been 660. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to complete air beds and wheel chairs.

9.—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Fixed weekly sessions are held at the Child Welfare Centres for the vaccination and immunisation of children under school age, particularly infants for vaccination and children approaching the age of 12 months for primary diphtheria immunisation. Regular sessions are held for "boosting" injections of diphtheria prophylactic. On admission to school the School Medical Service endeavours to obtain diphtheria immunisation of those not already done in infancy, and to obtain a "boosting" injection given on admission to school to those children who are immunised in infancy. Immunisation against Whooping Cough is carried out at sessions at Child Welfare Clinics to those whose parents wish it.

General practitioners in the area carrying out vaccination and diphtheria immunisation in their practice are provided with printed cards in standard form, on which to furnish records to the Local Authority. Fees for these records are paid to practitioners on a basis agreed upon between the Ministry of Health and the medical profession.

Details of the work done with reference to this form of protection against infectious disease is given in Section 6.

10.—Ambulance Service.

Work of the Ambulance Service in 1953.

Number of calls dealt with	12,928
Number of general removals	11,970
Number of Accident Cases	958

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	352
(Day 242, Night 78).	
Motor accidents	78
Works accidents	209
Home accidents	319

Analysis of types of Removals.

Transfer between Hospitals	891
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	121
Mortuary cases	42
Mental cases	111
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	6,704
Maternity cases, hospital admission	461
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	11
Accidents	958
Other cases, hospital admission	1,263
Other cases, hospital discharge	1,939
Municipal Midwives	315
Infectious Diseases	94
To Railway Stations	14
Emergencies	4
Total	<u>12,928</u>

Patients removed annually.

Year.	Total cases.			
1941	3,366			
1942	3,875	Increase	509	on previous year.
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	"
1951	13,503	Decrease	594	"
1952	14,108	Increase	605	"
1953	12,928	Decrease	1,180	"

Staff.

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

The personnel consists of one Ambulance Officer, eleven drivers, ten attendants, one mechanic, and one clerk telephonist. All these men are whole time; there are no part-time employees.

There are four crews available during the day and two crews at night. One ambulance is kept standing by for cases of accidents.

For the use of the ambulance, except in the case of accident, a certificate signed by a medical practitioner is required stating that the use is necessary, and that the patient is unable to travel by public transport. A large amount of carriage of patients to and from hospital out-patients' departments is done.

It is thought that the decrease in use of the ambulance this year has been the result of closer co-operation and mutual help that has existed between the general practitioners, hospitals, and the ambulance service.

11.—**Prevention, Care and After-care.**

Services in relation to (1) **tuberculosis.** The local authority has arranged for a tuberculosis nurse to attend the Chest Clinic sessions of the Regional Hospital Board in this area, and to work under the immediate direction of the Medical Specialist. The authority provides housing accommodation in certain cases and assists in supplying nursing equipment. Co-operation has been made with the District Rehabilitation Officer. The Chest Physician of the Regional Hospital Board attached to the Chest Clinic holds a joint appointment with the local authority so as to assist with the preventative work and the care and after-care work in respect of tuberculosis.

(2) **Illness generally.** Information concerning cases requiring assistance of any nature within the scope of the authority is given by the Hospital Officers in the area by discharge notices giving particulars of the patient discharged from hospital and the type of assistance likely to be required, i.e., home nursing, health visiting, domestic help, loan of nursing equipment.

With regard to **prevention** the local authority pursues an active programme of health education by (a) through the personal efforts of the medical and nursing staff, sanitary inspectors and social workers, (b) through liaison with other local authority departments, e.g., Housing, Education and Cleansing, and with general practitioners, (c) through liaison with voluntary organisations in the area by giving lectures and addresses, (d) the organisation of film lectures, talks and addresses, and provision of descriptive literature, (e) co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education.

The authority has made provision for the loan of nursing equipment in cases recommended by general practitioners, health visitors, hospital officers, &c. Premises where this type of equipment is loaned are rented by the authority, and are open at certain hours. Sick-room equipment is also loaned through the agency of the Home Nursing Service.

12.—**Domestic Help.**

The Home Help Service caters for the following classes in order of priority:—(1) Maternity Cases, (2) Non-infectious sickness in the home, (3) Infirmary due to old age. In 1953 twenty-eight whole-time and eleven part-time home helps were employed, with one full-time organiser. Each case attended is assessed for payment, and charges are made according to an approved income scale.

The number of cases attended are as follows:—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
No. of Maternity Cases attended	53	65	57	50	29	24
No. of Sickness Cases attended	18	83	84	155	131	128
No. of persons over 70 years of age attended	—	55	91	154	201	237
No. of new cases attended	—	—	—	293	242	229

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 25 shillings, compulsory insurance, and an allowance of 15 shillings for each adult and 7s. 6d. for each dependent child.

The net remaining income is assessed accordingly, and the weekly payment to be made for 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.

In making an assessment for cases with less than a full week's service the weekly payment is divided by 24 to give an hourly rate.

There is close co-ordination between the Hospital Almoner, general practitioner, and the Health Department in arranging for the supply of Home Helps where most necessary.

13.—Health Education.

Full use has been made of Posters and Leaflets issued by the Central Council for Health Education and other agencies, including the Council's official journal ("Better Health") which is distributed to Clinics, Schools, &c.

14.—Mental Health.

Details of this Service are given in Section 8 of this report.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

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 have been bacteriological and biological tests. Chemical examinations of water, milk and food-stuffs have been made by the Borough Analyst at his laboratory in Manchester.

Bacteriological Examinations.

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

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria	—	8	—	8
Sputum for Tuberculosis	3	20	—	23
Faeces	22	95	—	117

Hospital Facilities.

Local 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 administered by 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 2002.
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.)

At the commencement of the year the numbers on the respective lists were as follows:—

Doctors: 52 principals (of whom 24 were resident in Bury, and 2 part-time assistants (whose names were not included in the Medical List) were employed by Bury doctors.

Dentists: 14 principals.

Chemists: 17 chemists or firms of chemists, with 21 shops.
1 druggist.
10 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners: 1.

Ophthalmic Opticians: 11 (and 1 assistant).

During the year two resident and three non-resident medical practitioners were included in the List. One full-time assistant resigned during the same period. One firm of chemists changed hands, and one additional appliance supplier was included in the Pharmaceutical List.

Under the Medical Practices Committee system of classification Bury continues to be regarded as an "intermediate" area. Applications from doctors to practice in the area are dealt with on their merits.

The gross cost of the general medical services, including the maternity medical services and superannuation, etc., was £66,145.

Pharmaceutical Services are still the most costly of the Council's services at £69,128; in addition patients contributed £11,281.

The general dental services cost £22,370, and in addition patients paid £9,098. Consideration of applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures is one of the questions dealt with under this part of the service, and much thought is given to the difficult problem of assessing applications.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £11,050, and patients contributed an additional £7,590.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £172,616. Administrative expenses amounted to £3,922.

The process of deleting from its records persons who are no longer resident in the Council's area is now complete, and the Council is in possession of the National Health Service numbers of the bulk of the population.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1953 under this Section.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.—Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The number and nature of inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors to the premises detailed and action taken:—

	Total Visits	Nuisances or Defects found and reported	Notices Served	Nuisances or Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Houses under Public Health Acts...	3,171	1,131	458	1,542	666
Vermin	110	—	—	—	1
Water Supply	109	14	14	13	13
Tents, Vans, Sheds	114	—	—	—	—
Houses Let in Lodgings	49	9	5	4	3
Common Lodging Houses	83	—	—	3	2
Schools	21	30	9	20	6
Entertainment Houses	10	11	2	1	1
Ashes Accommodation	353	26	39	43	67
Accumulations	82	18	19	16	16
Animals or Birds	27	2	1	2	2
Stable Premises	23	9	1	—	—
Yards, Courts, etc.	4	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	63	10	2	10	2
Rats and Mice	85	—	—	—	—
Drainage—Inspected	1,338	57	55	53	53
Tested	218	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	7	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water	509	77	65	95	74
Pails or Privies	59	2	2	3	3
Cesspools	1	1	2	—	—
Urinals	23	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	39	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	80	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	248	1	1	1	1
Ice-cream Premises	146	—	—	—	—
Markets	298	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	787	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	846	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	101	28	20	36	16
General Food Premises	6,472	50	47	23	23
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	15	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	105	23	23	23	23
Merchandise Marks Acts	5,784	32	32	32	32
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	13	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	44	—	—	—	—
Factories (with Mechanical power)	166	80	27	80	26
(without Mechanical power)	7	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	24	—	—	—	—
Outworkers	47	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses—Factory	85	14	5	3	3
Rag Flock Premises... ..	33	4	4	4	4
Pet Shops	13	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	1,906	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	5	—	—	—	—

Housing—									
Inspections—Regulations 1925/32	60	—	—	—	—				
Other Visits	228	—	—	—	—				
Overcrowding	93	—	—	—	—				
Licensed Premises	30	—	—	—	—				
Smoke Abatement Observations ...	130	4	8	4	8				
Premises Visited	43	—	—	—	—				
Rivers Pollution	14	—	—	—	—				
Miscellaneous Visits	1,227	—	—	—	—				
Interviews — Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	735	—	—	—	—				
Samples—									
Food and Drugs—									
Formal	271	—	—	—	—				
Informal	124	—	—	—	—				
Rag Flock Act—									
Formal	36	—	—	—	—				
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—									
Formal	14	—	—	—	—				
Informal	6	—	—	—	—				
Water—									
Bacteriological	41	—	—	—	—				
Chemical	21	—	—	—	—				
Clean Milk—									
T.B. Exam.	24	—	—	—	—				
Bacteriological	261	—	—	—	—				
Pathological Specimens	115	—	—	—	—				
Other Foods	15	—	—	—	—				
Ice Cream	108	—	—	—	—				
Rinses	34	—	—	—	—				
TOTALS					27,356	1,633	841	2,011	1,045

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	682
„ informal notices complied with	859
„ statutory notices served	158
„ statutory notices complied with	186
„ nuisances and defects abated on informal notices	1,691
„ nuisances and defects abated on statutory notices	263
„ enquiries answered under Land Charges Acts....	902

Legal proceedings were instituted against two property owners for their failure to comply with the requisitions of notices served under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of structural defects at three dwellinghouses. The Borough Justices found the cases proved, and issued three Nuisance Orders and imposed costs against the defendants amounting to £5 7s. 6d. Legal proceedings were instituted subsequently against one of the property owners concerned for failure to comply with the requisitions of two Nuisance Orders. The specified work was completed before the cases were heard, and the summonses were withdrawn.

3.—Total Number of Complaints Received—708.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	NUMBER.
General Disrepair—Various	72
Defective Fireplaces	6
„ Rainwater pipes	2
„ Windows	7
„ Chimneys	12
„ Doors	4
„ Plasterwork	13
„ Floors	1
„ Roofs	31
„ Eavesgutters	15
„ Sinks	5
Burst Water Pipes	17
Dampness	37
Defective Waterclosets	17
Choked Waterclosets	28
Choked Drains	47
Flooding	10
Insufficient ashes accommodation	8
Defective ashpits	6
Defective ashbins	0
Accumulations	27
Dirty Premises	32
Vermin	87
Foul and Obnoxious Odours	24
Water Supply	10
Dangerous Buildings	9
Smoke Nuisance	16
Surface Drainage	9
Overcrowding	30
Rats	26
Factories	7
Miscellaneous	87
Defective Pails and Privies	3
Defective Wallbins	1
Defective Waste Waterclosets	1
Defective Paths	1

Number of Complaints referred to other Corporation Departments.

Miscellaneous	33
Ashpits requiring emptying	8
Choked drains	12
Choked street gullies	14
Choked W.C.'s	5
Dangerous Walls and Structures	14
Defects at Corporation property	4
Offensive Smells	3
Rats	24

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FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF	
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority	91	75	4
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	440	294	27
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	32	24	1
TOTAL	563	393	32

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			to H.M. Inspec'r	by H.M. Inspec'r
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	9	7	—	5
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	3	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	20	18	—	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	—	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	32	28	—	9

Outworkers.

Number of lists of Outworkers received	4
Number of registered Outworkers within the Borough	37
(all engaged in the making of wearing apparel).	

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 upland surface water 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.	61 bacteriological, and 10 chemical examinations of the raw waters were made. 272 bacteriological examinations were made of the water going into supply, and these showed that the water supplied was satisfactory for domestic use 60 chemical examinations of the water were made 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. 272 analyses were made, and the results obtained were mainly satisfactory.
4. Action in respect of any forms of contamination.	All waters chlorinated.
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and the proportions of the population supplied from public water mains. (a) Direct to houses. (b) By means of standpipes.	(a) 19,920. No information as to population. (b) No information.

Water Sampling.

Sources of Supply.	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	9	1	18	2	30
Private Wells and Springs	4	—	5	—	9
Total No. of Samples	13	1	23	2	39

One sample of water percolating into the sub-floor cavity of a dwelling house was also taken, which on chemical analysis was found to be surface water. This analysis provided valuable assistance in tracing the cause of the percolation.

Three samples were taken of water discharging into streams and brook courses. Two samples, after chemical analysis, were found to be polluted, one with sewage and one with trade waste. The reports on these samples were forwarded to the Mersey Rivers Board for further investigation. The Analyst reported the other sample not to be unduly polluted, and characteristic of brook course water in industrial areas.

The results of the three samples of water taken from towns mains and found to be unsatisfactory were reported to the Irwell Valley Water Board for necessary action. It was subsequently found that the two samples of water found to be unsatisfactory on bacteriological examination had been taken during a temporary breakdown in chlorination plant. The sample of water found to be unsatisfactory on chemical analysis was taken from a tap in a factory connected to a cast iron service pipe fed from a fire hydrant main. The sample was found to contain iron in solution and insoluble iron oxide. The use of this water for drinking purposes was discontinued pending a new service pipe being connected to an alternative towns main.

Improved water services were effected at 13 houses by the provision of separate house connections to towns mains in lieu of existing joint service pipes.

Private Water Supplies.

The percentage of dwelling houses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from the towns mains is 0.49%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from the Board's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Fourteen samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination from the three swimming baths situated within the Borough. Twelve samples were reported to be satisfactory. One sample from each of two baths was reported to contain evidence of slight contamination. In each case this was found to be due to temporary overloading of the chlorination plant, and was immediately remedied by adjusting the degree of chlorination of the water. Subsequent samples taken from both baths were reported to be satisfactory.

The Public Baths comprise three swimming pools, nineteen slipper baths, and one Turkish Bath. The water in the plunge baths is filtered and aerated by a continuous flow type of plant, separate units being provided for each pool, to which is attached an automatic chlorine injector. During the year the internal surfaces of the small pool have been completely re-tiled. A new feed pump has been installed to the main pool to ensure quicker re-circulation of water through filters and injector.

The swimming bath at the Municipal Technical College is fitted with a high pressure sand filter and automatic chlorine injector, both of which operate on a continuous flow system.

At the Bury Grammar School swimming bath the water is filtered continuously by a high pressure sand filter, and treated by a continuous flow ozone injector in which ozone is electrically generated.

RIVER POLLUTION.

Intermittent pollution continues in a stream rising outside the Borough and referred to in previous reports. Progress continues with proposals whereby the Council will treat sewage arising in the adjoining urban district concerned, when this pollution should cease.

Three samples were taken of water discharging into streams and brook courses following complaints of alleged pollution. The Analyst reported one sample to be characteristic of brook course water in an urban area and not unduly polluted. One sample was reported to be polluted with trade waste and was referred to the Mersey Rivers Board for further investigation. The other sample was reported to be polluted with sewage. The source of this pollution has not yet been ascertained, and investigations continue to be made with the assistance of the Borough Engineer.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A smoke or water test is applied to all newly constructed drainage work so far as is practicable.

No. of premises where new drainage was provided	139
„ premises where drainage was reconstructed	32
„ new sinks provided in dwelling houses	2

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

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

No. of sets of sanitary fittings issued	105
„ insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh water closets	105
„ privy closets converted to pail closets	5
„ waste waterclosets abolished	4
„ new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	39

The conversion of insanitary closets to those of the freshwater flushing type at fifty houses and a factory in the Nangreaves area of the Borough (mentioned in previous Reports) was completed voluntarily by the owners during the year at a total cost of approximately £2,500.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	1,261
„ notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	25
„ notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	49

The scheme approved by Council in 1936 for the abolition of ashpits requires the conversion of same into an approved type of dustbin shelter with access to both house yard and back street. The Council make a free issue of dustbins wherever an ashpit is converted in accordance with this specification, such dustbins being subsequently maintained free. During the past few years property owners have not been very eager to participate in this scheme owing to the ever rising cost of compliance with the Council's specification, now approaching £10 per house. It is therefore cheaper for the owner to provide his own dustbin and discontinue the use of the ashpit for storage of refuse. Disused ashpits create further nuisances, and it is obvious the Council will have to reconsider the operation of the present scheme at an early date.

**TABLE GIVING PARTICULARS OF CONVERSIONS DURING THE
PAST FIVE YEARS.**

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	T't'l
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	2	1	—	3
(b) Pail Closets	—	1	—	—	—	1
(c) Waste Water Closets	1	2	4	—	4	11
Privy Closets converted to pail closets	—	2	4	7	5	18
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	29	14	4	—	2	49
(b) Pail Closets	1	6	22	—	29	58
(c) Waste Water Closets	38	31	37	49	74	229
(d) Trough Closets	14	53	15	22	—	104
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	30	31	44	40	39	184
(b) Factories and other Premises	11	13	—	2	93	119
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and Premises	123	148	122	113	237	743
Fixed Ashpits, &c., converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	21	10	6	—	7	44
(b) Dry Ashpits	2	47	34	26	29	138
(c) Wallbins	8	10	22	21	10	71
No. of portable covered dustbins pro- vided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, &c.)	51	188	110	80	91	520

Type and number of Conveniences in the Borough:—

No. of Waterclosets	22,098
No. of Waste Waterclosets	1,190
No. of Dustbins	18,710
No. of Wallbins	277
No. of Ashpits	1,160
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences	325
No. of Privy—Closets	150
Middens	86

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

During the year three insanitary iron public urinals were demolished, and a new public convenience for males and females was opened in a residential area of the Borough. Construction of a second public convenience for males and females at an omnibus terminal in another residential area was commenced. In one case the cost of construction has been shared between the Health and Recreation Grounds and Cemetery Committees. The Health, Transport and Finance Committees are contributing to the cost of the construction of the second convenience.

The Health Committee resolved to replace the three remaining insanitary iron public urinals by brick or pre-cast concrete structures at the rate of one in each subsequent year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Number of cases investigated	94
Number of disinfections	60
Number of pathological specimens collected	145

Sanitary inspectors made 1,600 visits to 130 contacts of patients and other enquiries in connection with an outbreak of variola major.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades	16
No. of registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	31

SHOPS INSPECTION.

District sanitary inspectors gave a number of verbal intimations to traders concerning the sale of prohibited articles from mixed businesses on Sundays and early closing days, the majority of which were complied with. In some cases, however, these verbal intimations had to be followed by written warnings of impending prosecution unless offences were discontinued. No subsequent prosecutions became necessary.

No. of Notices served for contraventions	17
„ complied with	17
„ re failure to exhibit prescribed forms	6
„ complied with	6

Number of shops in Register, 1,321, of which the vast majority are occupied by self-employed traders.

Sanitary inspectors undertook a number of patrol duties after closing hours and at week-ends, when it was observed there was general compliance with the closing provisions of the Shops Act, 1950. Closing hour duties are shared with the Chief Superintendent, Lancashire Constabulary, who reports any alleged contraventions observed by his officers.

The local Grocers' Association, supported by their National Federation, have been active in directing attention to a certain weakness in the Act concerning permitted Sunday sales of foodstuffs. This is a matter which has caused some concern amongst local traders. Moreover, this problem does not appear to be completely answered in the amendments to the Shops Act proposed by the Home Office.

During winter months some observations were taken of temperature and ventilation in shops employing a number of assistants. Conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

A complaint of a girl under 16 years being employed longer than the permitted number of hours was not confirmed. No other contraventions concerning the employment of young persons were found or reported.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

The conversion of eight insanitary trough closets to closets of the fresh water flushing type at a controlled school was commenced during the year. Additional sanitary and washing facilities are also being provided at this school. Work was also commenced on the provision of additional washing and sanitary accommodation and school kitchen at a direct grant grammar school. Improved water supplies were installed in one controlled and one aided school.

The attention of the Education Committee and School Managers was also directed to defects in sanitary accommodation and premises at six schools. These were remedied in four schools before the end of the year.

PET ANIMALS.

All sanitary inspectors are appointed inspectors under the Pet Animals Act, 1951. Close co-operation with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is maintained in the execution of these duties. Licences granted by the Council are subject to the schedule of conditions approved by the Association of Municipal Corporations. Four premises are licenced under the Act, and have been kept in a satisfactory manner.

Although the provisions of the Act are not applicable to pet animals offered as prizes on fairgrounds, in accordance with a request from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, district sanitary inspectors took observations on the conditions under which such animals were kept at Bury Fair. One stall was observed to have a stock of goldfish in large glass water tanks, and another had a number of budgerigars kept in good separate clean cages. In both cases the conditions under which the pet animals were kept would have complied with the conditions attached to licences issued under the Act.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

No. of Registered authorised sellers of Part II poisons	103
No. of Registered premises	70

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

No. of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	14 (2 informal)
No. of samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	10 (2 informal)

The Prescribed Analyst certified three samples not to conform to statutory standards:—

An informal sample of kapok contained 11% excess trash.

An informal sample of cotton felt contained 17% excess trash.

A formal sample of rag flock contained 0.5% excess soluble impurity.

In the cases of excess trash content in informal samples, subsequent formal samples of the same materials supplied by the same manufacturers and taken on the same premises were certified to comply with prescribed standards.

The Health Committee resolved that the manufacturer of the rag flock sample be warned concerning the contravention of Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations.

No. of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	9
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No premises within the Borough are licenced for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	9 (3 informal)
No. of samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	3 (2 informal)

The Agricultural Analyst certified an informal and subsequent formal sample of hydrated lime to be 80% deficient in hydrated lime. Legal

proceedings under the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, could not be instituted in respect of this fertiliser, as it is listed in the Second Schedule of the Act.

The Health Committee, therefore, resolved to direct the manufacturers' attention to this matter, and report the facts to the local authority wherein the fertiliser was manufactured. A copy of the Analyst's certificate was also supplied to the purchaser of the consignment sampled.

The Health Committee also resolved to caution the manufacturers of a formal sample of fish meal for issuing an incomplete warranty with the consignment sampled.

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The Council provide a disinfestation service free of charge to all dwelling houses. The disinfestation of all unfit houses prior to rehousing of tenants is undertaken together with the tenants' effects where necessary. All such houses are subjected to a further treatment prior to demolition or closure.

The disinfestants normally used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in Kerosine or Zaldecide, and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) or Gammexane powder.

Total Number of houses disinfested	161
No. of Council Houses disinfested	32
„ Houses found infested with bed bugs	73
„ Houses found infested with cockroaches	49
„ Houses found infested with other vermin	39
„ Food and other premises disinfested	25
Average quantity of material used per case—	
5% D.D.T. (Geigy) Liquid, 1.16 gallons.	
10% D.D.T. (Geigy) Powder, 0.69 lbs.	
Total Number of Visits re Vermin Infestation	296

RODENT CONTROL.

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

Quarter ending. 1953	Infestations treated		No. of Infestations re-treated.	No. of Bodies recovered.	No. of Infestations cleared.	No. of Infestations reduced to Minor.
	Type.	No.				
—March 31	Major	1	—	8	—	—
	Minor	58	15		38	—
—June 30	Major	1	—	18	1	—
	Minor	71	13		50	—
—Sept. 30	Major	2	1	9	1	1
	Minor	73	9		57	—
—Dec. 31	Major	1	—	32	1	—
	Minor	90	8		62	—

During 1953 Warfarin was used extensively. In respect of this poison, estimate of kill is not determinable, although most effective in clearing infestations.

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 premises by rats is due to the defective condition of the drains, the matter is referred to this Department.

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, 1953.	No. of Manholes Baited.	No. of Man-holes showing Pre-bait taken	No. of Man-holes showing Complete take.
9th—27th March	951	796	426
24th August—2nd Sept. (Test Bait)	357	60	—
21st Sept.—9th Oct.	927	525	353

Total number of manholes in the Borough, 1,501.

Treatments were undertaken on three consecutive days, and included baiting at the Sewage Works.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

		Dense Black smoke (minutes)	Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Little or no Smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year.		44.5	1227	2088.5
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation.		0.4	10.96	18.64
Particulars of nuisances recorded.	No. in Register			
	68	6.5	15.5	8
	59	2.75	1.5	25.75
	10	4	26	—
	3	4	12.5	13.5

The average amount of smoke recorded per chimney observation indicates that the small increase in smoke emission noted in two previous years has now been arrested. Although an additional thirty-six chimney observations were recorded the average amount of black and moderate smoke emitted per thirty minutes observation is considerably less than last year. The number of reported smoke nuisances also has been reduced by 50%.

The installation of two additional Lancashire boilers at a textile print works referred to in the previous report was completed during the year, and resulted in increased production efficiency with reduction in smoke nuisance at the premises concerned.

Two Lancashire boilers have been converted to burn fuel oil, and a new set of economisers installed at a rubber factory.

D.S.I.R. firedoors have been installed on boilers at two premises, one on a hand fired Lancashire boiler at a glue works, and the other

on a vertical Cochrane boiler at a laundry. In each case these fittings reduced smoke nuisance and increased production efficiency.

The final sections of the sulphurated hydrogen recovery plant at a paper mill mentioned in earlier reports were being installed at the end of the year. The design of sections of this plant completed in earlier years has been amended with increased efficiency. When complete the vapours emanating from processes at this mill will be treated in three caustic soda scrubbing towers instead of one as originally envisaged.

During the year the Health Committee considered the possibilities of inaugurating two voluntary smokeless zones on two Council housing estates by imposing a condition of tenancy that only smokeless fuels should be burnt on the smokeless type firegrates installed in the houses. After full consideration the Committee deferred making a recommendation on this matter, but decided to intensify their efforts to educate the tenants on these two estates in the use of smokeless fuels. Area Officers of the North-Western Gas Board have co-operated in this matter by making available adequate supplies of coke to meet requirements, and advising tenants in use of same and operation of gas ignited firegrates. Local retail members of the Coal Utilisation Council's panel have also co-operated in educating the public in greater use of solid smokeless fuels and smokeless domestic firegrates.

Courses in Boiler House Practice continue to be held at the Municipal Technical College with increasing success. During the past year an additional class has been inaugurated to cover the syllabus of the Boiler Operators' Certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

The Council have continued to be active members of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the National Smoke Abatement Society, and have retained representation on the executives of both bodies.

OBSERVATIONS ON ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Two standard deposit gauges are stationed within the Borough. The following table records the details of observations taken.

PERIOD 1953	RAINFALL IN INCHES		TOTAL DEPOSITS (Tons per square mile)	
	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic
January	1.70	1.44	26.55	20.61
February	1.20	1.07	17.60	15.40
March	2.17	1.93	23.79	19.67
April	—	—	—	—
May	2.05	2.03	13.88	14.71
June	2.78	2.72	13.42	16.44
July	6.00	5.77	21.57	23.77
August	4.79	4.40	22.20	17.01
September	4.83	3.83	27.61	14.76
October	1.58	1.44	19.76	14.74
November	4.41	3.90	28.82	19.44
December	1.69	1.50	21.62	17.72
TOTAL	33.20	31.03	236.82	194.27
MONTHLY AVERAGE	3.02	2.82	21.53	17.66
Mean total for 11 months on both Stations	32.12		215.55	

Unfortunately these figures cannot be compared with those for previous years because there was a break in recording of observations during the month of April due to unforeseen circumstances.

SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Area Milk Officer, Ministry of Food, has undertaken a survey of milk producers, distributors, and processing plant within the Borough. It is anticipated that the Borough will subsequently be included within a "specified area" defined by Regulations under the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, within which the exclusive sale of designated milks will be compulsory.

The County Milk Regulations Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries reports that during the year seven local dairy farmers became licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk.

Total No. of licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk	11
Total No. of licenced producers of accredited milk	24
Total No. of dairy farms	49

DETAILS OF MILK SAMPLING BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

GRADE OF MILK	No. of Samples	METHYLENE BLUE TEST		PHOSPHATASE TEST		T.B. INOCULATION TEST		TURBIDITY TEST		No. of tests applied
		Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	
TUBERCULIN TESTED (farm bottled)	19	17	2	—	—	17	—	—	—	36
TUBERCULIN TESTED (Pasteurised)	7	5	1*	7	—	—	—	—	—	13
ACCREDITED	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
PASTEURISED	85	85	—	85	—	4	—	—	—	174
STERILISED	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
UNDESIGNATED	70	63	7	—	—	63	1	—	—	134
TOTALS	191	172	10	92	—	84	1	8	—	367

* One methylene blue test applied to a sample of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk was reported void.

Twenty-eight rinse samples were taken from milk churns and bottles, and submitted for bacteriological examination. Eight samples were reported to have either a high bacteria count or contain non-coliform milk souring organisms. The attention of the dairy was directed to these matters.

It was observed that a number of dairymen had commenced the sale of orange juice. Four samples of such orange juice were taken and submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination, and reported to be satisfactory.

94% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

44.5% of all milk sampled (91% of undesignated milks) was examined for the presence of tubercle infection. No designated milks and only 1.6% of undesignated milks so examined were found to contain such infection.

Reports on nine unsatisfactory milk samples (three being designated milks and six undesignated milks) of which only one sample of designated milk was from premises within the Borough, were referred to the County Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for investigation at the source of production. This officer reports that all these cases were thoroughly investigated, and one milk producer situated outside the Borough was interviewed by the Milk Sub-Committee of the County Agricultural Executive Committee. In the other cases advice was tendered and put into effect concerning methods of milk production. One producer of tuberculin tested milk within the Borough was found not to cool milk regularly.

The sample of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue test was reported to the local pasteurising dairy. This sample was found to be related to the sample of tuberculin tested milk from a licenced producer within the Borough which had failed to satisfy the same test when sampled on delivery at the dairy the same day.

A report on the sample taken from a milk producer situated outside the Borough found to contain evidence of tubercle infection was referred to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. A cow from this dairy farm was subsequently slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders 1938/46.

In agreement with the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries action under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, requiring the compulsory heat treatment of milk suspected to be infected with tubercle bacilli, was taken by the Medical Officer of Health in two cases, both relating to milk produced on accredited dairy farms within the Borough. In one case pasteurisation of milk produced on the farm was continued for eight weeks, and for nine weeks in the other case. The Council paid a total of £28 14s. 0d. compensation to the producers concerned, of which 75% was recovered from the Ministry of Health. Both cases reported were sampled outside the Borough.

During the year the pasteurising dairy in the Borough commenced pasteurisation of tuberculin tested milk with an initial delivery of 240 gallons daily from six licenced producers of such milk.

No. of Registered Dairies	9
„ Registered Distributors of milk	213
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	26
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	29
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail sterilised milk	197
„ Milk Pasteurisers' licences issued	1
„ Milk Producer-retailers trading within the Borough	66
„ Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough	23
„ Milk producers and dairymen distributing designated milk within the Borough	57

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles have been in operation since 1949. Compliance with such codes is a condition of registration of vendors and premises under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932. By this means some form of control is exercised over the standard of vehicles operated by mobile vendors who are also required to comply with relevant provisions of Byelaws re Exposure of Food for Sale in the Open Air. All such vehicles are provided with a supply of hot water and washbasin.

Manufacturers of ice-lollies are also registered under the Bury Corporation Act as a form of food preparation where such manufacture constitutes a major portion of a trader's business. Approximately 90% of all ice-cream sold within the Borough is pre-packed.

REGISTRATIONS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1953.

Wholesale Manufacturers.	Retail Manufacturers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-Lollies.
1 (Hot Mix Process)	7 (2 Hot Mix 5 Cold Mix Process)	2	151	14	13

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

No. of Samples of Ice Cream.	Methylene Blue Test.		Min. of Health Provisional Grades.			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
44	41	3	35	6	2	1

Twenty-eight samples were taken from manufacturers outside the Borough, and sixteen from manufacturers within the Borough. The three unsatisfactory samples were from manufacturers situated outside the Borough. Reports on two of these unsatisfactory samples were referred to the local authorities concerned for investigation. In the third case, the vendor surrendered, as unfit for human consumption, a consignment of ice-cream which at the time of sampling had been found to be stored at a temperature higher than 28°F., as required by the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947/52.

Nineteen samples of ice-lollies (nine manufactured within the Borough) were also submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream.	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine.	Average Percentages.		
		Fat.	Milk Solids.	Sugar.
16	16	9.5	8.0	12.1

In addition three samples of ice-lollies were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis, and were reported to be of satisfactory standard.

During the year the Minister of Food reinstated the ice-cream standard of 5% fat, 10% sugar, and 7.5% milk solids other than fat.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Since Byelaws re Handling, Delivery and Exposure of Food came into operation in 1952 steady progress has been maintained in the redecoration of food premises, installation of hot water supplies, and provision of protective screens or other coverings to food exposed for sale in shops.

The following table gives details of improvements effected during the year:—

Improvements to premises during the Year.

Premises	Recon- ditioned	Redecorated	Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing Facilities provided	New or Additional W.C. Accommoda- tion provided
Fish Shops	1	1	—	—
Food Preparing Prem.	3	3	3	2
General Food Shops	8	20	13	—
Licenced Premises ...	6	6	6	7
Snack Bars	1	1	1	1
Retail Sales Vehicles	10	10	7	—
Totals	29	41	30	10

One new snack bar, a large industrial canteen, a new prepared meat shop, and two new sweet shops were opened during the year.

Confectioners continue to show a reticence to close the rear of shop windows, although they are generous with all forms of protection to foodstuffs exposed for sale in other parts of their shops.

After negotiations extending over two years a national firm of fishmongers provided a closed front to their premises which had been constructed on their traditional open shop design. Except for one shop where covered slabs and refrigerated display cabinets are installed all fish shops in the Borough now have closed front windows.

Considerable improvements were noted in the standard of the food stalls and vehicles attending the Annual Bury Fair. All seven, including the traditional pea saloon, were found to be of exceedingly good construction and very clean, and were provided with covered display counters and adequate sinks and supplies of hot water. Attention has been paid to catering arrangements at open-air functions, including the local Agricultural Show. These have been found to be generally of high standard. A firm of travelling salesmen completely re-conditioned two butchers' mobile shops and a fruit and vegetable vehicle.

Even the local hot-potato stand is now complete with incandescent lighting, pail of water and sterilant, clean towel, and overalls for vendor.

Forty-seven notices were served in respect of contraventions of Food Byelaws, and twenty-three notices were complied with.

PREMISES REGISTERED AT 31st DECEMBER.

All food preparing premises and bakehouses are registered under Section 196, Bury Corporation Act, 1932

Meat Shops	Food preparing premises and Bakehouses	General Food Premises (including Market Food Stalls)	Total
75	*309	607	991

* Includes 14 restaurant kitchens, 60 industrial canteens, and 23 other premises not registerable under the provisions of Section 196, Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

NEW PREMISES REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.

One premises was registered for the preparation of flour confectionery, and two premises were approved for the issue of Ministry of Food catering licences.

Four samples of shellfish were submitted for bacteriological examination, and reported to be of satisfactory standard.

Six samples of synthetic cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, two of which were reported by the Pathologist to be not entirely satisfactory. Advice was tendered to the traders concerned on improved methods of handling this commodity.

Fifteen samples of other foods were also submitted for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

Investigations were undertaken into six cases of infection commonly associated with food poisoning, but in only one case was a diagnosis of food poisoning recorded. This was an isolated case which did not involve any premises or persons within the Borough other than the notified patient.

LICENSED PREMISES.

During the year a deputation was received from the Health Committee, County Borough of Huddersfield, to inspect certain licenced premises within the Borough where various appliances have been installed for washing glasses, etc. The methods employed comprise three different types of mechanical glass washers and an automatic detergent/sterilant dispenser. All the 144 licenced premises within the Borough, except for one or two in rural areas, are provided with adequate hot water supplies piped to bar sinks.

FOOD HYGIENE COURSES.

Owing to lack of support from food traders and their staffs it was found impossible to continue the very successful series of Food Hygiene Courses organised in two previous years at the Municipal Technical College with the co-operation of the Education Committee.

Three series of two lectures supplemented by films and discussion were given by the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector to the staffs of four industrial canteens (two within the Borough and two outside the Borough), and two multiple food stores, and the catering staffs of four hospitals within the Borough. There was an average attendance of 35 at each of these lectures. The lectures given to hospital catering staffs were organised with the ready co-operation of the local Hospital Management Committee, who provided premises, film projector, and operator.

Two practical demonstrations in the use of detergents and chemical sterilants were organised with the co-operation of representatives of Messrs. Milton-Deosan Ltd. at an industrial canteen and at the Public Abattoir. Following the latter demonstration there has been a very material increase in the use of sterilant-detergents in butchers shops and making-up premises.

District Sanitary Inspectors continue to use their efforts to educate food traders and their employees in the principles of clean food handling in their own individual premises. This is the place where such training can best be given, although these duties can become very onerous. The general experience throughout the country has been a decline in the support of organised courses of instruction for food workers away from their place of employment. In any event the indifferent and disinterested workers never attended such courses, and these are the people in need of enlightenment, and the potential dangers to the consuming public.

MARKETS.

There are two retail markets within the Borough, a large covered market hall and an open market held on three weekdays, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. In addition the open market is occupied several days a week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, horseflesh, fruit and greengrocery.

No. of food stalls in Market Hall	....	....	....	19
No. of food stalls on Open Market	....	....	....	79

Further to last year's Report on the Application of Byelaws re Exposure of Food for Sale in the Open Air, the Markets and Baths

Committee anticipate commencing early in 1954 the erection of six additional enclosed stalls for food traders, and the provision of the additional communal washing point and receptacles for trade waste. During the year all traders in open markets dealing in meat, cooked meats, flour and sugar confectionery, biscuits and shellfish have provided protective glass or perspex screens to their stall counters or other adequate means of covering displayed foodstuffs. Towards the end of the year discussions were held with fish and poultry dealers for the same purpose, and a number of these traders have provided similar means of protecting their commodities against contamination. It is reported that the remainder of these traders had orders outstanding for the delivery of the necessary fittings at the turn of the year. District sanitary inspectors have experienced some difficulty in persuading those traders who are known to have provided protective screens to their market stalls to always use the same to advantage. The period of Education and persuasion in these matters is expiring fast, and persistent offenders in future will require to be dealt with within the legal provisions of the Byelaws re Exposure of Food for Sale in the Open Air.

All traders in the Market Hall dealing in commodities readily liable to contamination had provided protected screens to their stall counters, or had otherwise complied with the Byelaws by the end of the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

The direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries suspending the provisions of the Marking Order which require butter to be marked with an indication of country of origin on exposure for sale, was rescinded during the year. All the provisions of the various Marking Orders are now fully operative, and the following foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin on exposure for sale:—Meat, bacon and ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas and raisins, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, dead poultry. General compliance by traders with the provisions of the Marking Orders has been good except in the case of imported meat. Laxity in respect of this commodity probably arises due to the present system of retail sales under the rationing system. It is anticipated that on decontrol of meat butchers will conform more readily with the provisions of the Marking Orders on retail sales.

Verbal notices were given to twenty-four traders, and eight written notices were served in respect of marking offences. All were complied with.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of Slaughtermen licenced by the Borough Council—26.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1953:—

Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Weight (Tons).
8,284	31,094	8,146	1,602	49,126	4,304

Amount of Imported and Port-killed meat received at W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir during 1953:—

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.
7,666	71,688	3,242

Boxes and Bags of Offal—5,284.

Total population supplied from the Abattoir under Ministry of Food Control of Meat and Livestock Scheme (approx.)—176,553.

Total number of butchers' shops in area supplied—237.

Average amount of fresh-killed meat per head of such population—53.333 lbs. per annum, or 1.026 lbs. per week.

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention, 8,167, of which number, 2,766, were affected with tuberculosis in varying degree.

Six beef carcasses were found to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis. These were subjected to cold storage treatment at the Ministry of Food Cold Store, Broadfield, for a period of 21 days, after the infected organs and/or heads had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. These carcasses were subsequently released for manufacturing purposes.

Percentage of Meat Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis.

Beef—2.14% Veal—0.15% Pork—0.93%

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at Abattoirs.

Bulls	affected in more or less degree to the extent of	48.57%
Steers	" " " " "	12.17%
Heifers	" " " " "	12.89%
Cows	" " " " "	42.97%
Pigs	" " " " "	6.43%
Calves	" " " " "	0.87%

Number of Carcasses condemned for Diseases or causes other than Tuberculosis.

Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
2	28	66	8

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

226,257 lbs. (101.008 tons), or 2.35%

Amount of imported and port-killed meat condemned at the W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir—2,014 lbs.

Amount of canned meat condemned at the W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir—190½ lbs.

All condemned meat was disposed of by the appropriate Contractors licenced under the Ministry of Food, who salvaged the meat for inedible purposes by various approved processes of digestion, extraction, and heat treatment.

During the year there was a continued increase in the number of pigs slaughtered, the total kill showing an increase of 4,500 on the previous year, being the largest number of pigs killed in the Abattoir in any year.

The Council have provided two electric dressing winches in the piggery at a cost of £300 to deal with the increased number of pigs now being received.

The total number of animals slaughtered, 7,000 more than the previous year, is also a record, and indicates that the Abattoir is not being used to capacity, as this throughput was handled by only three slaughtering gangs. There has been a corresponding increase in the financial tolls received by the Council.

For six months of the year a West African sanitary inspector studying in England on a Colonial Office scholarship attended the Abattoir for practical instruction in meat inspection and abattoir management. He subsequently successfully passed the qualifying examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute for inspectors of meat and other foods.

	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,521	3,898	1,602	31,094	8,146
Number inspected	4,521	3,898	1,602	31,094	8,146
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	2	28	66	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1,835	2,183	28	1,139	216
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	41.56%	56.08%	1.75%	3.66%	2.65%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	12	76	6	Nil.	17
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	553	1,675	13	Nil.	525
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.41%	42.97%	0.87%	Nil.	6.43%

Number of Animals Slaughtered at the Abattoir during the past 10 years.

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	CALVES	TOTAL	Total Weight in Tons
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	1,434	32,108	2,765
1949	6,573	26,573	171	1,270	34,587	2,845
1950	9,082	30,682	801	1,214	41,779	3,676
1951	10,854	26,011	1,502	1,598	39,965	4,087
1952	8,241	28,868	3,593	1,074	41,776	3,531
1953	8,284	31,094	8,146	1,602	49,126	4,304

**TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
DESTROYED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1952**

Kinds of Animals	Number Examined	Extent of Tuberculosis in Animals Examined															Other Diseases		Total weight of Meat and Offal destroyed for all Diseases
		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		
				Lungs	Heart and Peri- cardium	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes	Mesenteries				Udders	
Beasts	Bulls 35 Oxen 2292 Cows 3898 Heifers 2083 8308	2766 17 279 1675 257 2228	1031	1868	468	917	646	306	284	164	587	26	949	499	122	111	131497	115913	247410
Pigs	8161	525	334	226	188	20	265	14	17	18	137	3	11	85	—	17	13205	2962	16167
Calves	1603	13	9	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	—	6	6	—	6	314	1577	1891
Sheep	31096	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4671	4671

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

On December 4th there was an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease at Stoneclough, Nr. Manchester. A Ministry declaration of the infected Area included the County Borough of Bury. The movement of all cloven hoof animals out of this area was thereby prohibited, and all movement of such animals into or within the area was required to be licenced.

No. of movement licences issued	97
No. of movement licences countersigned	24
No. of occupation licences issued	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of cows slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders, 1938/46:—

(a) at the Public Abattoir	16
(b) at the Knackers Yard	1

Number of carcasses found to be infected with generalised tuberculosis:—

(a) from farms within Borough	3
(b) from farms outside Borough	10

Number of carcasses found to be infected with localised tuberculosis:

(a) from farms outside the Borough	4
---	---

All carcasses and offals infected with generalised tuberculosis were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Portions of carcasses and offals infected with localised tuberculosis were similarly condemned. The carcase slaughtered at the Knackers Yard was subjected to heat treatment and used for inedible purposes.

ANTHRAX.

Five suspected cases of anthrax were notified—2 cows and 3 pigs, but in each case diagnosis was not confirmed after further investigations by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

FOWL PEST.

Six suspected cases of fowl pest were notified. Diagnosis was confirmed in one case involving five head of poultry.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries undertook all steps and precautions for dealing with this case, and arranged for the disposal of infected carcasses and disinfection of the premises in accordance with the provisions of the Fowl Pest Orders 1936/47.

SWINE FEVER.

One movement restriction notice under the Swine Fever Order, 1938, was served and subsequently withdrawn in respect of pigs at a dairy farm which had been in contact with the disease outside the Borough.

Two suspected cases of Swine Fever were reported on a dairy farm, but in each case diagnosis was not confirmed after further investigation by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SHEEP DIPPING.

During the year a notice under the Sheep Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order, 1915, was received from a farmer within the Borough of his intention to dip sheep. The dipping of six sheep was carried out at the farm in the presence of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

WARBLE FLY.

During the year all farmers within the Borough were notified of their obligations under the Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1948, to dress all cattle suspected to be infected with warble fly.

No cattle were reported or known to be infected.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOOD.

Number of visits to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation—250.

COMMODITY.	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Butter	4	3	2	26
Canned Goods			—	1
Cheese			1	14
Fish			2	21
Frozen Rabbits		2	2	20
Meat, etc.—				
Bacon			3	1
Meat				8
Canned Meat				6
Pork Sausage			1	15
Poultry—Turkeys			1	7
Miscellaneous—				
Cake Mixture			3	6
Glycerine			1	—
Malto Glycerine			1	10
Nuts			1	2
Sweets			1	—
TOTAL	4	13	3	25
Eggs—14 dozen.				

Foodstuffs in an advanced stage of putrification were destroyed under supervision in the incinerator at the Towns Yard.

Other suitable foodstuffs were salvaged and processed under supervision at the animal feeding stuffs plant at the Towns Yard operated by the Cleansing Committee.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION.

Particulars of Foods and Drugs sampled during the year.

Articles	No. OF SAMPLES			No. GENUINE			No. ADULTERATED		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
41 different varieties of foods & drugs sampled ...	3	76	79	2	72	74	1	4	5
Milk	119	2	121	104	2	106	15	—	15
Ice Cream ...	—	18	18	—	18	18	—	—	—
Sausage ...	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc. ...	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	137	96	233	121	92	213	16	4	20

Average Percentage composition of Milk examined during the year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter	37	3.4	8.6
2nd Quarter	25	3.54	8.68
3rd Quarter	31	3.51	8.79
4th Quarter	28	4.19	8.64
1st January to 31st December, 1953	121	3.64	8.67

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, &c. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS.

One sample of Condensed Milk was submitted to the Public Analyst. The sample complied with the Regulations.

Action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst not to be genuine.

The Health Committee instructed warning letters to be sent to the vendors of two samples of milk certified to be adulterated by the addition of 4% water.

The Health Committee also resolved to caution three vendors selling seven samples of milk certified to be naturally deficient of 3%—20% fat.

Six samples of milk were reported to be naturally deficient of 2%—4% solids-not-fat. The Health Committee resolved to caution the vendors in these cases.

The vendor of an informal sample of compound liquorice powder found to contain 4% excess moisture voluntarily surrendered the remainder of his stock on being informed of the analysis of the sample.

An informal sample of non-brewed condiment was found to be 12.5% deficient in acetic acid. A formal sample taken from the same vendor was certified to be genuine.

An informal and a formal sample of "Bismuth and Pepsin Digestive Tablets" were found to contain less than 1% bismuth and 0.08% pepsin. On being informed of the analysis the manufacturers readily agreed to the recommendation of the Public Analyst that their product should be labelled "Digestive Tablets."

An informal sample of glucose tablets was certified to be deficient of 11% carbohydrates compared with the description on the label. The manufacturers reported the sample had been purchased from old stock. A copy of their current label was found to conform with the analysis.

CLEAN FOOD

(by A. E. Snodgrass, Chief Sanitary Inspector).

With the introduction of the Food and Drugs Bill in the later part of the year under review, and the advent of various Regulations to be issued immediately the Bill is enacted, it is appropriate to review the progress which has been made in improving the standard of food premises within the Borough.

Owing to the national publicity given to the subject of clean food in post-war years, the public are liable to overlook the fact that supervision of food and food premises have been two of the major activities of local sanitary authorities for nearly eighty years. Provision was made in the Public Health Act, 1875, for dealing with unsound meat and food offered or exposed for sale for human consumption. Legislation expressly dealing with conditions under which milk was produced was first passed by Parliament in 1885, and standards for bakehouses were prescribed in the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901. Concurrently and subsequently a number of sanitary authorities obtained comprehensive powers for dealing with these and other aspects of food and food premises in private legislation, and certain adoptive standards for food preparing premises were included in the Public Health Act, 1925. Now the whole subject is legislated for very comprehensively by the Food and Drugs Acts 1938/50, and the various Regulations and Byelaws made thereunder. A complete legal code is thereby provided for dealing with the inspection and soundness of meat and other foods, methods of producing, storing, and handling milk, ice-cream and other foods, slaughtering and handling of meat and prescribing standards for food premises. In addition the Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1953, also make provision for dealing with certain infective conditions in food handlers. Bury Borough Council also retain additional local powers concerning ice-cream and food preparing premises, inspection of food deposited for sale on open markets, and health of food handlers contained within the Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

The effect with which such powers have been applied within the Borough may be noted by a perusal of these Annual Reports wherein improvements, changes and alterations in all manner of food premises and methods of producing and handling food have been noted year by year, together with changes in legislation.

During the seventy-nine years under review some of the more drastic changes have occurred in the past eight years, particularly the transfer to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1949 of

responsibility for supervision of conditions under which milk is produced on dairy farms, the mushroom growth of ice-cream vendors, and steady improvements in standards of food premises, often on the initiative of individual traders without any official action from the Council. It will be appreciated that any one type of food or respective premises may well form the subject of an individual report, and they are so dealt with year by year in the appropriate sections of the Annual Reports. However, it should be mentioned once again that the various improvements effected in licenced premises are entirely the result of voluntary effort.

Improvements to Food Premises effected during past Six Years.

Premises	Recon- ditioned	Redecorated	Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing Facilities	Additional W.C. Accommoda- tion
Food Preparing	20	22	5	2
Licensed Premises	11	11	13	22
Snack Bars	9	7	3	1
Fish Shops & Stores	5	5	5	2
General Food Shops	17	34	58	—
Retail Sales Vehicles	26	26	19	—

New premises erected or otherwise provided during same period.

Food preparing premises	19
Snack Bars	4
Preparation of ice-lollies	12
Food premises approved for Catering Licences	14

During the same period the number of ice-cream vendors has increased by 345%, and 71% of dairy farms have been licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the production of designated milks. The number of milk distributors and persons licenced to retail designated milks have increased by 300 collectively.

Codes of Practice approved by the Council for food and ice-cream premises, stalls and vehicles are appended.

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PREMISES TO WHICH THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, and BYELAWS MADE THEREUNDER APPLY.

Scope. The following requirements apply to all rooms where food is manufactured, processed, prepared, stored, delivered, sold or exposed for sale.

Definitions.

“ Food ” means any article sold or intended for sale for use as food or drink for human consumption other than cows milk, drugs or water, and includes any colouring or flavouring matter, or condiment, or any substance used in the composition or preparation of food.

“ Room ” includes a shop or cellar or any other part of a building and a shed, store, or outbuilding, and any yard, forecourt or area in connection with the room.

1. Cleanliness of Persons and Clothing.

(a) There should be provided in or within reasonable distance of the room suitable wash basins and a sufficient supply of soap, clean towels, nail brushes, and a readily available and adequate clean water supply, both hot and cold, for the use of persons in the room.

(b) No person who is suffering from any disease which may be a source of contamination to food, shall handle, wrap or deliver food.

(c) The attention of all food employees shall be drawn to the requirement of hand washing after using a sanitary convenience by affixing and maintaining a legible notice in a prominent and suitable position near every convenience.

(d) All persons shall keep their persons and clothing in a clean condition, and should wear washable overalls, and where applicable to the trade concerned, aprons and caps.

(e) Smoking during the preparation, handling and distribution of food stuffs should be discouraged.

2. Food Protection.

(a) All precautions shall be taken to prevent contamination of food, and in particular, when displayed for sale in the public part of the shop or against the shop front, it should be raised to a sufficient height above floor level to ensure this. Collection and storage of soiled laundry in food shops should be avoided.

(b) The hanging of dressed or partly dressed poultry or game outside shops should be discontinued.

(c) Wherever practicable foodstuffs exposed for sale should be covered with suitable protective material (glass display cabinet, cellophane, etc.).

(d) All reasonable precautions shall be taken in the handling of food and tongs, scoops and other aids should be used when dealing with cooked meats, confectionery, unwrapped sweets and other foods liable to ready contamination.

(e) Clean paper only shall be used in the wrapping of food-stuffs.

(f) Precautions shall be taken to cover food during delivery with suitable clean material.

(g) The practice of keeping animals in rooms used for the handling, processing, or sale of food should be discontinued.

(h) Personal clothing of employees not worn whilst working should not be kept in a room where food is prepared, stored or sold, except in a cupboard provided for the purpose.

3. Cleanliness of Equipment.

(a) All utensils and equipment shall be so constructed as to be easily cleansed, and shall be maintained in a good state of repair.

(b) Proper facilities shall be available for the cleansing of utensils, and after cleansing they shall be kept so as to prevent contamination.

(c) All counters, fittings, benches, tables, etc., should be constructed of impervious materials, free from joints, cracks and crevices, in order to facilitate the cleansing thereof.

(d) The use of cracked and chipped crockery and glasses should be avoided.

(e) The proper cleansing of equipment and utensils should include a final rinse in water at a temperature of not less than 180°F. wherever practicable, or the proper use of a suitable sterilising agent.

4. Structural Cleanliness.

(a) Walls, ceilings and doors of all rooms shall be painted, limewashed, and cleansed as often as necessary, and the windows of such rooms shall be kept clean.

(b) The interior of all vehicles and containers shall be kept clean.

(c) No refuse or filth shall be deposited or allowed to accumulate in the room except so far as may be necessary for the proper carrying on of the business.

(d) The floor shall be cleansed as often as it may be necessary to keep it clean. This will vary according to the type of business. Dry sweeping of the floors should be avoided.

5. Water Supply and Drainage.

(a) A wholesome and sufficient water supply shall be provided, and no cistern for the supply of water to the room shall be in direct communication with or discharge directly into a sanitary convenience.

(b) The drainage system shall be in a satisfactory condition.

6. Ventilation and Lighting.

Suitable and sufficient ventilation and lighting (natural or artificial) shall be provided and maintained.

7. Structural Conditions.

(a) The walls, ceiling, floors, windows and doors of all rooms, and the interior of all vehicles, shall be kept in a proper state of repair.

(b) Ceilings should be so constructed and maintained as to be readily cleansed so as to prevent contamination.

(c) Walls should be constructed in such a manner as to be capable of being readily cleansed.

(d) Floors should be constructed so as to be readily and easily cleansed and, particularly where food is prepared, floors should be constructed of some impervious material, e.g., quarry tiles, terazzo, concrete, &c.

(e) Food rooms shall not be used as sleeping places, nor shall they be directly connected thereto.

8. Sanitary and Refuse Accommodation.

(a) The sanitary accommodation shall be suitable and sufficient, and shall not be arranged so that it can be entered directly from the room. It may be necessary to form an intervening ventilated passage between the sanitary convenience and the room for this purpose.

(b) No dustbins shall be placed in any food room or in such a position that any contamination may arise in the room therefrom.

(c) All refuse receptacles shall be constructed of impervious materials, and be kept clean and covered, e.g., galvanised bins and lids.

9. A copy of this Code of Practice shall be exhibited on the premises for the information of all concerned in the manufacture, processing, preparation, storage, delivery or sale of food.

10. The foregoing Code of Practice is in addition to and not in substitution for Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Byelaws made by the Council under Section 15 of the same Act.

All food traders should make themselves familiar with the Council's Food Byelaws, copies of which may be obtained from the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Knowsley Street, Price 6d.

**CODE OF PRACTICE FOR STALLS AND VEHICLES USED
FOR THE SALE OF FOOD IN THE OPEN AIR.**

The following requirements apply to all stalls, stands, mobile canteens, carts, barrows, or any other vehicle whether movable or immovable, and unless indicated to the contrary in the following code the word "Stall" includes all the above types of arrangements.

1. Cleanliness of Persons and Clothing.

(a) There shall be provided for the use of persons at all stalls a sufficient supply of hot water, soap and clean towels unless such facilities are readily and conveniently available.

(b) No person who is suffering from any disease, which may be a source of contamination to any food, shall handle, wrap, or deliver food.

(c) The attention of all food employees is drawn to the necessity of hand washing after using a sanitary convenience.

(d) All persons shall keep themselves and their clothing in a clean condition, and should wear washable overalls, and where applicable to the trade concerned, aprons and caps.

(e) Smoking during the preparation, handling and distribution of food-stuffs should be discouraged.

2. Food Protection.

(a) All precautions shall be taken to prevent contamination of food, and in particular it should be raised to a sufficient height above the ground level to ensure this.

(b) All stalls shall be covered at the top and be so screened at the back and sides that food is exposed at one side only.

(c) Where confectionery, tripe, cooked meats, and other foods open to ready contamination are exposed for sale, additional protection should be provided at the front of the stall (glass screens, display cabinets, etc.), so that the food is entirely covered.

(d) Covered receptacles constructed of impervious materials shall be provided for the reception of all refuse, and shall be kept clean and at a sufficient distance from any food so as to prevent risk of contamination.

(e) No article liable to contaminate the food, or any live animal or poultry, shall be carried on any vehicle or container without all precautions being taken to prevent contamination.

(f) All reasonable precautions shall be taken in the handling of food, and tongs, scoops, and other aids should be used when dealing with cooked meats, confectionery, unwrapped sweets, and other foods liable to contamination.

(g) Clean paper only shall be used in the wrapping of foodstuffs.

(h) Precautions shall be taken to cover food during delivery with suitable clean material.

3. Cleanliness of Structures and Equipment.

(a) All stalls and their fittings and all containers shall be so constructed and maintained or covered with impervious materials so as to facilitate the cleansing thereof.

(b) Similarly all utensils and equipment shall be so constructed as to be easily cleansed, and shall be maintained in a good state of repair.

(c) All counters, slabs, fittings, apparatus, stoves and ranges, utensils, crockery and cutlery shall be kept in a clean condition.

(d) The use of cracked and chipped crockery and glassware should be avoided.

(e) The proper cleansing of equipment and utensils should include a final rinse in water at a temperature of not less than 180°F. wherever practicable, or the proper use of a suitable sterilizing agent.

4. Lighting.

Suitable and sufficient lighting (natural or artificial) shall be provided and maintained.

5. Name and Address.

All persons shall have their name and address legibly and conspicuously displayed on the stall or container.

6. Definitions.

"FOOD" means any article sold or intended for sale for use as food or drink for human consumption other than cows milk, drugs or water, and includes any colouring or flavouring matter, or condiment or any substance used in the composition or preparation of food.

7. The foregoing Code of Practice is in addition to and not in substitution for Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Byelaws made by the Council under Section 15 of the same Act.

All food traders should make themselves familiar with the Council's Food Byelaws, copies of which may be obtained from the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Knowsley Street, Price 6d.

ICE-CREAM—CODE OF PRACTICE.

1. All manufacturers and vendors of ice-cream and water ices shall comply with the following code relating to personal hygiene, and shall ensure that a high standard of personal cleanliness is maintained.

- (a) Hands and finger-nails of all persons engaged in the preparation or handling of ice-cream must be scrubbed clean before commencing work, and after every visit to a sanitary convenience, and as often as may be necessary.
- (b) Persons engaged in the preparation or handling of ice-cream must wear suitable clean overalls and head covering.
- (c) All cloths and similar articles used during the process of manufacture or for the cleansing of vessels or utensils, shall be sterilised before use by boiling, and shall not be used for any other purpose.
- (d) Smoking during the preparation, handling and distribution of ice-cream is prohibited.
- (e) Cats, dogs, or other animals shall neither be kept in nor allowed to enter rooms used for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice-cream.
- (f) Persons suffering from infectious disease, diarrhoea, sore throat, or skin disease, or who have any open sore on hands or face, shall not be permitted to handle ice-cream intended for sale to the public. Any person suffering from coughs or colds shall not handle ice-cream.
- (g) Persons suffering from or in contact with an infectious or contagious disease must notify the Medical Officer of Health immediately.

2. Separate and/or satisfactory accommodation shall be provided for:
 - (a) Storage of ingredients used in manufacture.
 - (b) Preparing, mixing, heating, cooling and freezing of the mix.
 - (c) Storage of the manufactured products.
 - (d) Cleansing and sterilization of utensils and apparatus used.
3. A sanitary convenience, dustbin, or ashpit shall neither be within nor communicate directly with any room in which ice-cream is manufactured, stored or otherwise dealt with, nor be so placed that offensive odours or dust therefrom can penetrate into the room.
4. A cistern for the supply of water to the room shall neither be in direct communication with, nor discharge directly into a sanitary convenience, and there shall not be within the room any outlet for the ventilation of a drain or inlet into any drain conveying sewage or foul water.
5. The room or rooms, in which ice-cream is manufactured or stored shall not be used as a sleeping-room or a living-room or communicate with a sleeping-room or living-room except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space.
6. There shall be adequate natural and artificial light to enable the various processes to be carried out in a hygienic manner.
7. There shall be provided and maintained suitable and sufficient means of ventilation preferably from the open air.
8. Underground room or rooms shall not be used unless it or they are suitable in regard to construction, height, lighting, ventilation, and hygienic conditions.
9. The walls shall have a smooth hard finish, which shall be impervious up to a height of five feet. The floor shall be of impervious material and properly graded to a channel discharging over a gully situated outside the room.
10. The ceiling shall be smooth and so constructed as to prevent matter falling therefrom. The walls above the height of five feet, the doors and ceiling, shall be painted or whitewashed as often as may be necessary.
11. A sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water shall be laid on, and the walls and floors shall be washed down as often as may be necessary.
12. The premises shall be thoroughly cleansed at least once each day immediately after work has ceased for the day.
13. An adequate supply of hot water must be provided for washing all utensils and apparatus used in the manufacture of ice-cream, and all vessels must be sterilised by steam or boiling water or approved agents immediately after being cleansed.
14. Refuse or filth, whether solid or liquid, shall neither be deposited nor allowed to accumulate on or about the premises, and all floors, yards and passages shall be kept clean. A sufficient number of covered receptacles shall be provided and maintained for trade and other refuse.
15. There shall be provided in a readily accessible position, a sufficient number of wash basins or sinks provided with a constant supply of hot and cold water. There shall also be provided adequate supplies of clean towels, soap and nail brushes for the use of persons employed.
16. Adequate and readily accessible sanitary accommodation shall be provided and maintained in a clean condition.
17. Personal clothing of employees not worn whilst working must not be kept in a room where ice-cream is being prepared, stored or sold, except in a cupboard provided for the purpose.

18. A copy of this Code of Practice shall be kept on the premises for the information of all concerned in the handling and distribution of ice-cream.
19. The foregoing Code of Practice is in addition to, and not in substitution for Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.

The following additional requirements shall apply with respect to:—

**Premises in which Cold Mix Ice Cream is manufactured,
stored, or otherwise dealt with in bulk.**

20. The powder from which the cold mix is made up shall comply with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.
21. The product shall be converted into ice-cream within one hour of reconstitution, and afterwards shall be kept at a temperature of not more than 28°F.
22. The containers used in the freezer shall be sterilised after each mix has been sold.

**Retail Shops and Distribution Premises where Ice-Cream
is sold, manufactured, or stored loose.**

23. Ice-Cream shall not be manufactured, stored or sold in any room which is used as a sleeping-room, living-room, or scullery.

The following articles shall not be stored or sold in any room in which ice-cream is manufactured, stored or sold loose:—

Ironmongery, greengrocery, fish, firelighters, wood, rubbing-stones, poisons, loose drugs, or any other articles likely to be stored and sold in a dirty or dusty condition, or impart an objectionable flavour or contaminate ice-cream or the hands of the person handling or serving ice-cream.

24. The walls, floor, ceiling, windows and doors of every room or store where ice-cream is prepared, stored, or distributed shall be kept in a proper state of repair so as to maintain a high standard of cleanliness.
25. The walls, ceiling, window-frames and doors shall be painted or re-decorated as often as may be necessary, and at least once in every three months shall be so washed or cleansed as to maintain the premises in a clean condition.
26. Refuse or filth, whether solid or liquid, shall neither be deposited nor allowed to accumulate on or about the premises, and all floors, yards and passages shall be kept clean. A sufficient number of covered receptacles shall be provided and maintained for trade and other refuse.
27. Adequate facilities for the sterilisation of all equipment, utensils and plant used in the manufacture and sale of ice-cream shall be provided by means of a boiler, steam steriliser or other approved method. All such equipment shall be thoroughly cleansed before sterilisation is carried out.
28. All other equipment, such as storage receptacles for ingredients, trays and fittings shall be thoroughly cleansed and maintained in a clean condition.
29. All equipment used in the manufacture and sale of ice-cream shall be kept separate for the purpose and used exclusively therefor, and during intervals between usage shall be stored in a separate place protected from dust, dirt, etc.
30. Dippers and measures used during the sale of ice-cream shall be maintained in a cleanly condition, and sterilised at least once daily.
31. Suitable facilities shall be provided for the storage of ingredients and utensils used in the manufacture of ice-cream, so as to be properly protected from dust, dirt, flies and vermin.

32. Ice-Cream freezers shall be of approved design and fitted with thermostatic control and thermometers.
33. Adequate and readily accessible sanitary accommodation shall be provided and maintained in a clean condition.
34. The premises shall be kept free from infestation by rats, mice, beetles, flies and any other vermin or insects, and in the event of any such infestation arising, immediate notice should be given to the Local Authority.
35. The persons responsible will ensure that all ice-cream sold is clean and fresh and in all respects fit for human consumption and below the maximum temperature of 28°F., allowed by the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.
36. The above sections shall not apply fully in relation to premises where the ice-cream is stored and sold in sealed packets only, but the Local Authority reserve the right to refuse the registration of premises which in their opinion are clearly unsuitable for the sale of wrapped ice-cream.

**Premises in which water ices are manufactured, stored,
or sold.**

37. The produce shall be manufactured in an approved freezer, and must be wrapped in a suitable cover immediately after manufacture.
38. The containers used in the freezer shall be sterilised after each mix has been sold.
39. The walls, floor, ceiling, windows and doors of every room or store where water-ices are prepared, stored, or distributed shall be kept in a proper state of repair so as to maintain a high standard of cleanliness.
40. The walls, ceiling, window-frames and doors shall be painted or redecorated as often as may be necessary, and at least once in every three months shall be so washed or cleansed as to maintain the premises in a clean condition.
41. Ingredients and materials used in the preparation or wrapping of water-ices shall at all times be adequately protected against dirt, dust, or other forms of contamination.
42. The premises shall be kept free from infestation by rats, mice, beetles, flies and any other vermin or insects, and in the event of any such infestation arising, immediate notice should be given to the Local Authority.
43. Every person who conveys or causes to be conveyed water-ices in any vehicle shall maintain the vehicle and all implements and apparatus used therewith in a cleanly condition.
44. Any material used to hold or contain individual water-ices shall be of a nature that is not dangerous or injurious to health.

**Vehicles and open-air Stalls from which Ice-cream and/or
Water Ices are Sold.**

1. Manufacturers and vendors of ice-cream and/or water-ices shall comply with the following code relating to personal hygiene, and shall ensure that a high standard of personal cleanliness is maintained.
 - (a) Vendors of ice-cream and/or water-ices must wear suitable clean overalls, and ensure that hands and finger-nails are scrubbed clean before commencing work and after every visit to a sanitary convenience, and as often as necessary.
 - (b) All cloths and similar articles used in the distribution of ice-cream and/or water ices or for cleansing the vessels or utensils used, shall be sterilised before use by boiling, and shall not be used for any other purpose.
 - (c) Smoking during the preparation, handling and distribution of ice-cream and/or water-ices is prohibited.



Plate I.—Protective clothing worn by foodhandlers, and washing facilities in close proximity to chopping bench in an industrial canteen. Note caps worn by staff.



Plate II—Sterilising double sink used for washing of cutlery, crockery and dishes at an industrial canteen.

- (d) Persons suffering from infectious disease, diarrhoea, sore throat, or skin disease, or who have any open sore on hands or face, must not be permitted to handle ice-cream and/or water-ices intended for sale to the public.
- Persons suffering from coughs, or colds, shall not sell ice-cream and/or water-ices.
- (e) Persons suffering from, or in contact with any infectious or contagious disease, must notify the Medical Officer of Health immediately.
2. All vehicles and stalls from which ice-cream and/or water-ices are sold shall have the name and address of the vendor prominently displayed thereon.
 3. All such vehicles and stalls shall be so constructed as to allow for thorough cleansing daily, and shall be maintained in a clean condition. Dippers and measures used during the sale of ice-cream and/or water-ices shall be maintained in a cleanly condition and sterilised at least once daily.
 4. Persons responsible for the sale of ice-cream and/or water-ices from vehicles and stalls shall provide on each vehicle or stall a supply of clean water, towels, and soap for the washing of hands.
 5. Receptacles containing ice-cream biscuits, cones, etc., shall be kept covered and protected from contamination during intervals when sales are not in progress.
 6. Provision shall be made for the storage of ice-cream and/or water-ices on the vehicle or stall which will ensure that it will be kept at a temperature not exceeding 28°F., in accordance with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.
 7. All vehicles and stalls from which ice-cream and/or water-ices are sold shall, when not in use for the sale of ice-cream and/or water-ices, be kept in clean premises, and all equipment removed to registered premises where facilities are provided for thorough cleansing, sterilisation, and storage under suitable conditions.
 8. Animals or articles likely to contaminate ice-cream and/or water-ices shall not be conveyed in a vehicle used for the sale or transportation of ice-cream and/or water-ices.
 9. Ice-cream and/or water-ices shall be protected from dirt, dust or other contamination at all times, and all apparatus and utensils brought into contact with ice-cream and/or water-ices shall be thoroughly cleansed immediately after use and kept clean at all times.
 10. The foregoing Code of Practice is in addition to, and not in substitution for Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.

Since 1948, members of the staff of the Department have undertaken many educational duties in furthering the implementation of the foregoing Codes of Practice, and the general acceptance of clean practices by all food handlers. In this connection courses illustrated by means of films, specimens and discussions have been organised at the Municipal Technical College, for Licenced House Staffs, all sections of food traders, and personnel of the School Meals Service. Lectures have also been given by sanitary inspectors to various food trades organisations, housewives and other women's organisations, and other interested bodies.

The following photographs illustrate some of the clean practices undertaken at various food premises within the Borough. The photographs are copyright to the Ministry of Food, and are reproduced with permission.

SECTION 5.

HOUSING.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects	1,696
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,231
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	45
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	60
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	45
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	492

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	42
Number of houses demolished	13

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	104
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	130

B Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 11	2

Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A. 1. Number of dwellings reported overcrowded at end of the year	5
2. Number of families dwelling therein	7
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	29
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	6
C. 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	9
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent)	58
Number of certificates for the permitted number of persons who may sleep in a house, issued during the year	16

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

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

1. Number of houses erected during 1953.	
(i) By Local Authority—Permanent	212
(ii) By other Bodies or Persons	71

2. The total number of houses erected by the Local Authority with State Assistance 212
3. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—All permanent houses :—
- | Moorside. | East. | Church. | Redvales. | Elton. | Unsworth. | Total. |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 78 | 116 | 12 | 22 | 12 | 43 | 283 |
4. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes 5

Demolition of the two houses comprising Hall o'th' Hill Clearance Area was commenced during the year. This is the last of the pre-war clearance areas to be demolished.

Official representation to the Council under Section 26(2) of the Housing Act, 1936, was made in respect of eight dwellinghouses occupied by four persons forming the Deardens Fold Clearance Area. ;

During the year a property owner appealed to the County Court against Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, served by the Council in respect of two dwellinghouses. The Judge subsequently accepted an undertaking from the owner not to use the two dwellinghouses for human habitation, with the condition that should the dwellinghouses be empty for a continuous period of six months they must be demolished forthwith. The houses have subsequently been gutted and converted into a single building, and used as an horticultural store.

With the advent of the Housing Repairs and Rents Bill, a block summary of 1,500 potentially unfit houses was commenced in December preparatory to formulating a programme for dealing with such houses, as indicated in the Bill.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

There are nineteen registered premises governed by Byelaws operating within the Borough. During the year the use of one registered premises was discontinued, and two premises were registered under the Byelaws. The registered premises provide accommodation for approximately 172 persons, but a number of houses occupied by more than two families still require investigation under the Byelaws.

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.

The accommodation available is as follows:—

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

Constant hot water supplies and additional washing facilities for lodgers were provided at both premises during the year.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The Borough was generally free from any inhabited tents, vans or sheds other than those caravans arriving for the short periods of the Bury Fairs, and seven caravans which visited the Borough and occupied

unauthorised sites during the month of November. All these caravans were visited regularly by District Sanitary Inspectors during their stay in the Borough.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the occupier of one caravan under the provisions of Section 143 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, for unauthorised use of the caravan as a dwelling, and occupying a site on Corporation land without prior approval of Council. The Borough Justices found the case proved and fined the defendant £2. Six other caravans occupying unauthorised sites were removed as the result of informal action.

The two caravans authorised for use as dwellings by the Council during 1952 were removed out of the Borough during the year.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1953.

No. of Dwellinghouses	20,193
No. of Factories	531
No. of Lock-up shops	363
No. of Commercial Premises	630
No. of Industrial Premises	299
No. of Licenced Premises	149
No. of Social Clubs	28
No. of Places of Entertainment	16
No. of Public Premises	65

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.

Occurrence.

For the first time since 1930, Smallpox cases occurred in Bury. The years in this century in which Smallpox has occurred have been as follows:—

1900 5 cases.	1902 37 cases.	1903 59 cases.
1904 25 „	1905 33 „	1906 1 „
1911 30 „	1916 1 „	1928 51 „
1929 6 „	1930 2 „	1953 3 „

History of Outbreak in Bury.

On 12th March a man who had been vaccinated in infancy, residing at Bacup, but working in Todmorden, was admitted to Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, in a serious condition; he died. Smallpox was suspected, and on March 16th there was a laboratory confirmation. From the history of the case it is probable that the onset of Smallpox was on the 9th March.

Subsequently two children were removed to Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital. These were mild cases which could clinically be readily diagnosed as Smallpox; both cases later had laboratory confirmation. They had not been vaccinated in infancy.

Later a female adult was admitted to Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital from Bury General Hospital, and the diagnosis was later confirmed by laboratory tests.

Owing to the energetic steps taken no further cases occurred in the town.

Steps taken to Limit the Spread.

From the date of the first case discovered in Bury, the Medical Officer of Health had two problems to deal with. Firstly to prevent the spread of the disease, and secondly to make provision for vaccination, both for those who were contacts and also to satisfy the demand of the public, who demanded vaccination.

The steps taken to limit the spread were as follows:—

All contacts had daily surveillance. For this purpose Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors made 1,495 visits to the homes of contacts. All contacts were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Many

suspicious cases were personally examined by the Medical Officer of Health. In fact it seemed to be amazing the number of curious and apparently unique skin conditions which came to light.

Complete vaccination of patients and staffs at the two hospitals concerned was obtained, and these hospitals were quarantined, and no admissions or discharges took place.

Successful efforts were made to surround contacts with a ring of vaccinated persons in family and work mates. Mass vaccination was neither necessary nor desirable. There was, however, much public demand for vaccination for people who were neither contacts nor likely to come into contact with any infection. This demand was met, but added burdens which made dealing with the epidemic more difficult, and stressed the importance of vaccination done at the appropriate time, and not as an emergency measure.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED or RE-VACCINATED DURING 1953

Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years		Under 1 (1953)	1 year (1952)	2-4 yrs. (1949-51)	5-14 yrs (1939-48)	15 or over (before 1939)	TOTAL
Vaccinations	At Clinic	151	63	265	1198	1065	2742
	P.M.A.	179	99	353	1115	1692	3438
	TOTAL	330	162	618	2313	2757	6180
Re-Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	1	29	331	1473	1834
	P.M.A.	2	6	56	334	2135	2533
	TOTAL	2	7	85	665	3608	4367

Of the 2,742 primary vaccinations, 2,528 were done during the Smallpox epidemic, and of the 1,834 re-vaccinations 1,684 during the epidemic.

Chicken Pox.

This was made notifiable from 13th April, 1952, on account of the presence of variola minor which had occurred in Rochdale. In 1953 the number of cases notified to 30th June, when it ceased to be notifiable, was 110.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 51 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died. Of the notified cases 22 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 wise or desirable to admit these cases.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of Diphtheria notified.

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 408 children in this age group were immunised. The number of children born in 1952 was 856, so that it appears that roughly half 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 5,949. This gives approximately 79% of school children immunised. The number of reinforcing doses given during the year was 366.

The number of children immunised by general medical practitioners was 214 under 5 years of age, 8 of school age, and 73 reinforcing doses of all ages.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children at 31 December, 1953, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1 January, 1939).

Age at 31.12.53 i.e. Born in Year.	Under 1 1953	1—4 1952—1949	5—9 1948—1944	10—14 1943—1939	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1949—1953	25	1,738	3,187	597	5,547
B. 1948 or earlier	—	—	973	2,529	3,502
C. Estimated mid-year child population	830	3,470	7,700		12,000
Immunity Index 100A/C	3	50.1	49.1		46.2

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Persons inoculated each year from 1935 - 1953.

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

	1935/7	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	16	6	19	34	25
1	24	—	3	6	103	140	262	265	350	313	375	549	521	362	401	308	271
2	39	8	10	10	148	137	186	109	93	111	87	81	95	72	108	68	79
3	49	4	11	17	119	77	161	35	35	31	23	30	36	20	37	11	17
4	60	12	13	10	140	113	182	26	24	35	54	13	13	14	19	13	16
5	113	14	6	12	165	115	224	39	12	22	92	12	52	31	66	75	23
6	156	13	6	9	206	98	141	20	13	16	100	7	74	25	50	30	49
7	48	7	6	5	213	95	177	15	7	8	88	1	22	5	10	4	10
8	42	6	4	4	175	79	132	12	9	12	85	4	6	3	2	2	3
9	39	3	5	6	199	74	126	9	4	3	60	4	1	2	—	3	2
10	47	6	3	1	202	78	172	9	2	4	30	2	—	—	—	—	—
11	40	4	3	3	186	44	148	1	3	1	25	18	—	—	—	—	1
12	25	1	6	1	320	40	134	2	2	2	17	14	—	—	1	—	1
13	28	2	4	—	31	59	116	—	2	2	31	14	—	—	—	—	—
14	19	—	1	3	49	16	102	1	2	1	16	14	—	—	—	—	5,949
15 and over	18	2	4	—	22	11	5	—	9	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	5,701
Totals	747	82	85	87	2,278	1,176	2,268	543	567	562	1,093	766	838	540	714	548	13,391
Re-inforcing Doses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,840	36	557	319	615	481	366
																	5,214

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

RE-INFORCING DOSES.

AGE IN YEARS AT 31st DECEMBER OF THE CORRESPONDING YEAR.

Year	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Total
Age								
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
4	112	—	—	2	63	34	23	23
5	272	8	182	211	368	391	278	
6	299	12	225	77	128	32	57	
7	309	8	121	17	41	11	3	
8	316	2	14	6	6	8	4	
9	316	2	9	2	1	—	1	
10	307	1	4	2	2	3	—	
11	245	2	—	2	—	1	—	
12	210	1	1	—	2	1	—	
13	227	—	1	—	—	—	—	
14	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,652
15+	47	—	—	—	1	—	—	1,539
Totals	2840	36	557	319	615	481	366	5,214

Pneumonia.—There were 48 cases of pneumonia notified in 1953, and there were 15 deaths of notified cases during the year.

Whooping Cough.—There were 104 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 186 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

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

Measles.—515 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

Scabies.—During the year 10 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. From 1944 to 1950 there was a steady decline. The number of cases discovered by the School Health 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, 1951—10, 1952—10, 1953—10.

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

Poliomyelitis.—There were no 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 immediately sufficient.

Food Poisoning.—No outbreak in the Borough during 1953.

Disinfection.—The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 60.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 41 new cases was notified. Of this number 22 were males and 19 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.

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.
1929	47	0.65	32	0.16
1930	52	0.60	26	0.23
1931	42	0.76	20	0.13
1932	45	0.45	16	0.18
1933	40	0.51	21	0.15
Average for 5 years...	—45	—0.59	—23	—0.17
1934	52	0.63	29	0.20
1935	34	0.48	25	0.16
1936	41	0.48	22	0.14
1937	48	0.50	30	0.15
1938	41	0.39	20	0.12
Average for 5 years...	—43	—0.50	—25	—0.15
1939	31	0.36	19	0.08
1940	31	0.31	13	0.11
1941	30	0.43	17	0.13
1942	25	0.39	10	0.07
1943	47	0.34	17	0.10
Average for 5 years...	—33	—0.37	—15	—0.10
1944	49	0.40	16	0.11
1945	31	0.26	14	0.04
1946	29	0.34	23	0.04
1947	42	0.30	13	0.05
1948	36	0.33	6	0.05
Average for 5 years...	—37	—0.33	—14	—0.06
1949	37	0.32	11	0.02
1950	36	0.27	13	0.05
1951	45	0.14	13	0.03
1952	25	0.26	11	0.05
1953	27	0.12	14	0.02
Average for 5 years...	—34	—0.22	—12	—0.03

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 the Tuberculosis Nurse or health visitors. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were got in touch with regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. 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 eight 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 1953.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

595 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.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

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

Males.	Females.
Tuesday, 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.	Tuesday, 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.
Thursday, 4-30 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 11-30 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 196 new cases attending the Clinic, 29 were syphilis, 29 gonorrhœa, and 138 other cases.

Bury residents accounted for 48 per cent. of the new cases at the Clinic.

The following table shows the number of new cases, consultations, intermediate attendances, and pathological examinations at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 1939-53:—

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
1951	237	3460	77	182
1952	215	3284	138	206
1953	196	3316	220	245

New cases analysed according to diagnosis :—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhæa	Others
1939	62	120	174
1940	52	110	164
1941	35	111	103
1942	31	66	113
1943	50	64	169
1944	36	71	147
1945	58	103	178
1946	141	195	296
1947	97	157	177
1948	65	115	158
1949	50	47	176
1950	55	35	181
1951	46	26	165
1952	34	26	155
1953	29	29	138

TABLE A.—INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS), AGE GROUPING, WARD DISTRIBUTION, CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1953.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District													Total Cases Notified in each Ward						Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l	Deaths of Notif'd Cases
	At all Ages	At Ages												Moorside	East	Church	Redv's	Elton	Unsw'th		
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	over 65								
Scarlet Fever	51	—	1	4	3	8	24	9	1	1	—	—	—	12	13	—	8	12	6	22	—
Meningococcal Infection	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Erysipelas	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	4	—	1	—
Smallpox	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Dysentery	23	1	3	4	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	17	—	7	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	104	13	12	15	10	16	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	29	18	22	17	15	3	1	—
Measles	515	18	46	67	87	81	204	5	2	5	—	—	—	119	136	49	74	90	47	10	—
Pneumonia	48	—	3	—	5	—	7	—	2	6	—	—	—	9	6	9	7	16	1	2	—
†Chicken Pox	110	8	8	15	11	8	48	3	3	5	1	—	—	28	9	41	8	19	5	10	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	871	42	75	106	118	115	329	18	8	22	5	18	15	207	185	127	114	176	62	61	15

† Notifiable to 30th June, 1953.

† Notifiable to 30th June, 1953.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1942 to 1953.

DISEASE	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	77	220	186	145	124	82	59	186	89	21	36	51
Diphtheria	53	73	94	101	40	30	10	7*	7*	1	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	5	1	2
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	7	5	1	3	5	4	3	2	3	2	—	1
Erysipelas	20	19	14	25	17	8	10	13	8	4	3	9
Poliomyelitis	1	—	2	—	1	13	1	1	3	2	3	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	2	1	5	2	1	2	2	—	4	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	3	3	11	1	2	—	3	1	3	1	—
Pneumonia	75	123	93	71	72	50	69	43	31	70	44	48
Malaria	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	2	2	3	—	3	3	23	23	15	23
Whooping Cough	10	266	106	85	315	106	224	156	128	136	186	104
Measles	672	544	375	370	195	680	1029	208	835	398	876	515
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391	110
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	922	1257	879	819	780	977	1413	627	1129	671	1559	871

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

† Chicken Pox ceased to be notifiable in Bury after 30th June, 1953.

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.

The scope of this work has extended, and as a result of the National Health Service Act, the health visitor is now a statutory officer with a wide range of duties. The health visitor is now concerned with the health of the family as a whole. Her duties include the supervision of all children in her district from birth onwards, the visiting of certain infectious diseases, especially those commonest amongst children, visits to hospital discharges, to the aged, and the infirm. There is close association with the hospitals with reference to hospital discharges, and they also attend the Paediatric Clinic. They have made the initial visit and recommendation concerning persons requiring domestic help.

The area is divided into seven districts, to each of which is allocated a Health Visitor. She attends a child welfare centre each week, also acts as school nurse in the area, and has schools allocated to her.

The visits to children between the ages of under one year and up to five years of age numbered 9,058.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	829
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	1953
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	6276
Visits to expectant mothers	220
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	14
Visits to premature infants	20
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	541
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	165
Visits re Hospital discharges	525
Visits re Home Help Service	361
Visits re Diphtheria Immunisation	25
Visits to Old People	216
Visits for other causes	695
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	361
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	85
Total Visits	11834
Total Attendances at Clinics	446

Infant Welfare Centres. — These were held at The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings); at 166 Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons); at Huntley Mount Clinic (Tuesday morning); and at Unsworth North Methodist School (Thursday afternoons).

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

	The Wylde	Tottington Road	Huntley Mount	Unsworth	Total
Number of sessions held	152	102	50	52	356
Total Attendances made :—					
Infants under 1 year	4636	1783	1998	445	8862
Children 1 to 5 years	1991	855	1038	391	4275
Number of Doctors' Consultations					
.....	2655	1135	1138	276	5204
Average attendance per session	43	26	61	16	—

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 :—

	THE WYLDE CLINIC.		Total	TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.		Total	HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.		Total
	Ante-Natal	Post Natal		Ante-Natal	Post Natal		Ante-Natal	Post Natal	
No. of new cases	92	2	94	44	1	45	20	0	20
No. of attendances	343	2	345	182	1	183	97	0	97

The Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics have been staffed by a Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and the Municipal Midwives. Cases requiring further investigation have been referred to the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic.

Blood tests were taken of all patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinics. The following are the results :

Wasserman Reaction	Negative 113.	Positive 2.
Rhesus Factor	Negative 20.	Positive 100.
Negative containing anti-bodies	0.	

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 553, and 4,727 attendances were made. Also 385 post-natal attendances were made by 286 patients.

BURY C.B. CHILD WELFARE ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1953	1,533	13,137	83	154	625
1952	1,674	13,149	84	173	530
1951	2,083	19,058	88	159	590
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			

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1953 was 28. Of these three were Municipal Midwives, 23 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital, and 2 were in private practice.

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

As midwives	200
As maternity nurses	1

There has been an increase in the number of domiciliary maternity cases this year. Whether the drift into hospital of maternity cases has been affected permanently by legislation increasing the grants to mothers remaining at home, only time will show.

All Midwives are now equipped and trained with Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. This was administered to 131 patients.

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

The three 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 L. Whittaker	15, Sawyer Street.	Bury 1703

Cases attended by Health Department Domiciliary Midwives.

Year.	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses.
1937 (4 months)	12	4
1938	116	17
1939	181	32
1940	212	44
1941	215	46
1942	288	41
1943	255	34
1944	277	13
1945	251	15
1946	355	42
1947	462	28
1948	349	18
1949	254	10
1950	241	4
1951	186	2
1952	173	1
1953	200	1

Maternal Mortality.—There was no maternal death during 1953.

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 1953, 4 old cases attended the Whitefield Clinic, and had consultations with the surgeon. Total attendances were 4.

A physiotherapist was available at The Wylde Clinic. Seventeen patients attended for ante-natal exercises, making a total of 81 attendances.

Remedial Exercises carried out at The Wylde Clinic (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated.

Flat feet	5
Spastic	1
Torticollis	1
Knock knees	1
Flat feet and knock knees	2
Total	10

Attendances.

Number of treatments given	88
Average attendances per child	9

Discharges and Rests.

Number of children discharged	5
-------------------------------------	---

Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated.

Genu-Valgum	7
Genu-Valgus	12
Asthma	2
Under weight	7
Pes planus	2
Cervical adenitis	2
Bronchitis	5
Bronchial catarrh	3
Repeated colds	3
Debility	14
Anæmia	8
Chilblains	2
Slow dentition	4
Total	71

Attendances.

Number of treatments given	1,165
Average attendances per child	16
Number of examinations at this clinic by	
Medical Officer	76

Discharges.

Number of children (a) discharged	35
(b) defaulted	14

Puerperal Pyrexia.—One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

Instruction in Mothercraft. — During school term, two sessions weekly are held at the old Technical College, where instruction is given by the Superintendent Health Visitor or Health Visitor. 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.

Dental Treatment was provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children as follows:—

Expectant and Nursing Mothers—

Inspections	2
Attendances	3
Extractions	2
Fillings	1
Dressings	1

Pre-school Children—

Inspections	58
Treated	55
Attendances	68
Extractions	81
Fillings	5
Dressings	17
General Anaesthetics	5

The Local Authority has been unable to obtain the services of a second dentist to work in the Education and Health Departments.

Day Nurseries. Maxwell Street (to 18th April) and Castlecroft.

At end of 1953	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No of approved places	18	20
No. of children on register at end of year	18	22
Average daily attendance during year	15	16

There were Day Nurseries at Maxwell Street (closed on 18th April), and at Castlecroft, with extended hours.

The Castlecroft Nursery, which accommodates 38 children, is built in three blocks branching from a main corridor. One block is fitted with small cots for eight children under the age of one year. The central block accommodates 10 children between one and two years of age, and the third block accommodates 20 children between 2 and 5 years of age.

During 1953 Medical Officers paid 86 visits to the nurseries, and made 290 examinations of children.

Arrangements have been made for the attendance of Nursery Students at Salford 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 1953 the number of babies notified who weighed 5½-lbs. or less at birth was 60. The majority (55) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 5, to whom 67 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.

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 18 per 1,000 live births compared with 30.8 per 1,000 live births for the great towns, and 26.8 for England and Wales. The previous lowest figure in Bury occurred in 1950, when the figure was 20 per 1,000 births.

The progressive decline in Infantile Mortality appears to provide an index of improvements in public health. The first attack began with general sanitary improvements, the era of drainage, provision of water supplies and environmental public health. Next came the period of introduction and activity in Maternity and Child Welfare work. Later the application of antibiotics gave strength in dealing with infections in both midwifery and in children.

In the future not only will we have to consolidate the gains already made but we must again have a fresh point of attack. It appears that improvements in ante natal care and improved midwifery will give the next stage in reduction.

In order to see where the causes of infantile death are, an analysis of the cause of death of 1,393 children under one year which occurred in Bury from 1924 to 1953 has been made. This period of 30 years gives the following figures classified into certain headings and given as percentages :—

Prematurity	26.5%
Congenital Malformations	11.7%
Respiratory Disorders	23.3%
Intestinal	7.8%
Infectious diseases	5.6%
Birth Injuries	2.8%
Asphyxia	4.5%
Haemolytic diseases	2.0%
Other causes	15.8%

It will be seen from the above figures that prematurity is the main cause of infantile mortality. In addition to the 26.5% of cases which gave prematurity as the primary cause of death, there was given as a secondary cause prematurity in 3.01% included elsewhere. Of recent years there has been a reduction in respiratory, intestinal, and infectious disease.

Again the highest death rate occurs in the first month of life. An analysis of the date of death in the above series of figures is as follows. Deaths are given as percentages of total deaths :—

Under	Weeks			Months										
	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12
38.5	8.3	5.2	3.0	10.1	6.4	4.1	4.9	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.4

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Section 51—Mental Health Service.

Administration.

(a) A monthly meeting of the Medical Services Sub-Committee of the Health Committee deals with the Mental Health Services.

(b) Staff employed in Mental Health Service.

Medical.—Two of the Corporation's whole time medical officers (Drs. Wood and Cotton) are approved by the Ministry of Education in 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.—There were two male authorised officers. A female authorised officer was appointed in December, 1953.

Social Workers.—One male and a female authorised officer also act as social workers.

Occupation Centre, Bank Street.—The Occupation Centre Staff consists of one Female Supervisor, one Female Assistant, a Female Welfare Worker, who assists in the preparation of meals, and a part time Caretaker. The Occupation Centre was transferred from Bank Street to Maxwell Street.

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

The Social Worker undertakes the supervision of patients on trial or licence from mental hospitals and institutions for mental defectives. Reports on home conditions have been made to the Superintendents of the various hospitals concerned.

A fortnightly meeting of Duly Authorised Officers of the Boroughs, neighbouring County Divisions, and County Boroughs is held with the Consultant Psychiatrist at Bolton to co-ordinate this Service.

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

Number of home reports completed during 1953—

(a) Holiday Reports	32
(b) Licence Reports	7
	39

Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-patients' Clinics.

(a) Bury General Hospital	16
(b) Boundary Park, Oldham	—
	16

Summary of visits by Authorised Officers during 1953.

(a) Before admission to hospitals	225.
(b) After discharge from hospitals	228
(c) Supervision and home reports	365
(d) Visits to other cases	84
	902

(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.

(a) The authorised officers have visited the homes of Mental Defective and Mental Patients on 902 occasions. Visits include supervision cases, after-care to discharged mental patients, visits at the request of doctors for Out-Patients' Clinics, visits prior to admission to hospital.

A report on each visit is placed on the patient's case papers.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act, 1890—1930 the following admissions have been made—

Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	63
Section 6, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	1
Section 11, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	1
Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	26
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	40
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	40
Section 64, Lunacy Act, 1890	4
	175

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913—

(1) New Cases Certified as Mental Defective requiring Institutional treatment or Statutory Supervision	8
Cases on waiting list for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions	1 female. 6 males.
(2) No Guardianship cases.	

Supervision is exercised over 82 cases of Mental Defectives who are living in their homes.

Ascertainment of Mental Defectives.

There are 143 certified defective cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.4 per thousand. The majority of these cases have previously been ascertained by Medical Officers in the School Health Service.

**MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY DEPARTMENT'S
MEDICAL OFFICERS, 1953.**

Superannuations.

All Departments except Transport and Fire Brigade 70

Transport.

(a) Superannuation 19
(b) Sickness Payment, &c. 43
(c) P.S.V. 51
(d) Drivers' special examination 11

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Departments except Transport and Fire Brigade 152

Fire Brigade.

(a) Superannuation 1
(b) Fitness of Fire Brigade Service 2

Children's Department.

Examinations of children 92

Training of Students, &c.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Bolton (5) and Manchester (6).

Two Students were taken for Practical Instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoirs.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53.

As far as is known all cases are receiving adequate medical treatment, either through their own doctor, the hospital, or the Local Authority.

Any case requiring assistance is referred to the Welfare Services Department.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Form B. D. 8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
a. No Treatments	12	4	Nil.	7
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	4	—	—	—
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	See below 2	See below 4	—	—

One partially sighted child is attending a special residential school.

EPILEPTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over.
No. of cases	4	13	24

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of the above 17 are regularly visited by the Mental Health workers. Every effort is made to see that these obtain regular medical treatment as prescribed by their own doctors.

There are 4 children attending residential special schools for Epileptic children.

Known cases have been encouraged to register as disabled persons with a view to employment in a sheltered industry, industrial rehabilitation, or employment in a Remploy Factory.

There is co-operation with the psychiatric out-patient clinic (for adults only) for diagnosis, special in- and out-patient treatment.

There is co-operation with the welfare department. The scheme for handicapped persons is not yet fully completed.

SPASTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over.
No. of cases	5	8	19

The above table shows the age incidence of cases known to the Health Department. Of the above, 3 cases are visited by the Mental Health Worker. The children of school age, it is known, are all receiving appropriate treatment.

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