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Contributors

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1955.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1955

BY

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

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1965

BY

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

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1955.

The Mayor—Councillor J. BIRKS. 1, 2.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Alderman SHAW, M.A. 1. Councillor KERSHAW. 1.

Councillor Mrs. BUCHAN. 2. „ KIRKMAN, W. 1.

„ Mrs. BUTLER,
J.P., 2. „ LEATHER. 1.

„ CALDWELL. 1. „ MANNERS. 2.

„ COCKAYNE. 2. „ MOORE. 2.

„ DERBYSHIRE. 1. „ SPURR. 2.

„ FORD. 2. „ THOMPSON. 1.

„ KAY. 1.

Co-opted Members.

Mr. S. BRADBURY. 1. Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.

Mrs. D. M. WOODS. 2. Mr. C. SPENCER. 1.

Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2. Dr. T. P. CHALMERS. 1.

Miss H. M. WESTERDALE. 2. Dr. A. B. STEWART. 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....	Vacant.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S.	
*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.I.San.E., F.S.I.A., 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
District Sanitary Inspectors	J. Jones, 6, 7, 8, 9, (to 5.6.55). J. G. Pogson, 6, 7. A. Hinkley, 6, 7 (to 12.11.55). A. Mather, 6, 7. L. H. Kerr, 6, 7 (17.2.55 to 8.8.55).
Superintendent Health Visitor	Miss I. B. Knight, 1, 2, 4.
Health Visitors	Miss C. E. Ashley, 1, 2, 3, 4. Miss L. M. Green, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. A. Crowther, 1, 2, 4 (to 30.11.55) Mrs. D. R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 4. *Mrs. A. J. Hopes (from 3.10.55). 1, 2, 4. *Mrs. E. Whittaker (from 1.11.55). 1, 2, 4.
Clinic Nurses	Mrs. V. Page, 1, 2. *Mrs. N. Wain, 1.
Visiting Nurse	Miss A. Lloyd, 5.
Municipal Midwives	Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2. Mrs. E. Brown, 1, 2. Miss L. Whittaker, 1, 2.
District Nurses' Superintendent (Queens)	Mrs. A. M. Aisbitt, 1, 2.
District Nurses' Deputy Superintendent (Queens)	Miss V. Houghton, 1, 2, 4.
*Physiotherapist	Mrs. M. Fishwick.
Speech Therapist	Mrs. J. Winterhalter.
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft	Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	Miss N. Ford.

STAFF (continued).

Authorised Officers	.....	A. Hargrave. A. Wardle. Miss A. Griffin (to 17.4.55). Miss H. Wallace (from 1.7.55).
Ambulance Officer	.....	A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	.....	Miss J. P. Layland (to 20.11.55). Miss K. Pilkington (from 21.11.55).
Chief Clerk	.....	L. Kay.
Senior Clerk	.....	V. Howarth.
Clerical Staff	.....	C. C. Shasby (to 26.3.55). Miss O. Jackson. Mrs. E. Speak. Miss A. Kay. Miss K. Pilkington (to 20.11.55). Miss A. C. Stephenson. Miss B. Smith (to 11.4.55). Miss P. A. Murray (from 22.4.55).
Pupil Sanitary Inspector	.....	W. H. Calvert.
Welfare Foods Distribution Assistant		Mrs. E. Rowland (to 30.1.55). Mrs. N. Dale (from 31.1.55).
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. S.E.A.N.
 6. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Examination Board.
 7. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
 8. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
 9. Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
 10. Associate Membership Examination, Institution of Sanitary Engineers.

* Part-time.

STAFF

STAFF (continued)

1. **Executive Director**
 2. **Executive Assistant**
 3. **Executive Secretary**
 4. **Executive Clerk**
 5. **Executive Receptionist**
 6. **Executive Mail Room**
 7. **Executive Janitor**
 8. **Executive Security Guard**
 9. **Executive Driver**
 10. **Executive Photographer**
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 100. **Executive Photographer**

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Bury.

1st November, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of the County Borough of Bury for the year 1955.

The vital statistics, with the exception of the infant mortality rate, are generally satisfactory. The high infantile mortality rate demands an all out effort on the part of the maternity, child welfare, and pædiatric services. That a low rate can be obtained has been demonstrated in a previous year.

Whilst the Medical Officer of Health is expected to assess the degree of health of his area from the various statistical data available to him, it should be pointed out that most of such data relates to deaths and infectious diseases, and there is little current accurate information available as to the sickness which is occurring. Much of the information he has is gleaned from his contacts with his medical colleagues, and it would aid him if some up to date morbidity figures were transmitted from other Sections of the National Health Service.

The Infectious Disease picture has been satisfactory. The steady improvement in the tuberculosis figures continues, and it is hoped that soon the staffing position will allow an extension of the B.C.G. Scheme to act as an additional stimulus to the improved position. It has been a "measles" year, and the number of cases notified has been the greatest since 1952. However, there have been few serious sequelæ.

The co-operation between the three parts of the National Health Service has continued to be close and satisfactory. The liaison at medical level has been excellent, and appears to be tripartite in name only. Co-ordination between Health Visitors and the hospitals and general practitioners has been extended.

The Ambulance Service has again increased its work. Schemes have been set afoot to attempt to reduce any unnecessary running, and it is hoped that next year will show some improvement.

The care of the elderly is assuming major proportions in the work of the Health Department, both Health Visitors and Home Helps are devoting considerable time and energy to them. The extent of home help aid has been decided by a financial ceiling set by the Corporation. The demands are such, and are certain to increase, that in the future the Committee will be forced to consider whether additional help should be given.

The Sanitary Section of the Department has undertaken many tasks, in particular problems connected with atmospheric pollution, clean food, slaughter houses, and house inspection. Much spade work has been done in connection with future slum clearance programmes.

There have been Staff shortages, especially in Medical and Specialist Staff. There has been no Deputy Medical Officer of Health during any part of the year. Much of the work therefore has been on a care and maintenance basis, and certain developments have not been undertaken.

This Report gives a factual account of the many activities carried out by the Health Department. This has only been possible owing to the team spirit of the Staff. There can be few Medical Officers of Health who have had such service and loyalty through a difficult year, and this help has been fully appreciated.

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

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1955.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

Position	Latitude 53° 36'N Longitude 21° 18'W
Elevation above sea level (Mean)	300 ft.
Geological Formation—Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures	
Rainfall	30.09
Area in Acres	7,434
Population—(Census 1951)	58,829
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1955)	58,140
Persons per acre	7.82
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1951)	19,162
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1951)	19,461
New Houses Certified 1955	210
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1955	Nil
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1955	20,634
Rateable Value	£418,925
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,695
Live Births (Male 442 : Female 395) (Legitimate 800 : Illegitimate 37)	837
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	14.40
Average Birth Rate (1946 - 1955)	16.07
Deaths	837
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	14.40
Average Death-rate (1946 - 1955)	14.40
Still-Births—(Male 16 : Female 10) (Legitimate 23 : Illegitimate 3)	26
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	30.12
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	7.86
Cancer Death-rate	2.22
Respiratory Death-rate	1.20
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.21
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)....	37
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	38.3

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	15.0
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.7
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births).....	24.9

Births.—The birth-rate for 1955 was 14.40 per 1,000, and is 0.26 per 1,000 lower than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1955 was 15.0 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The death-rate per 1,000 of the population for 1955 was 14.40. There were altogether a total of 1,085 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 354 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 731, to which must be added 106 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 837.

STILL-BIRTHS.

Year		Number	Rate per 1,000 births
1931	...	31	44
1932	...	46	59
1933	...	43	54
1934	...	42	57
1935	...	41	55
Average for 5 years	...	—	—54
1936	...	41	47
1937	...	35	43
1938	...	44	54
1939	...	34	45·3
1940	...	37	48·7
Average for 5 years	...	—	—47·6
1941	...	25	30·6
1942	...	41	46·6
1943	...	26	31·2
1944	...	35	36·6
1945	...	38	43·3
Average for 5 years	...	—	—37·7
1946	...	36	34·2
1947	...	33	27·6
1948	...	32	30·8
1949	...	27	29·0
1950	...	18	19·3
Average for 5 years	...	—	—28·2
1951	...	12	14·12
1952	...	28	31·67
1953	...	25	27·96
1954	...	22	25·09
1955	...	26	30·12
Average for 5 years	...	—	—25·79

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
1931	...	48	71
1932	...	62	85
1933	...	40	53
1934	...	62	84
1935	...	47	66
Average for 5 years	...	—	—72
1936	...	47	56
1937	...	43	55
1938	...	51	67
1939	...	36	50
1940	...	47	65
Average for 5 years	...	—	—59
1941	...	55	68
1942	...	58	68
1943	...	21	26
1944	...	34	37
1945	...	37	44
Average for 5 years	...	—	—49
1946	...	59	58
1947	...	45	38
1948	...	49	47
1949	...	40	44
1950	...	18	20
Average for 5 years	...	—	—41
1951	...	31	37
1952	...	26	30
1953	...	16	18
1954	...	29	33
1955	...	31	37
Average for 5 years	...	—	—31

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1955.

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 Uncertified 	837 ...	31 ...	3 ...	3 ...	2 ...	2 ...	25 ...	206 ...	565 ...	587 ...	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	1	
Tuberculosis, other	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Syphilitic disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	12	29	
" " lung, bronchus ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	6	4	
" " breast	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	5	
" " uterus	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	11	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	40	49	
Leukaemia, aleukalmia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	
Diabetes	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	4	
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	81	60	
Coronary disease, angina	110	...	...	...	...	...	3	42	65	26	
Hypertension with heart disease	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	
Other heart disease	169	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	151	41	
Other circulatory disease	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	44	127	
Influenza	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	
Pneumonia	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	16	
Bronchitis	49	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	38	16	
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	4	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	12	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	2	
Nephritis and nephrosis	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	22	
Hyperplasia of prostate	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Congenital Malformations	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	70	19	1	1	...	...	2	17	30	73	
Motor vehicle accidents	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	9	
All other accidents	23	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	16	30	
Suicide	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	1	
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	837	31	3	3	2	2	25	206	565	587	

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1955.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY				Maternal M'tality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births	Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births		
1955	58,140	14.40	14.40	37	38	Nil	30.12	Nil	0.21
1954	58,320	14.25	14.66	33	32	57	25.09	1.14	0.26
1953	58,150	14.84	14.94	18	18	23	27.96	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

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1955 (continued.)

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'r'tality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All	Leg.	Illeg.			
				Infants per 1000 Live Births	Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	—	11.2	1.61
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	—	8.2	1.74
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 1955 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.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births		
											Number	Rate
1945	52,530	838	15.95	1,154	21.97	—	—	37	44	823	15.67
1946	55,360	1,016	18.36	1,149	20.75	404	58	59	58	803	14.50
1947	56,280	1,161	20.63	1,221	21.69	431	57	45	38	847	15.05
1948	58,030	1,039	17.90	1,100	18.95	375	52	49	47	777	13.39
1949	58,620	902	15.39	1,179	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	1,223	20.93	405	105	13	7	923	15.81
1952	58,310	856	14.68	1,096	18.80	378	110	26	30	828	14.20
1953	58,150	869	14.94	1,100	18.91	285	48	16	18	863	14.84
1954	58,320	855	14.66	1,051	18.00	336	116	29	33	831	14.25
1955	58,140	837	14.40	1,085	18.66	354	106	31	37	837	14.40

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 7,434

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 1955.**

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate		
			Year 1955	Average 5 years 1950/1954			(per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births).		
							Abortion & Puerperal Infections	Other Causes	Total
England and Wales	15.0	11.7	24.9	28.0	*131	*15	0.10	0.54	0.64
Birkenhead	16.67	13.38	27.91	34.8	0.16	0.01	—	—	—
Burnley	14.96	15.07	22.86	34.39	0.09	0.03	0.82	0.82	1.63
Bury	14.40	14.40	37	31	0.19	0.02	—	—	—
Halifax	14.29	15.73	21.69	31.41	0.15	0.01	0.70	—	0.70
Liverpool	19.6	11.9	30	35	0.24	0.02	0.06	0.51	0.57
Manchester	16.91	12.68	28.37	33.49	0.19	0.02	0.25	0.50	0.75
Oldham	14.61	15.16	30.7	32	0.13	0.07	—	—	—
Preston	15.60	13.42	29	32	0.16	—	—	1.07	1.07
Rochdale	14.3	14.2	16.6	39	0.10	0.01	—	0.77	0.77
Salford	15.95	12.30	30	34.89	0.22	0.02	—	0.71	0.71
St. Helens...	16.04	11.04	32.87	39.87	0.21	0.04	0.54	3.25	3.79
Stockport	14.61	13.79	33.47	34.52	0.13	0.01	—	0.47	0.47
Wallasey	15.90	12.28	25.46	28.21	0.20	0.03	—	1.24	1.24
Wigan	13.79	11.06	33.3	28.4	0.12	0.01	—	—	—

* Per million population.

RAINFALL, 1951-55.

Bury Corporation Sewage Works, Blackford Bridge.

		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	
January	... ..	4.23	4.68	1.50	3.98	2.83	inches
February	... ..	2.51	1.22	1.60	3.10	2.14	..
March	... ..	4.78	2.64	2.07	2.75	1.88	..
April	... ..	2.24	3.57	2.95	0.79	2.28	..
May	... ..	2.00	2.32	2.21	2.79	3.28	..
June	... ..	1.03	3.44	2.82	4.10	3.28	..
July	... ..	3.13	2.63	6.76	5.79	1.03	..
August	... ..	4.34	3.73	4.82	5.15	1.15	..
September	... ..	2.62	3.22	4.24	5.04	2.71	..
October	... ..	1.37	3.50	1.72	6.70	2.24	..
November	... ..	7.61	2.26	4.22	5.70	1.80	..
December	... ..	7.24	4.09	1.43	6.02	5.47	..
		—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	... ..	43.10	37.30	36.34	51.91	30.09	..
		—	—	—	—	—	

In complete contrast to 1954, 1955 may be said to have been one of the most enjoyable years experienced from the point of view of weather conditions.

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.

Details of the constitution of the Health Committee, its Sub-Committees, and the Health Department Staff are as described on pages 18 and 19 of the 1953 report.

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

It might be thought that the tripartite arrangement of the National Health Service could produce extreme difficulty in co-ordinating the Services of the Departments. As a matter of experience in this Borough co-operation has proved to be extremely good and easy working. The arrangements made in previous reports have been maintained and further extended.

3.—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 provided a rota of members to attend in the evening at the Medical Comforts Depot.

(d) The Diocesan Moral Welfare Council has a Committee and Worker in Bury. The Local Authority make a £100 grant per annum.

(e) The N.S.P.C.C. Inspector is in close and frequent contact with the Health Department.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

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. 269 women made 879 attendances at ante and post-natal sessions during 1955.

Regular sessions for expectant mothers for exercises are held by the Physiotherapist at The Wylde Centre. This Service has become extremely popular with the patients.

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, and the Local Authority contribute towards the 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.

Maternity Outfits are kept at each Ante-Natal Clinic, 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. A special "Prem Unit" is available at Fairfield General Hospital.

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

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

Dental Care.

During 1955 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 future 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.

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 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.

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), and for nurses

and midwives in training in the Bury and Rossendale H.M.C. group.

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.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service was by arrangement with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, which operated from the Nurses' Home, "The Orchard," Bury. The general practitioners make requests direct to the Home on a "request" form provided by the Local Authority. Where the services of a District Nurse are required on a patient's discharge from hospital a discharge notice giving particulars of the patient's illness and type of home nursing required was 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	215
Number of new patients during the year	1,425
Number of visits during the year	34,406
Number of patients on register at 31st December	262

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1955.

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis	79	52	10	7	4	6	1082
Diabetes	52	3	9	4	19	17	6372
Blood Diseases	71	8	9	—	17	37	2296
Cerebral	96	12	31	32	5	16	2929
Senility	85	11	24	25	4	21	3211
Cardiac	174	28	29	46	22	49	4844
Coronary Thrombosis	11	5	1	3	—	2	191
Phlebitis	11	9	2	—	—	—	152
Surgical	221	114	28	11	23	45	5350
Gynaecological	126	16	3	1	99	7	675
Carcinoma	57	6	16	24	5	6	57
Intestinal	110	71	16	2	16	5	1048
Prep. for X-ray	81	—	74	—	7	—	207
Rheumatoid Arthritis	39	8	5	6	4	16	2202
Nervous Conditions	19	3	4	2	2	8	956
Burns and Scalds	12	7	1	—	—	4	173
Hypertension	8	1	4	1	—	2	240
Shingles	5	4	1	—	—	—	56
Dermatitis	4	2	—	—	—	2	22
Asthma	5	1	—	—	1	3	111
Pneumonia	27	21	1	3	1	1	269
Tuberculosis :							
(a) Medical	33	8	13	2	5	5	887
(b) Surgical	1	—	—	—	1	—	33
Pleurisy	6	6	—	—	—	—	86
Tonsilitis	13	11	—	—	2	—	70
Influenza	4	4	—	—	—	—	33
Ante and Post Natal	12	8	1	—	3	—	116
Children under 5 yrs.	32	26	3	—	2	1	216
Other Conditions (all medical)	31	9	3	6	4	9	522
TOTALS	1425	454	288	175	246	262	34406

Refresher Courses are attended by the Superintendent and Nurses.

The Nursing Home is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1955 three nurses underwent 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 The Medical Comforts Depot, Town Hall.

The number of articles supplied on loan has been 647. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to complete air beds and wheel chairs.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

This is provided 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.

On admission to school the School Health 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.

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

Ambulance Service.

Work of the Ambulance Service in 1955.

Number of calls dealt with	15,116
Number of general removals	14,020
Number of Accident Cases	1,096

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	406
(Day 291 ; Night 115)	
Motor accidents	113
Works accidents	197
Home accidents	380

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	1,380
Other cases, hospital discharge	2,408
Transfer between hospitals	1,131
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	7,700
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	122
Maternity cases, hospital admission	445
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	9
Municipal Midwives	406
Accidents	1,096
Mental cases	241

Mortuary cases	23
Infectious Diseases	113
Emergencies	24
To Railway Stations	18
	15,116

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
1954	13,914	Increase	986
1955	15,116	"	1,202

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

The personnel consists of one Ambulance Officer, twelve drivers, ten attendants, one mechanic and one clerk telephonist. All these 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.

The Health Committee is greatly concerned with the rise in the use of the Ambulances since the inception of the National Health Service. The problems are not confined to the County Borough but are common to the adjacent County districts.

One of the sources of loss of efficiency is the amount of time spent in waiting at Hospitals by the vehicles. An investigation was made for the period October 1st to 31st, 1954. The total time lost in the 1,194 calls during this period was equivalent to a man working 12 days, 23 hours and 34 minutes, or in other words, thirty-eight eight-hour shifts.

This compares with investigations of waiting time at Hospitals carried out in 1950 and 1952, when the following results were found:—

October, 1950. Time lost in the 1,081 calls equivalent to a man working 8 days, 15 hours and 27 minutes, or approximately twenty-five eight-hour shifts.

October, 1952. Time lost in the 1,168 calls equivalent to a man working 9 days, 21 hours and 45 minutes, or twenty-nine eight-hour shifts.

In spite of all efforts there has been little improvement in this matter.

In considering the various Hospitals it must be remembered that the Local Hospitals have a large number of outpatients and minor accident cases which should entail little waiting whatsoever. In some of the Manchester Hospitals it is the practice for us to wait and bring back the patient to save the long journey. Hospitals can assist by quickly emptying the ambulances and effecting a quick turn round. The main difficulties at hospitals are (1) insufficient number of porters at the hospitals, with the result that the patients have frequently to be carried to the wards by the Ambulance Staff, (2) lack of space to unload in Accident Rooms and Outpatients, (3) often lack of trollies, &c., on to which patients can be transferred. These three items are especially evident in the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee Hospitals. In fact the Hospitals in this group are the only ones with the occasional exception of one other outside hospital in which the ambulance men have to carry patients on to the wards. This should be done by the Hospital Staff, and is a waste of the time of the Ambulance Staff.

Since June, 1955, a daily list of journeys for the following morning is received at the Ambulance Depot from Bury General Hospital at 5 p.m. The Ambulance Officer is then able to arrange a time-table of journeys, but this is sometimes upset by requests by the Hospital for additional journeys being received at the Depot during the following morning when the pre-arranged table is being operated.

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 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.

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 1955 24 whole-time and 16 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	1954	1955
Maternity Cases ...	53	65	57	50	29	24	17	17
Sickness Cases ...	18	83	84	155	131	128	115	119
Persons over 70 years of age ...	—	55	91	154	201	237	286	301
Total cases attended ...	71	203	232	359	361	389	418	437
Old cases on books at 1st January	—	—	—	66	119	160	179	192
New cases during year ...	—	—	—	293	242	229	239	245

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

The standard charge shall be 3s. 0d. per hour.

Applicants may apply for the charge to be reduced in accordance with the following scale:—

1. From the gross weekly income of applicants as adjusted in accordance with the Second Schedule of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (total income in the case of husband and wife living together and including Family Allowances) deduct:—
 - (i) Rent and rates (up to 30s. 0d. per week).
 - (ii) Compulsory National Insurance.
 - (iii) An allowance of 27s. 6d. for each adult.
 - (iv) An allowance of 10s. 0d. for each dependent child.
2. Of the remaining net income the following amounts are taken:—

One-half of the first £.

Three-quarters of the second £.

The whole of the remainder.
3. Add ten per cent. to the figure calculated at 2 above to cover travelling time, etc.
4. The resultant figure represents the charge for twenty-four hours' attendance.
5. No charge to be made to applicants whose income consists solely of National Insurance pensions, or such pensions supplemented by National Assistance benefits.

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.

Mental Health.

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

HEALTH EDUCATION.

By

MISS M. BLOCKEY (Superintendent Health Visitor),
and A. E. SNODGRASS (Chief Sanitary Inspector).

During the post-war period so much emphasis has been laid on Health Education as a specialised subject or section of the Public Health Service that it is frequently overlooked that an appreciable portion of the official duty of every public health officer is essentially concerned with educating the public on health matters. This is accomplished in many varied ways during the course of routine visits to private homes and workplaces, when salient facts are frequently put across to householders and workers in little asides in a manner they can most easily assimilate. The officer who has the maximum opportunity of instructing the housewife and household in such matters is, of course, the Health Visitor, who, beginning with her visits to newborn children, is able to follow such child through its first five years of life, and during that time become the friend and intimate confidant of the family. This is actually a unique opportunity not experienced by any other public health or social workers. It will be realised that the effect of five years continuous advice and instruction in the average household must be appreciable. Such work is, of course, commenced and supplemented by the visits of the expectant mother to the Ante-Natal Clinic, and after birth by the visits of mother and child to the Child Welfare Clinics. School Nurses have the opportunity of continuing such work with children aged five years and upwards commencing with initial and subsequent school medical inspections and attendances at School Clinics. Other public health workers concerned with after-care of patients who have suffered from infectious and mental illness and with care of the aged, have similar opportunities. All these venues of inculcating basic hygienic principles into households and families within the Borough have been rigorously exploited by the Department as the following details indicate.

Health Education is given by all members of the Public Health Staff, either to individual mothers, or in small groups, or in larger classes of school girls.

Mothercraft lectures have been given by the health visiting staff during the last twelve years to all girls during their last school term. These lectures are illustrated with the use of flannel-graphs, demonstration material, and a film projector.

Since 1954, lectures have been held in conjunction with the relaxation classes given to ante-natal mothers. The syllabus is covered in six weeks, and includes the ante-natal care, hygiene of pregnancy, physiology of labour, infant feeding, bathing, and the management of the new-born baby.

"Better Health" magazines have been distributed to Head Teachers at all schools and at the Child Welfare Clinics throughout the year.

Pamphlets on vaccination and Diphtheria immunisation have been given to mothers at the Child Welfare Clinics.

By these and similar measures, in which every section of the Department co-operates, efforts are made to lay a corner stone of prevention against physical and mental ill-health in every home.

The Sanitary Inspectors, too have admirable opportunities of giving detailed instructions on personal hygiene in the home, and this is never overlooked whenever sanitary inspectors have occasion to visit private houses for any reason whatsoever. The special sphere of activity in health education of the sanitary inspector is, however, in trade premises and workplaces, and in particular in those premises where food is handled or prepared. A great deal of educational work has also been required in fostering the interests of industrial managements and staffs in the efficient use of fuel, and thereby in the equally important subjects of smoke abatement and clean air. As in the case of other officers of the Department, all these instructive and educational activities have been undertaken by sanitary inspectors in connection with their routine duties over many years.

Commencing in 1918, the Department was instrumental in inaugurating courses in the Efficient Use of Fuel and Licenced House Staff Training Courses at the Municipal Technical College. The Courses in Efficient Use of Fuel have continued up to date, and during the past three years have included a course of preparation for the Boiler Operator's Certificate of the London City and Guilds Institute. It is to be regretted that in 1953 the Department failed to convince the Council of the merits of establishing voluntary smokeless zones on two Council estates where the houses have been provided with smokeless domestic firegrates. The Courses for Licenced House Staff ran for three successive years. When they were inaugurated the College was one of two teaching institutions in the country originally sponsoring such courses. The Medical Officer of Health lectured on personal and general hygiene and first-aid, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector dealt with those provisions of the Food and Drugs Act affecting the trade. Although the Courses were subsequently discontinued, they have subsequently been introduced on the same pattern in many areas of the country with repeated success.

In 1950, a series of six film displays, each consisting of a sequence of four films dealing with various aspects of food hygiene, were organised and shown to the public and sectional trade interests, including the Chamber of Trade and School Meals Service. These films were principally intended as a background to the Food Byelaws which the Council sought to adopt in the same year, but which did not come into operation until 1952.

In 1951-52-53 the Department organised a series of Courses in Food Hygiene at the Municipal Technical College for food handlers, each series comprising seven lectures and demonstrations, and the lecturers including the Medical Officer of Health and his deputy, a pathologist, the Chief and two District Sanitary Inspectors, and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

In 1952, a Clean Food Exhibit was staged in the North Western Electricity Board Showrooms in Market Street to coincide with the adoption of Clean Food Byelaws by the Council. During the period of this exhibition, the Ministry of Health film "Another Case of Food Poisoning" was shown at the largest and most frequented cinema in the Borough. The Council also inaugurated free washing facilities for mobile and market food vendors at public conveniences within the Borough.

In this year, two courses on lines indicated in the previous paragraph were held for members of the Staff of the School Meals Service. Similar lectures were repeated during 1953 for the staffs of individual industrial canteens and multiple food traders, and the catering staffs of four hospitals of the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee.

By 1954 it had become evident that the most useful progress in health education for food handlers could only be achieved by informal discussions with such people at their place of work, and this is the policy now pursued by sanitary inspectors when visiting all types of food premises. In this connection, during 1953 and 1954, a most valuable series of practical demonstrations in achieving physical cleanliness by the use of modern sterilant detergents were staged in the Public Abattoir and certain industrial canteens. In this connection, the ready co-operation of specialised trade interests and the Canteen Advisor to H.M. Inspector of Factories is freely acknowledged.

During the year under review, the Department's specialised educational activities have been limited to providing a panel of lecturers to a training course at the Municipal Technical College in connection with the Institute of Certificated Ambulance Personnel, and organising an exhibit at the Careers Exhibition staged in the Technical College Hall. This latter event was the first real opportunity the Department has had to demonstrate its many and varied activities in public. Although the space available was limited, it is fair comment to say that all the sectional activities were represented in an easily assimilated manner.

The central theme of the exhibit depicted diagrammatically the administrative lay-out of the Department, and is reproduced herewith. By means of photographs (the majority of which were taken specially for this purpose) and other exhibits, the work of the various sections was

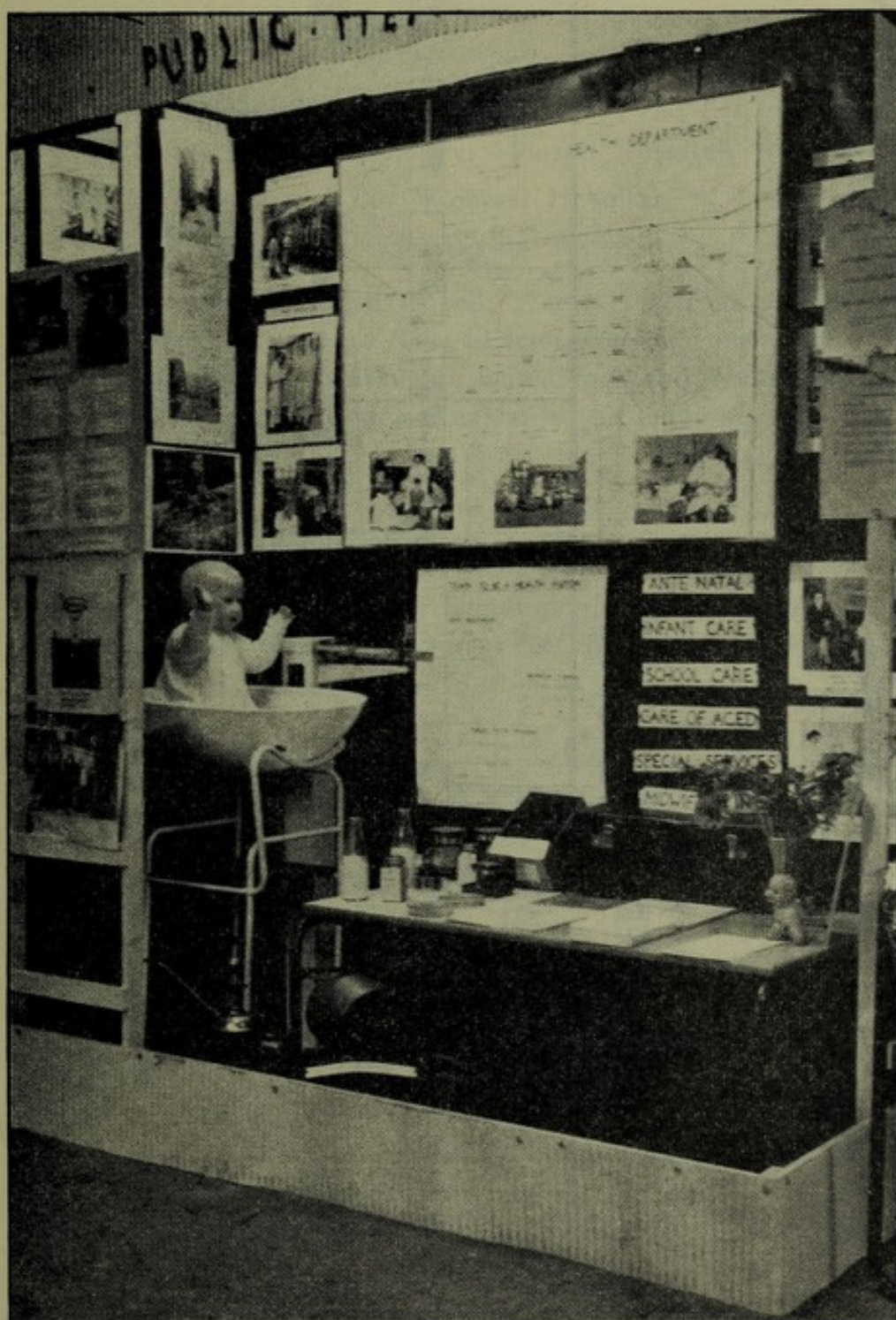
illustrated and related to the administrative lay-out by means of leading strings between the exhibit and central diagram. Pride of place was allocated to the clinical and child welfare services, and the life-size baby doll on the scales used as the focal symbol of such services, readily attracted attention and interest to the stand. The stand formed part of a unit representing the whole of the Local Government Service, and the Council produced a booklet indicating the means of entry, training and qualifications required for the various appointments within such Service. All appointments within the Public Health Service were adequately recorded within the pages of such booklet. In addition, a number of pamphlets were issued from the Public Health exhibit, dealing in greater detail with the duties, training and qualifications of sanitary inspectors, health visitors, social workers, public health nurses and midwives. The exhibit remained on view for three whole days, during which it was continuously manned by a rota of health visitors and sanitary inspectors, who answered a number of questions and enquiries. Organised parties of children from various schools within the Borough visited the exhibition during quiet periods of the day, and this enabled such children to obtain an insight into the ramifications of the Local Health Services at an impressionable age.

In each of the years mentioned a number of lectures on various aspects of public health and environmental hygiene have been given by the Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and other members of the staff to various voluntary and trade organisations within the Borough.

No record of the Department's educational activities would be complete without reference to the personal and practical interest of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health in the various activities of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

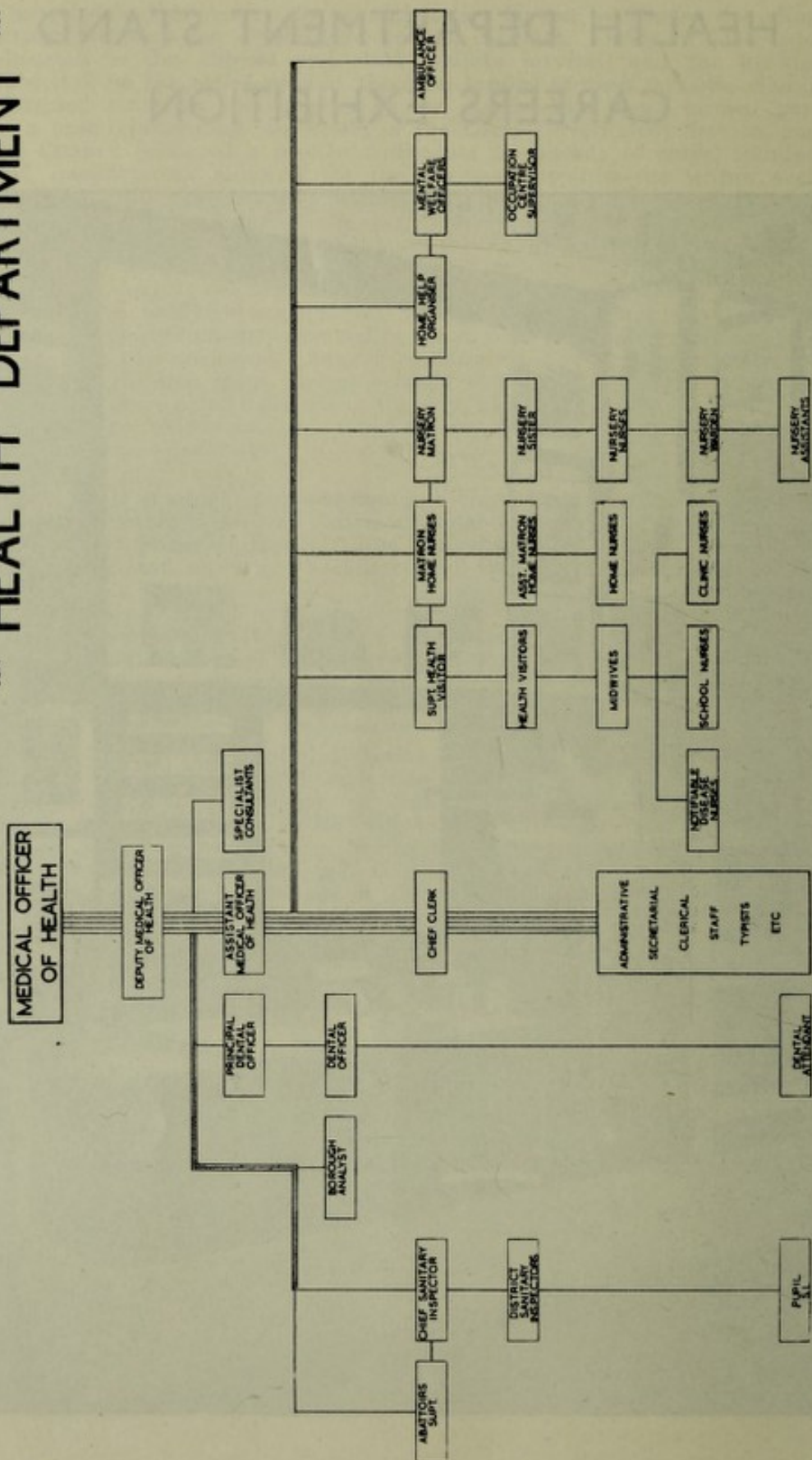
The Medical Officer of Health also has always manifested an intense interest in furthering health education, and has given every encouragement and assistance to members of staff in achieving the foregoing efforts and in other directions. He will readily subscribe and endorse the opinion that health education begins with the young child in its own home, and is best taught, not as a specialised subject, but by those public health workers who are in day to day contact with all sections of the public, in their homes, in their places of work, and in the schools. Probably the greatest single contribution in the sphere of health education which can be made to produce the greatest and most lasting effect on the greatest number of persons is the teaching of elementary hygiene to school children in schools which are a practical example of the subject being taught. With the progress made in the school building programme within the Borough in recent years, the Council are at least providing premises which will demonstrate an admirable example.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAND CAREERS EXHIBITION



The Health Department stand at the careers exhibition is a very attractive one. Many students are interested in the health department and are waiting to be interviewed by the health department staff.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT



II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

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 specimens bacteriologically examined during the year for the Health Department elsewhere than at The Wylde Laboratory :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria	—	6	—	6
Sputum for Tuberculosis	—	1	—	1
Faeces	66	121	—	187
Others	1	1	—	2

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.
Chest and Special Diagnostic Clinics, The Wyldes, Bury. Tel.
Bury 1986.

Chest 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, 12, Tithebarn Street, Bury. (Phone Bury 604.)

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

Doctors: 58 principals (of whom 26 were resident in Bury, and 2 part-time assistants (whose names were not included in the Medical List) were employed by Bury doctors.

Dentists: 13 principals.

Chemists: 17 chemists or firms of chemists, with 21 shops.

1 druggist.

11 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners: 1.

Ophthalmic Opticians: 11 (and 1 assistant).

During the year two resident medical practitioners resigned from the List, and one resident medical practitioner and four non-resident medical practitioners were included in the List. 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 £69,500.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £65,775; in addition patients contributed £10,785.

The general dental services cost £26,606, and in addition patients paid £9,475. 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 £13,260, and patients contributed an additional £8,442.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £179,482. Administrative expenses amounted to £4,342.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1955 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	1,455	1,202	414	560	242
Vermin	85	4	3	—	—
Water Supply	53	9	9	2	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	210	—	—	—	—
Houses let in Lodgings	20	—	—	18	1
Common Lodging Houses	63	17	5	—	—
Schools	25	2	1	2	1
Entertainment Houses	2	—	—	2	2
Ashes Accommodation	535	116	116	40	48
Accumulations	34	11	11	7	5
Animals or Birds	5	3	1	3	1
Stable Premises	6	5	1	5	2
Yards, Courts, etc.	6	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	17	16	3	2	1
Rats and Mice	64	—	—	7	—
Drainage—Inspected	735	77	72	98	86
Tested	90	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	11	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	412	87	61	41	36
Pails or Privies	66	8	8	4	3
Urinals	12	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	13	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	47	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	137	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	108	1	1	—	—
Markets	220	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	911	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	588	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	194	3	2	1	1
General Food Premises	3,984	12	12	11	12
Bakehouses—Factory	75	—	—	3	1
Non-factory	7	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	74	23	14	13	9
Licensed Premises	12	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	8	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	3,728	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	15	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	30	—	—	—	—
Factories (with Mechanical power)	96	11	2	17	6
do. (without Mechanical power)	8	—	—	9	7
Workplaces	22	—	—	—	—
Outworkers	7	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	56	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	221	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	17	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regulations	194	318	32	120	9
Other Visits	80	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	17	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	33	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Premises... ..	13	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations	47	10	20	10	20
Premises Visited	38	—	—	—	—

Pet Animals Act	5	—	—	—	—
Rivers Pollution Acts	23	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	679	—	—	—	—
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	402	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal	310	—	—	—	—
Informal	159	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act— ...					
Formal	18	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Formal	15	—	—	—	—
Informal	2	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological	58	—	—	—	—
Chemical	15	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam.	45	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	195	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens	7	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	26	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	45	—	—	—	—
Rinses	4	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	16,914	1,935	784	975	495

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	728
„ informal notices complied with	402
„ statutory notices served	100
„ statutory notices complied with	93
„ nuisances and defects abated on informal notices	854
„ nuisances and defects abated on statutory notices	121
„ enquiries answered under Land Charges Act ...	1,142

Total Number of Complaints Received—865.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT	NUMBER
General Disrepair—Various	131
Defective Fireplaces	9
Rainwater pipes	3
Windows	10
Chimneys	11
Doors	5
Plasterwork	14
Floors	4
Roofs	17
Eavesgutters	8
Sinks	18
Burst Water Pipes	14
Dampness	42
Defective Waterclosets	32
Choked Waterclosets	17
Choked Drains	36
Flooding	2
Insufficient Ashes Accommodation	8
Defective Ashpits	80
Defective Ashbins	31
Accumulations	28
Dirty Premises...	39
Vermin	79
Foul and Obnoxious Odours	41
Water Supply	8
Dangerous Buildings	11
Smoke Nuisance	29
Surface Drainage	—
Overcrowding	3
Rats	40
Factories	4
Miscellaneous	33
Defective Pails and Privies	7
Defective Wallbins	14
Defective Waste Waterclosets	13
Defective Paths	11
Defective Trough Closets	—
Defective Drains	13

Number of Complaints referred to other Corporation Departments.

Miscellaneous	13
Ashbins requiring emptying	5
Ashpits requiring emptying	3
Choked Drains	7
Choked Street Gullies	9
Choked W.C.s	13
Dangerous Walls and Structures	20
Defects at Corporation property	7
Rats and Mice	31
Total	108

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF	
		Inspection	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	88	44	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	439	209	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	38	22	—
TOTAL	565	275	2

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			to H.M. Inspect'r	by H.M. Inspect'r
Want of cleanliness (S.1)... ..	4	4	—	4
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	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	10	—	5
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	17	—	10

Outworkers.

Number of lists of Outworkers received	8
Number of Registered Outworkers within the Borough (all engaged in the making of wearing apparel or lampshades)	45

WATER SUPPLY.

The County Borough is supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board from mains passing through the area. These mains come from four different sources of upland surface water, 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.	Raw Water. Bacteriological examination No. 89. Chemical examinations No. 22. Water going into supply. Bact. examinations No. 264. Result : Mainly satisfactory. Chemical examinations No. 60. Result : 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	Waters lime treated. No. 264. Results : 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) All. (b) None.

WATER SAMPLING.

Sources of Supply	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	6	1	11	—	18
Private Wells and Springs	2	1	—	3	6
Total No. of Samples ...	8	2	11	3	24

The results of the samples of water taken from towns mains and found to be unsatisfactory were reported to the Irwell Valley Water Board for necessary action.

The unsatisfactory samples of water from private well and spring supplies were taken from three separate sources in rural areas of the Borough.

One sample was taken from a disused well which remains disused. Two samples were taken from a pond which supplies a dwellinghouse and dairy farm. The owners of these premises are considering the provision of an alternative supply of water from towns mains, after the fourth unsatisfactory sample had been taken from a further possible private source of supply of water for these premises. Improved water services were effected at 34 houses by the provision of separate house connections to towns mains in lieu of existing joint service pipes.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentages of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.48%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from the Board's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Twenty-five samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination, and two samples of water were obtained for chemical analysis from the three swimming baths situated within the Borough.

Four samples from a private swimming pool submitted for bacteriological examination were reported to be unsatisfactory. The cause for these unsatisfactory results spread over a period of three months was attributed to a fault in the operation of the ozone purification plant. The plant was subsequently overhauled, and further samples taken and found to be satisfactory indicated that the defects had been remedied.

All other samples taken were reported to be satisfactory.

The Public Baths comprise three swimming pools, nineteen slipper baths and one Turkish Bath. The water in the swimming pools 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 chlorine injector to the small swimming pool was renewed.

The swimming pool 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 Bury Grammar School the water in the swimming pool is filtered by a high pressure sand filter, and continuously treated with electrically generated ozone, which is injected through the floor of the pool.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

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

No. of premises where drainage was totally reconstructed 21

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	58
„ insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	58
„ waste waterclosets abolished	46
„ new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	11

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of Dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under	
„ maintenance and renewal scheme	2,758
„ Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	70
„ Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	10
„ Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins	47

The comments in two previous Reports concerning the economics of ashpit conversions are reiterated. The fact that only forty-seven insanitary ashpits and wallbins were converted during the year to covered galvanised iron dustbins and over eleven hundred ashpits remain in use in the Borough is further evidence of the lack of financial incentive to encourage property owners to comply with the Council's present scheme for the abolition of these insanitary fittings.

The number of dustbins renewed under the Council's maintenance and renewal scheme is more than double that in the previous year, and with the increased cost of B.S.S. dustbins (2½ cubic feet) there has been a corresponding increase in the cost of this service to the Rate Fund. It was anticipated, however, on inauguration in April, 1950, that this cost would be variable, and the Cleansing Committee are to be congratulated on the low cost of the scheme to date. The scheme covers all various types of premises, but owners are required to provide the initial dustbin on new premises or where no dustbin has previously existed. The Health Committee continue to issue dustbins free in replacement of ashpits and wallbins, subject to the property owner complying with the Council's specification in connection with such conversions.

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

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	2	1	—	—	—	3
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	2	—	2
(c) Waste Water Closets	4	—	4	10	11	29
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	4	—	4
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	4	7	5	—	—	16
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	4	—	2	12	6	24
(b) Pail Closets	22	—	29	—	14	65
(c) Waste Water Closets	37	49	74	49	38	247
(d) Trough Closets	15	22	—	11	—	48
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	44	40	39	47	55	225
(b) Factories and other Premises ...	—	2	93	5	48	148
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	122	113	237	124	153	749
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	6	—	7	6	—	19
(b) Dry Ashpits	34	26	29	13	32	134
(c) Wallbins	22	21	10	4	15	72
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	110	80	91	45	87	413

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,247
No. of Waste Waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,082
No. of Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,334
No. of Wallbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259
No. of Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences								323
No. of Privy—Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81

SHOPS INSPECTION.

Number of Shops on Register—1,326, of which the majority are occupied by self-employed traders.

Sanitary Inspectors co-operated with the Lancashire Constabulary in 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.

In recent years the National Federation of Grocers' Associations has been active in directing attention to certain weaknesses in the Shops Act concerning permitted sales of foodstuffs on Sundays and after normal closing hours. These refer to such articles of food which may be construed as being fresh or newly cooked provisions, or to constitute part of a meal or refreshments. The Act and case law arising thereunder is full of anomalies in dealing with these and other matters which can only be remedied by amendment of existing law. There is, however, still no indication as to when a new Shops Bill may be introduced in Parliament.

During the year sixty-four shops were found to be regularly engaged in Sunday trading. Seven shops were found to trade in wholly exempted commodities, and the other traders were observed to sell some commodities which were either wholly or partially exempted from the Sunday trading provisions of the Act.

No complaints were received of young persons being employed for periods exceeding the prescribed number of hours and complaints of shops being open after prescribed closing hours were rare. This is accounted for to some extent by the provisions of the Catering (Wages) Act, and provisions of national agreements negotiated by the National Wages Council, all subject to supervision by the Ministry of Labour Trade Board Inspectorate, which ensure that shop assistants are employed for considerably less hours than those prescribed under the Shops Act.

Fourteen notices were served in respect of various contraventions of the Act, and nine notices were complied with.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

One notice in respect of two defects in the sanitary accommodation at a Nursery School was served and abated.

Additional washing facilities complete with constant supplies of hot and cold water were provided at two aided Primary Schools during the year.

Twenty-five visits to schools were paid by sanitary inspectors.

PET ANIMALS.

All sanitary inspectors are appointed inspectors under the Pet Animals Act, 1951. Close co-operation is maintained with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 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. Five 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 the Bury Fairs. No stalls were observed to be offering pet animals as prizes.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

No. of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	6
„ samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	3

The Prescribed Analyst certified all samples to conform to prescribed standards.

No. of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	9
--	---

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	7
„ samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	3

The Agricultural Analyst certified two samples not to comply with the statutory statements accompanying the samples. A formal sample of poultry food was certified to contain excess oil and a formal sample of meat and bone meal was certified to contain 18% excess phosphoric acid. In each case the Analyst certified that these excesses were not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

The Health Committee resolved to direct the attention of the manufacturers concerned to the results of these samples.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

No. of Registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons	103
„ registered premises	70

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

No. of cases investigated by sanitary inspectors	111
„ houses disinfected	73
„ Pathological specimens collected	231

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades	15
„ registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	29

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 re-housing 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 Kerosene or Zaldecide and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) or Gammexane powder.

In some cases where an alternative treatment has been desirable 10% preparations of chlordane and lethane have proved effective.

Total number of houses disinfested	133
------------------------------------	-----

Total number of Council houses disinfested	31
--	----

No. of Houses infested—

Bed Bugs	17
----------	----

Cockroaches	56
-------------	----

Other Vermin	101
--------------	-----

No. of food and other premises disinfested	10
--	----

Average quantity of material used per case—

Liquid— 5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.99 galls.
---------------------------	-------------

Powder—10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.51 lbs.
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Total number of visits re vermin infestation	276
--	-----

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 1955	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	—	—	18	—	—
	Minor	72	2		55	—
—June 30	Major	4	—	24	4	—
	Minor	90	5		75	—
—Sept. 30	Major	3	—	59	3	—
	Minor	97	4		79	—
—Dec. 31	Major	—	—	27	—	—
	Minor	89	7		71	—

During 1955 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, 1955	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Manholes showing Pre-bait taken	No. of Manholes showing complete take
19th—29th March	1,126	336	211

Total No. of Manholes in the Borough—1,575.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

		Dense Black Smoke (minutes)	Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Little or no Smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		49.25	415.00	825.75
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		1.15	9.65	19.20
Particulars of nuisances recorded	No. in Register			
	3	4	26	—
	98	3½	6½	20
	64	7½	9½	13
	55	3½	16½	10
	68	4½	8½	17
	62	5	19	6
	114	2½	—	27½
	52	2½	5½	22
	69	8	2½	19½
	55	2½	12¼	15¼

The number of smoke nuisances recorded is just double those found in the previous year, although owing to shortage of sanitary inspectors the number of chimneys observed for thirty minutes duration is appreciably less, forty-seven chimneys compared with eight-two in 1954. The increased incidence in smoke nuisances accounts for the increases in total and average amounts of dense black smoke observed during the year. The average amount of moderate smoke observed per thirty minute period remains fairly static. It is interesting to note that some of this moderate smoke is darker than shade No. 2 on the Ringelman Smoke Chart. If this standard for dark smoke nuisance is subsequently prescribed by Regulations after the passing of the Clean Air Bill, there will be need for intensified activities by both industrialists and sanitary inspectors alike to prevent further increases in smoke nuisances.

Statutory action was taken in respect of each of the smoke nuisances recorded, and in each case the notices served under Sections 101/103, Public Health Act, 1936, were subsequently abated. At one of the plants concerned a battery of four Lancashire boilers are actively being converted to oil consumption, and the working load on the boiler plant has been reduced by 50% by provision of electric motive power for mechanical plant. In two other cases consideration is being given to the provision of new boiler plant at a large engineering works, and a bleach works are considering the provision of coking stokers to the existing Lancashire boiler. It is noted that the majority of smoke nuisances from industrial plant still arise from the use of sprinkling stokers on Lancashire boilers, or from the indifference of firemen to use due care and diligence when cleaning or hand-firing furnaces. In a number of premises creating nuisances a need for a greater number of essential recording instruments in boiler houses was also noted. These are essential to control economy in the consumption of fuel, and economy of consumption is reflected in less smoke emitted from the chimney top.

The Council adopted Byelaws under Section 104, Public Health Act, 1936, in 1950, which prescribe the emission of two minutes' dense black smoke during a chimney observation of thirty minutes' duration to be a smoke nuisance.

As a result of visits by sanitary inspectors to boiler plant an appreciable amount of instructive work has been done encouraging stokers to adopt smokeless firing methods. Interviews with combustion and plant engineers have resulted in a number of voluntary improvements to boiler plant either being effected or planned, for future installation.

A firm of felt manufacturers have installed a Daniel Adamson Super Lancashire boiler complete with grit arrestor, coking stoker and balanced draught on a new island site as the first instalment of completely re-designing the whole of the boiler plant and steam services on their premises. One firm of paper manufacturers have reduced their battery of Lancashire boilers from four to three by converting one boiler into a steam accumulator. A number of improvements were effected to the furnace of the Lancashire boiler at the Public Baths which abated an intermittent grit nuisance and reduced the quantity of smoke emitted, together with a 7% reduction in fuel consumption. Batteries of four Lancashire boilers at two textile dyeing and bleachworks, and a Lancashire boiler on the premises of a manufacturing confectioner have been converted to oil firing. A new Lancashire boiler has been installed at an oil refinery. An oil-fired Economic boiler has been installed at a rainwear factory, and two oil fired installations for domestic and space heating have been fitted here and in domestic premises.

The twenty years' progress on a fume recovery plant at a paper mill mentioned in previous reports was featured at a Sessional Meeting of the Royal Society of Health held in the Borough during October, when public acknowledgment was given to the active co-operation of H.M. Alkali Inspectorate, sanitary inspectors, and the firm over this period. The size and efficiency of this plant is now sufficient to deal so far as practicable with all existing and prospective production.

The fume recovery plant on resin kiers at a paint works mentioned in the previous Report is now complete. Intermittent nuisances are still observed from this plant, however, during certain atmospheric conditions.

Courses for the Boiler Operators' Certificate and in Boiler House Practice complying with the syllabus of the City & Guilds of London Institute continue to be held at the Municipal Technical College, and receive fair support from firemen and engineers.

The Council retain their membership of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the National Smoke Abatement Society, where they are represented on the local executive.

OBSERVATIONS ON ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Two standard deposit gauges are stationed within the Borough.

The following table records the details of observations taken.

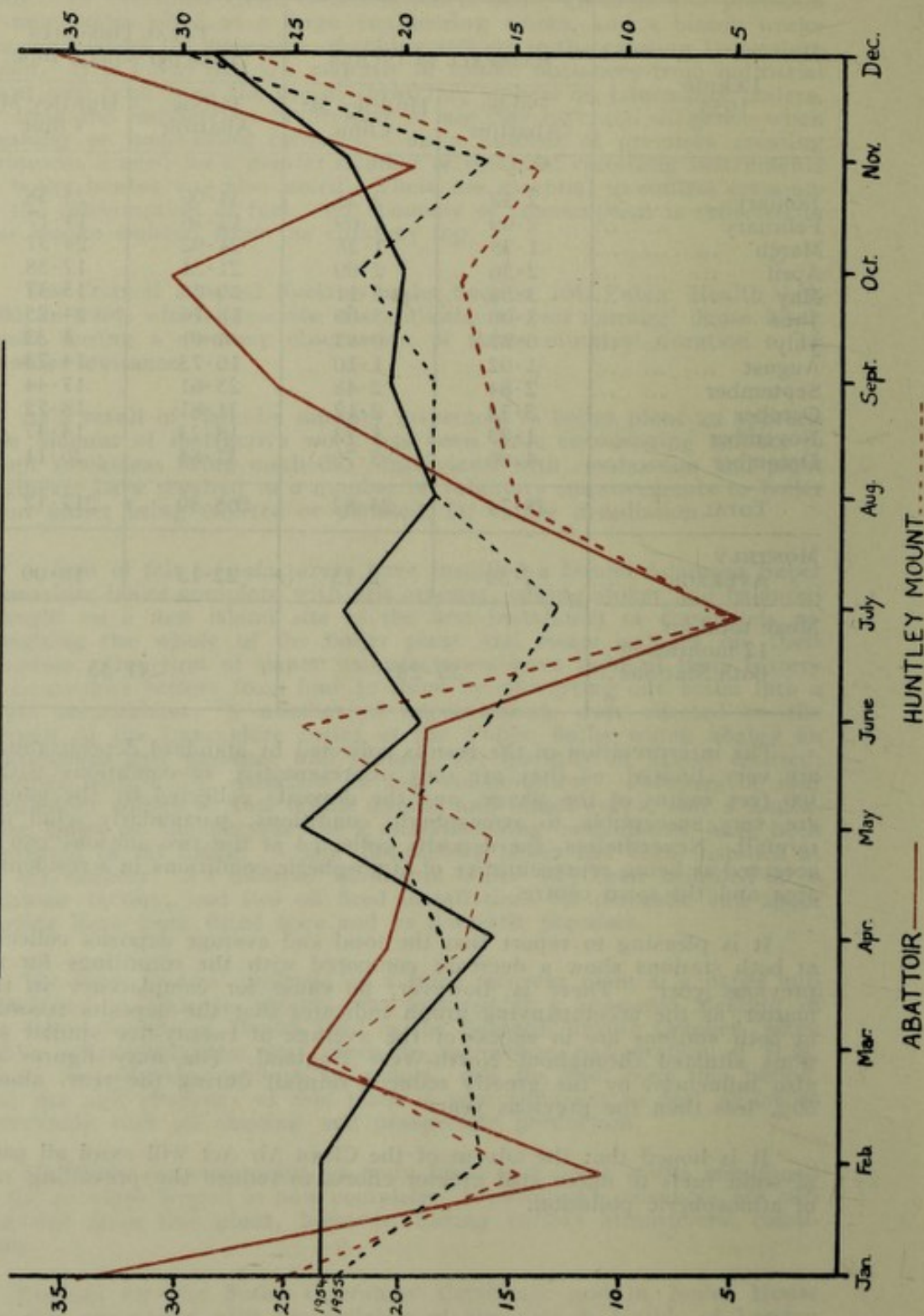
PERIOD 1955	RAINFALL IN INCHES		TOTAL DEPOSITS (Tons per square mile)	
	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic
January	2.52	2.25	34.06	25.58
February	2.09	1.69	12.76	14.17
March	1.78	1.58	24.92	24.37
April	2.56	2.09	21.21	17.38
May	3.55	3.11	19.65	15.57
June	3.00	3.09	18.76	24.25
July	0.87	0.83	4.01	4.33
August	1.02	1.10	16.73	14.73
September	2.84	2.48	25.61	17.44
October	2.72	2.17	31.81	18.72
November	1.73	1.73	18.23	14.47
December	4.06	3.70	37.84	26.11
TOTAL	28.74	25.82	265.59	217.12
MONTHLY AVERAGE ...	2.39	2.15	22.13	18.09
Mean total for 12 months on both Stations ...	27.28		241.35	

The interpretation of the results collected by standard deposit gauges are very limited, as they are only representative of conditions within 100 feet radius of the gauge, and the deposits collected by the gauges are very susceptible to atmospheric conditions, particularly wind and rainfall. Nevertheless, the deposits collected at the two stations can be accepted as being representative of atmospheric conditions in a residential area and the town centre.

It is pleasing to report that the total and average deposits collected at both stations show a decrease compared with the recordings for the previous year. There is, however, no cause for complacency in this matter, as the accompanying graph indicates that the deposits recorded at both stations are in excess of the average of twenty-five similar stations situated throughout North-West England. The Bury figures are also influenced by the greatly reduced rainfall during the year, almost 50% less than the previous year.

It is hoped that the advent of the Clean Air Act will extol all users of solid fuels to make still greater efforts to reduce the prevailing rate of atmospheric pollution.

Graph showing comparison between deposits collected by two gauges within the Borough during the year, compared with the average for 1954 and 1955 of twenty-five gauges stationed throughout North-West England.



SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order 1954, the Borough forms part of a "specified area" for the purposes of Section 37 Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within which it is an offence to sell by retail or for catering purposes any milk other than tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milks. The conditions attached to dealers' licences permitting them to sell such designated milks require all containers to be sealed and labelled so that all milk sold retail within the Borough is now bottled and capped before delivery to the consumers.

The helpful co-operation of the County Milk Regulations Officer and the Area Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the supervision of the Order is freely acknowledged.

Total No. of dairy farms	49
Total No. of licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk	24
No. of Registered Dairies	8
„ Registered Distributors of Milk	224
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	27
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	33
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail sterilised milk	237
„ Milk Pasteurisers' Licences issued	1
„ Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough	36

DETAILS OF MILK SAMPLING BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

DESIGNATION OF MILK	No. of Samples	METHY- LENE BLUE TEST		PHOS- PHA- TASE TEST		T.B. INOCU- LATION TEST		TUR- BIDITY TEST		No. of tests applied
		Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	
Tuberculin Tested ... (farm bottled)	40	29	11	—	—	27	—	—	—	67
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	16	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	32
Pasteurised ...	63	63	—	62	—	8	—	—	—	133
Sterilised ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Undesignated	18	11	7	—	—	15	2	—	—	35
TOTALS	145	119	18	78	—	50	2	8	—	275

Eight rinse samples taken from milk churns and bottles and submitted for bacteriological examination were reported to be satisfactory.

Sixteen samples of orange drinks were taken from dairymen, submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis, and were reported to be satisfactory.

93% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

36% of all milk sampled (88% of undesignated milks) was examined for the presence of tubercle infection, 4% of milks so examined were found to contain such infection.

Reports on eighteen samples of milk (eleven from licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk including eight within the Borough and seven undesignated milks including one from within the Borough) which failed to satisfy the methylene blue test, were referred to the County Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for investigation at the place of production. This Officer reports that all these cases were thoroughly investigated, and it was generally found that methods of production or handling of milk were at fault. Advice was given to producers with a view to effecting improvements, and generally this materialised. The County Agricultural Executive Committee found it necessary to suspend the licence of one producer of tuberculin tested milk for a period, and the re-issue of this licence was under review at the end of the year. Another producer of tuberculin tested milk improved his methods after being advised that the County Agricultural Committee proposed to suspend his licence, and such suspension did not become necessary.

Reports on the two samples of undesignated milk found to contain evidence of tubercle infection (both from producers situated outside the Borough) were referred to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. One cow from one of the dairy farms concerned was subsequently slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders 1938/46. Five cows had been removed for slaughter from the other dairy farm concerned before the Divisional Veterinary Officer commenced his investigations. Both dairy herds were subsequently certified by this Officer to be non-tuberculous.

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 the 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, 1932, as a form of food preparation where such manufacture constitutes a major portion of a trader's business.

Approximately 83% of all ice-cream sold within the Borough is pre-packed.

There appears to be a continually increasing number of food shops interested in the retail sale of pre-packed ice-cream, the number of registered retail vendors having increased by 600% in the past seven years.

REGISTRATIONS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

Wholesale Manufact- urers	Retail Manufact- urers	Wholesale Dealers	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufact- urers of Ice-Lollies
2	5 (2 Hot Mix 3 Cold Mix Process)	1	189	21	12

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	Methylene Blue Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
33	30	3	25	5	2	1

Twenty-one samples were taken from manufacturers outside the Borough, and twelve samples from manufacturers within the Borough.

The three unsatisfactory samples were taken from the same manufacturer situated outside the Borough. The majority of samples taken from the same manufacturer throughout the year were graded within Grade I.

Eleven samples of ice-lollies (six manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination, and 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
19	17	8%	7.3%	13.1%

Two samples of ice-cream taken from a retail manufacturer within the Borough were certified to be 2% deficient in sugar and 1% deficient in sugar and milk solids respectively, and were the subject of action under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. (See page 66).

MEAT INSPECTION.

By the 1st January the initial boom of private slaughtering which had followed the decontrol of meat and livestock in July, 1954, had re-adjusted itself and trade at the Public Abattoir had levelled out at what must now be accepted as the average throughput under the present system of slaughtering. This is reflected in the total number of animals slaughtered during the year, i.e., 41,542, which is 20,500 less than in the previous twelve months but equal approximately to the average for the past ten years. There has been a contemporary reduction in the number of regular tenants using the Public Abattoir, the present number being eight (i.e., four wholesale and three retail butchers and one co-operative society) together with two or three casual tenants.

During the year the Inter-Departmental Committee on Slaughterhouses published their final Report, which included certain recommendations for a future scheme of centralised slaughterhouses. Under these proposals the Public Abattoir would continue to serve a population of 119,000 in the areas of five local authorities compared with the seven local authorities served during the previous period of meat and livestock control, new arrangements being proposed to serve the needs of the Boroughs of Heywood and Middleton.

The Health Committee completed the renewal of the electric lighting installation in the main portion of the Public Abattoir referred to in the previous Report.

At the request of the tenants the Council also agreed to vary their arrangements for the disposal of unsound meat and offal arising at the Public Abattoir. Such arrangements came into operation in November since when this material has been collected by a private undertaking situated outside the Borough subject to guarantees given to the Council and to the local authority wherein the disposal point is located. All unsound meat and offal is also stained with naphthalene green dye prior to removal from the premises, and is subjected to processes of digestion, extraction and sterilisation via the Iwell process by the purchasers. These new arrangements have proved more lucrative both to the tenants and the Council.

There are no licenced private slaughterhouses within the Borough. The present Public Abattoir was opened in 1902, when all existing private slaughterhouses were closed under private legislation, with no large financial commitments for compensation to the owners. In 1909 the Council obtained further local powers to prevent the future establishment of private slaughterhouses.

Number of Slaughtermen licenced by the Borough Council—43.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1955:—

Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Total Weight in Tons.
6,066	30,080	4,569	827	41,542	3,429

Amount of Imported and Port-killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1955:—

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.
Nil.	1,457	Nil.

Boxes and Bags of Offal—155.

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention—3,844, of which number 1,678 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degrees.

Nineteen carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis. These were subjected to cold storage treatment for a period of 21 days, after infected portions and organs had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. The carcasses were subsequently released for distribution.

Percentage of Meat Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis.

Beef—1.35%	Pork—0.36%	Veal—0.54%
------------	------------	------------

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoirs.

Bulls were affected in more or less degree to the extent of	25.62%
Steers	14.44%
Heifers	14.02%
Cows	41.27%
Calves	0.60%
Pigs	5.43%

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

Beasts—1.	Calves—1.	Sheep—11.	Pigs—3.
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Total Amount of Meat found to be unfit for human consumption.

98,107 lbs. (43.79 tons), or 1.28%.

Amount of imported and port-killed meat condemned at the Abattoirs—Nil.

Amount of canned meat condemned at the Abattoirs—6 lbs.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	4,193	1,873	827	30,080	4,569	Nil
Number inspected	4,193	1,873	827	30,080	4,569	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	1	11	3	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	666	363	1	1,051	50	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	15.88	19.27	0.12	3.49	1.09	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	11	24	5	Nil	10	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	652	773	5	Nil	248	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	15.55	41.27	0.604	Nil	5.43	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	15	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	15	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	CALVES	TOTAL	TOTAL WEIGHT IN TONS
1946	7,057	35,561	116	1,097	43,831	3,242
1947	6,709	20,835	58	1,367	28,969	2,776
1948	6,227	24,398	79	1,404	32,108	2,765
1949	6,573	26,573	171	1,270	34,587	2,845
1950	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
1954	7,371	42,435	9,738	1,512	61,056	4,647
1955	6,066	30,080	4,569	827	41,542	3,429

**TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
DESTROYED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1955**

Kind 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 Tuberculosis	Heads	Thorax			Abdomen								Entire Carcase condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tuberculosis							
				Lungs	Hearts	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes	Mesenteries					Udders				
Beasts	Bulls Steers Cows Heifers	441 3,096 1,873 656	113 447 773 92	468	1,060	101	220	220	254	110	89	84	295	22	171	240	37	35	68,238	19,533	87,771	lbs.	lbs.
		6,066	1,425																				
Pigs	4,569	248	220	149	129	12	132	19	21	26	23	10	15	12	—	10	6,588	374	6,962				
Calves	827	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	5	378	58	436				
Sheep	30,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,938	2,938				
	41,542	1,678	688	1,214	230	232	391	129	110	110	321	32	186	255	37	50	75,204	22,903	98,107				

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

MOVEMENT OF IMPORTED LIVESTOCK.

Number of licences issued in respect of Irish Sheep	10
Number of licences issued in respect of movement of Irish Cattle	36

ANTHRAX.

One suspected case of Anthrax was notified in respect of a pig, but diagnosis was not confirmed after further investigation by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

SHEEP DIPPING.

During the year two notices were received from one farmer of his intention to dip sheep under the Sheep Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order, 1915. The dipping of two hundred and six sheep in lots of eighty-one and one hundred and twenty-five was carried out at the farm in the presence of the District Sanitary Inspector.

FOWL PEST.

In November, 1955, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food made an Order defining an area including the County Borough within which the movement of live poultry except on licence for immediate slaughter was prohibited as a precaution against the risk of spread of infection of fowl pest. The Order, The Live Poultry (Mid-Lancashire) (Amendment) Order, 1955, remained in operation at the close of the year. Although the provisions of the Order affected movement of poultry for Christmas trade no movement licences were issued within the Borough, traders meeting their seasonal requirements by the purchase and movement of poultry carcasses.

There were no cases or suspected cases of Fowl Pest on Poultry-keepers premises within the Borough during 1955.

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 the Warble Fly.

No cattle were reported or known to be infected.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of cows slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders, 1938/56:—

(a) at the Public Abattoirs	4
(b) at the Knackers Yard	4

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

(a) from farms within the Borough	2
(b) from farms outside the Borough	3

All carcasses and offals infected with generalised tuberculosis were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The carcass slaughtered at the Knackers Yard was subjected to heat treatment, and used for inedible purposes.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The progress reported in previous years in the improvement and re-decoration of all types of food premises and the installation of hot water supplies and protective screens or other coverings to food exposed for sale in shops has been maintained and developed.

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

	Recon- ditioned	Redecorated	Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing Facilities provided	New or Additional W.C. Accommoda- tion provided
General Food Premises	2	2	2	2
Licenced Premises ...	9	9	9	9
Meat Shop	1	1	1	—
Food Preparing Prem.	1	1	—	—
Mobile Vehicles ...	3	3	—	—
TOTALS ...	16	16	12	11

Two new licenced premises were erected and came into use during the year. Five new food shops were opened, and three new mobile shops of modern hygienic design came into service.

The increasing progressive development in the reconditioning of licenced premises must again be mentioned. This is mainly due to voluntary effort by brewers, which has noticeably increased during the past four years. Their close co-operation with the Department in formulating their proposals is acknowledged.

An increasing number of refrigerated display cabinets have been installed in retail fish, meat and provision shops.

The improved standard of food stalls and vehicles attending the Annual Bury Fairs and local open air functions continues to be maintained.

Fifteen notices were served and abated in respect of various defects in all types of food premises. Seventeen verbal notices concerning offences under Food Byelaws were also given and abated.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were issued during December and became operative on 1st January, 1956.

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER.

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

Meat Shops	Food preparing premises and Bakehouses	General Food Premises (including Market Food Stalls)	Total
75	*315	632	1,022

* Includes 15 restaurant kitchens, 60 industrial canteens, and 25 other premises not registerable under the provisions of Section 196, Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

Two premises were registered for food preparation during the year.

Sanitary inspectors paid 5,326 visits to all types of food premises, including markets and market stalls.

FOOD HYGIENE.

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. It is now generally accepted that this is the best place and manner for such instruction to be given. It has to be reported, however, that with continued reductions in qualified staff, this educative activity of sanitary inspectors has had to be reduced more drastically than any of their other curtailed duties. Close contact with traders' organisations and technical representatives of commercial interests has ensured that the Department's interest in such activities has not been entirely forgotten. It is most regrettable that such circumstances have arisen during the advent of a whole spate of new food legislation. Such efforts as have been expanded by sanitary inspectors in this sphere have been directed towards encouraging clean practices amongst food traders operating from vehicles and market stalls.

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, horse-flesh, fruit and greengrocery.

No. of food stalls in Market Hall	19
-----------------------------------	----

No. of food stalls on Open Market	99
-----------------------------------	----

Progress has been maintained in obtaining the co-operation of food traders on the Open Market in the provision of glass and perspex screens or other means of protection to those articles of foodstuffs most liable to contamination when exposed for sale in the open air. It is noted, however, that constant vigilance by routine visits by sanitary inspectors is essential to ensure that food traders on the Open Market use and properly apply the various fittings they have provided in their own and public interest to protect foodstuffs exposed for sale in the open air from all forms of contamination. Unfortunately, the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, which were published in the last weeks of the year, are little stronger in enforcing the provision and use of these fittings than similar provisions of the Byelaws Re Exposure of Food for Sale in the Open Air, although infringement of the Regulations incur increased legal penalties. The most consistent delinquents in this respect are the fishmongers. They may, however, merit some lenient consideration in this respect, as a number of them at present occupy a number of different stalls of varying sizes on different days of the week. Complete compliance with the relevant provisions of the Regulations and Byelaws would demand these traders to provide three different sets of relatively costly fittings for their various stalls. The Markets and Baths Committee are aware of this analogy, and are likely to consider same early in 1956 with a view to re-arranging the fishmongers' stalls on the Open Market on a permanent basis.

A similar degree of vigilance by sanitary inspectors has been required to exact that food traders on the Open Market constantly comply with those provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, Byelaws and Regulations which require food traders selling in the open air to legibly display their name and address on their stall or vehicle. It was necessary to institute legal proceedings in one case in respect of this offence, the trader concerned having been similarly summoned in a previous year. On this occasion the magistrates imposed a fine of £1, and awarded £2 2s. 0d. costs against the defendant, the penalty being half that imposed in respect of the first offence.

During the year four additional wholly enclosed stalls, provided with water, drainage, and lighting services were erected on the Market Ground. Power services will be provided later.

There has been further delay in the completion of the additional communal washing facilities commenced during the year. These are now expected to be completed during 1956.

It is gratifying to report again that the general standard of quality and soundness of foodstuffs displayed on market stalls continues to be satisfactory.

Sanitary inspectors made 220 visits to Markets during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The following imported foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin or the words "foreign" or "empire" on exposure for retail sale:—Meat, bacon, ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, 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.

Sanitary inspectors paid 3,728 visits to food shops and Market stalls to observe compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

Number of visits to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation—210.

COMMODITY	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Bacon (Smoked)	—	—	1	10
Beans	—	—	1	12
Butter	—	—	—	6½
Cake	—	3	—	26
Dried Hen Albumen	—	—	—	21
Eggs—Frozen	—	1	—	4
Liquid	—	—	—	11
Fish	—	—	5	—
Plaice Fillets	—	—	1	17
Jam	—	—	—	2
Peaches	—	3	—	19
Peanut Toffee	—	—	2	4
Potatoes	—	3	—	—
Pork Loins	—	—	2	2
Rice	—	1	2	—
Skimmed Milk Powder	—	2	—	—
Tinned Goods	2	7	2	25½
Tomatoes	—	—	2	4
Tripe	—	1	2	4
Ulster Fry	—	1	1	6
Yeast	—	10	2	8
TOTAL	3	19	1	14

Ice Cream—84 Blocks.

48 Ice Lollies.

All foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption have been destroyed either by incineration at the Towns Yard, Fernhill, or where suitable by controlled tipping. Where the quantity and value of goods involved have warranted, and necessary control arrangements could be effected, a few individual consignments have been salvaged on private trade premises.

Nine samples of various foodstuffs were submitted for bacteriological examination and reported by the Pathologist to be satisfactory.

A survey was undertaken of bakehouses and sweet manufacturers suspected to be using imported dried hen albumen in their products. Twenty samples of this ingredient were taken in this connection, nine of which were reported to contain evidence of salmonella infection, and as a result twenty-one pounds of imported dried hen albumen were condemned as being unfit for human consumption. Bakers and confectioners were advised against the use of this ingredient in the manufacture of Royal and other forms of cold icing. One large sweet manufacturer continues to use this ingredient under written guarantee that it is subjected during process to a minimum temperature of 220° F. for at least thirty minutes. Observations on the manufacturing process record that this ingredient is subjected to the prescribed minimum temperature for nearly forty minutes, during which time a maximum temperature of 256° F. for twenty minutes is attained. Samples of the finished product and during stages of production have been reported to contain no evidence of salmonella.

Thirty-three visits were paid by sanitary inspectors investigating suspected cases of food poisoning, but in no case was a diagnosis of any of the true food infective organisms confirmed.

FOOD AND DRUGS—ADULTERATION.

Particulars of articles of food 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
45 different varieties of food samples	5	63	68	4	61	65	1	2	3
Milk ...	110	14	124	98	14	112	12	—	12
Ice Cream	1	18	19	—	17	17	1	1	2
Ice Lollies	—	12	12	—	12	12	—	—	—
Sausage ...	11	2	13	9	2	11	2	—	2
Wines, Spirits, Beers, etc. ...	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	—	21	21	—	21	21	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	135	130	265	119	127	246	16	3	19

Average Percentage composition of Milk examined during the year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter... ..	40	3.46	8.54
2nd Quarter	29	3.46	8.74
3rd Quarter	13	3.66	8.64
4th Quarter	32	3.82	8.75
1st January to 31st December, 1955	114	3.60	8.66

Twenty-two samples of milk taken during the year were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine milks containing less than 8.5% solids-not-fat. The majority of these samples were taken in the winter following periods of inclement weather. In some cases the low non-fatty solid content was found in samples of milk with an abnormally high fat content.

The results of the analyses of these samples once again support the case argued for the need of establishing an absolute legal standard for genuine milk and the establishment of a system whereby the milk producer is paid according to the quality of his milk.

Average Percentage of Meat Content found in Sausages.

Beef—55.9%.

Pork—67.5%.

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) and (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS.

Three samples of condensed milk and one sample of dried milk were submitted to the Public Analyst.

The samples were certified to be genuine and to comply with the respective Regulations.

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

Milk.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of a formal sample of hot milk certified to be adulterated by the addition of 17.5% water. The Borough Magistrates imposed a fine of £6, and awarded costs of £6 6s. 0d. against the vendor in this case.

The Health Committee instructed warning letters to be sent to the vendors of three formal samples of milk certified to be adulterated by the addition of 2%, 1% and 2% water respectively. In the latter case five samples of comparable milk taken during the course of delivery to the vendor were certified to be naturally deficient in non-fatty solids.

The Health Committee also resolved to caution four vendors selling milk deficient in fat, two samples from two vendors being certified to be 5% and 4.7% deficient in fat respectively. Three "appeal to cow" samples from one vendor were certified to be deficient of 5%, 5% and 2.4% fat, after a formal sample taken on retail sale was certified to be 26% deficient in fat. Two samples of milk from the vendor-producer

of tuberculin tested milk were certified to be deficient of 7% and 5% fat respectively. Four "appeals to cow" samples from the same herd were certified to be genuine, but the Herd Record Book recorded that four samples of milk taken from individual cows by the Milk Marketing Board Recorder on the same day as the vendor's sample were found to be naturally deficient in fat by from 20% to 38%.

Ice-Cream.

The Health Committee resolved to caution the vendor of informal and formal samples of ice-cream certified to be 2% deficient in sugar and deficient of 1% sugar and 1% milk solids respectively.

Sausages.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the vendor of a formal sample of pork sausage certified to be deficient of 24% meat, when the Borough Magistrates imposed a fine of £1, and awarded £4 18s. 0d. costs.

The Health Committee instructed a letter of warning to be sent to the vendor of a formal sample of beef sausage certified to be 10% deficient in meat.

Miscellaneous.

The Health Committee resolved to caution the vendor of brawn erroneously described as potted meat.

The Public Analyst certified an informal sample of imported marzipan to contain 10% added oil which was not mentioned on the label. The attention of the importers and the Ministry of Food was directed to this matter.

The Public Analyst certified a formal sample of orange drink to be deficient of orange juice. Although no standard for fruit juice in this type of beverage is prescribed in the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order 1953, the attention of the manufacturers and the Food and Drugs Authority wherein it was produced was directed to this matter.

SECTION 5.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:—

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	1,309
(under Public Health or Housing Acts).	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,617
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1932	150
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	191
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	118
4. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	623

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

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	249
Number of back-to-back houses made into through houses	Nil.
Number of houses demolished	31

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

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

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

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	55
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	27
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

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

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 11	Nil.

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

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

4. Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A.—1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	8
2. Number of families dwelling therein	9
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	46
B.— Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	6
C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	33½
D.— Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.
Number of certificates for the permitted number of persons who may sleep in a house, issued during the year	4

5.—Particulars of New Houses, etc., Erected During the Year.

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

- | | | |
|----|---|--------|
| 1. | Total, including numbers given separately under (2): | 210. |
| | (i) By the Local Authority (a) temporary | Nil. |
| | (b) permanent | 126 |
| | (ii) By other Local Authorities | Nil. |
| | (iii) By other bodies and persons | 84 |
| 2. | With State Assistance under the Housing Acts: | |
| | (i) By the Local Authority | 126 |
| | (ii) By other bodies or persons | Nil. |
| 3. | Total number of houses erected in each Ward—all permanent houses: | |
| | Moorside. East. Church. Redvales. Elton. Unsworth. Total. | |
| | 7 1 5 61 2 134 210 | |
| 4. | Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes | 3 |
| 5. | (a) Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for the improvement of dwelling-houses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1954 | 41 |
| | (b) Total value of financial grants issued | £4,846 |

In each case the work comprised the provision of bathrooms and/or sculleries and the provision of hot water supplies and domestic washing facilities in owner occupied dwelling-houses.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

During the year the occupants of the houses comprising the Earl Street Clearance Area (seventeen persons) were re-housed by the Council.

Two houses in this Area and thirteen houses comprising the Moor Nook, Cornmill Cottages, and Deardens Fold Clearance Areas were demolished during the year.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government approved of the Council's proposals to deal with approximately 1,500 unfit houses for demolition and rehousing of the tenants during the next eleven years, 675 houses to be so dealt with during the first five years of this programme. The Council accordingly agreed to increase the number of new houses available for meeting this commitment to 50% of the total allocation of new houses built. Progress continued with the detailed survey of a proposed large Clearance Area referred to in the previous Report.

but unfortunately owing to increasing staff shortages, the representation of this Area could not be completed before the year end. There is every indication that unless some speedy remedy is sought, recurring and increasing deficiencies in technically qualified staff and particularly sanitary inspectors, will seriously impede the completion of the Housing Programme.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

In common with national experience it has been found that property owners have not been eager to take advantage of those provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, whereby under certain circumstances they can increase the rent of a well maintained house in a state of good repair by a permitted amount. This is probably due to the uneconomic cost of bringing and maintaining houses up to the prescribed standard compared with the financial return reflected in the permitted increase rents. Likewise, tenants have continued to show the same apathy in not acquiring authority to reduce the rent of houses in a state of disrepair as they previously did in respect of similar provisions of the Rent and Mortgage (Interest Restrictions) Acts.

No. of applications received for issue of Certificates of Disrepair	31
„ Certificates of Disrepair issued	28
(2 withdrawn, 1 not approved).	
„ applications for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair	25
„ Certificates of Disrepair revoked	25

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

These premises are controlled by the provisions of Section 11, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, which requires every separate letting to be structurally sound, not to be overcrowded, and to possess facilities and amenities comparable to a private dwellinghouse. Newly established houses-let-in-lodgings require approval under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. By this means the Council are able to maintain their register of such premises although the previous By-laws provisions to this effect were repealed by the 1954 Act.

One registered house-let-in-lodgings was closed during the year prior to demolition in connection with a street improvement scheme.

There are now twenty-one registered houses within the Borough providing accommodation for ninety-seven lodgers in eight-six rooms.

During the year sanitary inspectors paid twenty visits to houses-let-in lodgings, when one notice relating to eighteen defects was found to have been abated.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The number of casuals continuing to occupy the two registered common lodging houses remains little changed from previous years, and only about forty per cent. of the registered accommodation is utilised.

The accommodation available is as follows:—

No.	Situation	No. of Beds Registered	No. of Beds in Use	Accommodation available for
1	7 and 9 Clerke Street ...	54	37	Males only
2	26 and 28 Clerke Street	72	47	Males and Females
	Total number of Beds ...	126	84	

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The Borough was generally free from any inhabited tents, vans or sheds other than those caravans arriving for the short period of the Bury Fairs and the visit of the Century Theatre. These caravans were visited by sanitary inspectors during their stay in the Borough, 210 visits being made for this purpose.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

No. of Dwellinghouses	20,634
No. of Factories	527
No. of Lock-up Shops	374
No. of Commercial premises	531
No. of Industrial premises	303
No. of Licenced premises	148
No. of Social Clubs	55
No. of Places of Entertainment	15
No. of Public Premises	20

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred during 1955.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED or RE-VACCINATED DURING 1955

Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years		Under 1 (1955)	1 year (1954)	2-4 yrs. (1951-53)	5-14 yrs. (1941-50)	15 or over (before 1941)	TOTAL
Vaccinations	At Clinic	192	5	6	1	5	209
	P.M.A. ...	124	17	6	6	37	190
	TOTAL ...	316	22	12	7	42	399
Re- Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	1	4	3	8
	P.M.A. ...	—	—	3	8	68	79
	TOTAL ...	—	—	4	12	71	87

Scarlet Fever.

There were 50 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died. Of the notified cases 17 were removed to hospital.

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. On admission to School the School Medical Service attempt 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 immunised by general medical practitioners was 288 under 5 years of age, 12 of school age, and 124 reinforcing doses of all ages. The others shown in the tables have been done by the Local Authority doctors.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children at 31st December, 1955, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1941).

Age at 31.12.55 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1955	1—4 1954—1951	5—9 1950—1946	10—14 1945—1941	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1951—1955	82	1,583	3,019	384	5,068
B. 1941—1950	—	—	1,210	2,998	4,208
C. Estimated mid-year child population	830	3,370	8,200		12,400
Immunity Index 100A/C	9.9	46.9	41.5		40.8

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.
Persons inoculated each year from 1935 - 1955.

Age in years at 31st Dec. of the correspond- year	1935 to 1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	TOTAL
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	16	6	19	34	25	43	81	
1	27	6	103	140	262	265	350	313	375	549	521	362	401	308	271	298	343	
2	57	10	148	137	186	109	93	111	87	81	95	72	108	68	79	51	98	
3	64	17	119	77	161	35	35	31	23	30	36	20	37	11	17	15	32	
4	85	10	140	113	182	26	24	35	54	13	13	14	19	13	16	8	19	1,716
5	133	12	165	115	224	39	12	22	92	12	52	31	66	75	23	27	71	
6	175	9	206	98	141	20	13	16	100	7	74	25	50	30	49	52	37	
7	61	5	213	95	177	15	7	8	88	1	22	5	10	4	10	8	15	
8	52	4	175	79	132	12	9	12	85	4	6	3	2	2	3	—	2	
9	47	6	199	74	126	9	4	3	60	4	1	2	—	3	2	—	1	
10	56	1	202	78	172	9	2	4	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	47	3	186	44	148	1	3	1	25	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
12	32	1	320	40	134	2	2	2	17	14	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
13	34	—	31	59	116	—	2	2	31	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	20	3	49	16	102	1	2	1	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,065
15+	24	—	22	11	5	—	9	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	6,816
Totals	914	87	2,278	1,176	2,268	543	567	562	1,093	766	838	540	714	548	497	506	700	14,597
Re- inforcing Doses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,840	36	557	319	615	481	366	526	476	6,216

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

RE-INFORCING DOSES.

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

Year	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Total
Age										
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
4	112	—	—	2	63	34	23	2	37	38
5	272	8	182	211	368	391	278	255	319	
6	299	12	225	77	128	32	57	216	98	
7	309	8	121	17	41	11	3	41	19	
8	316	2	14	6	6	8	4	5	2	
9	316	2	9	2	1	—	1	3	—	
10	307	1	4	2	2	3	—	—	—	
11	245	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	
12	210	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	
13	227	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15+	47	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3,988
										2,190
Totals	2840	36	557	319	615	481	366	526	476	6,216

Pneumonia.—There were 28 cases of pneumonia notified in 1955, and there were 8 deaths of notified cases during the year.

Whooping Cough.—There were 153 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 83 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

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

Measles.—613 cases were notified. There was one death.

Scabies.—During the year 4 cases of Scabies were discovered by the School Medical Service, and treated.

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, 1954—0, 1955—4.

Facilities for treatment of Scabies are available at the Huntley Mount Clinic if required.

Poliomyelitis.—There were five cases notified as Poliomyelitis, 4 paralytic and 1 non-paralytic.

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 1955.

Disinfection.—The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 73.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 25 new cases was notified. Of this number 13 were males and 12 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last 25 years.

Year	Number of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000
1930	10	0.12
1931	12	0.15
1932	15	0.18
1933	18	0.22
1934	20	0.25
1935	22	0.28
1936	25	0.32
1937	28	0.35
1938	30	0.38
1939	32	0.40
1940	35	0.42
1941	38	0.45
1942	40	0.48
1943	42	0.50
1944	45	0.52
1945	48	0.55
1946	50	0.58
1947	52	0.60
1948	55	0.62
1949	58	0.65
1950	60	0.68
1951	62	0.70
1952	65	0.72
1953	68	0.75
1954	70	0.78
1955	72	0.80

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.
1931	42	0.76	20	0.13
1932	45	0.45	16	0.18
1933	40	0.51	21	0.15
1934	52	0.63	29	0.20
1935	34	0.48	25	0.16
Average for 5 years ...	—43	—0.56	—22	—0.16
1936	41	0.48	22	0.14
1937	48	0.50	30	0.15
1938	41	0.39	20	0.12
1939	31	0.36	19	0.08
1940	31	0.31	13	0.11
Average for 5 years ...	—38	—0.41	—21	—0.12
1941	30	0.43	17	0.13
1942	25	0.39	10	0.07
1943	47	0.34	17	0.10
1944	49	0.40	16	0.11
1945	31	0.26	14	0.04
Average for 5 years ...	—36	—0.36	—14	—0.09
1946	29	0.34	23	0.04
1947	42	0.30	13	0.05
1948	36	0.33	6	0.05
1949	37	0.32	11	0.02
1950	36	0.27	13	0.05
Average for 5 years ...	—36	—0.31	—13	—0.04
1951	45	0.14	13	0.03
1952	25	0.26	11	0.05
1953	27	0.12	14	0.02
1954	23	0.24	3	0.02
1955	22	0.19	3	0.02
Average for 5 years ...	—28	—0.19	—9	—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 contacted 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 nine cases were referred to the Housing Committee, and seven provided with alternative accommodation. Two did not accept the houses offered.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing, etc., during 1955.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

557 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 Wyld. 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 161 new cases attending the Clinic, 20 were syphilis, 28 gonorrhœa, and 113 other conditions.

Bury residents accounted for 43 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, 1939-55:—

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
1954	162	2037	148	137
1955	161	1961	70	172

New cases analysed according to diagnosis:—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions
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
1954	23	23	116
1955	20	28	113

TABLE A.—INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS), AGE GROUPING, WARD DISTRIBUTION, CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1955.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District													Deaths of Notif'd Cases							
	At all Ages	At Ages																			
		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	50	—	1	5	10	28	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	4	1	15	11	17	—
Meningococcal Infection	5	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	5	—
Erysipelas... ..	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery... ..	52	2	3	4	4	6	15	2	1	7	1	5	2	20	23	1	4	3	1	15	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	4	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	4	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	153	16	19	25	16	18	53	4	1	1	—	—	—	30	31	13	9	48	22	6	—
Measles	613	26	59	86	105	110	217	3	3	1	1	1	—	144	136	83	67	90	93	15	—
Pneumonia	28	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	5	2	10	6	4	6	3	7	7	1	1	8
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	914	47	83	117	131	148	316	16	6	17	5	19	9	212	212	105	89	168	128	66	9

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1944 to 1955.

DISEASE	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever	186	145	124	82	59	186	89	21	36	51	73	50
Diphtheria	94	101	40	30	10	7*	7*	1	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	5	1	2	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	1	3	5	4	3	2	3	2	—	1	2	2
Erysipelas	14	25	17	8	10	13	8	4	3	9	9	5
Poliomyelitis	2	—	1	13	1	1	3	2	3	—	1	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	5	2	1	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	11	1	2	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	93	71	72	50	69	43	31	70	44	48	27	28
Malaria	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	2	2	3	—	3	3	23	23	15	23	18	52
Whooping Cough	106	85	315	106	224	156	128	136	186	104	33	153
Measles	375	370	195	680	1,029	208	835	398	876	515	339	613
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
†Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391	110	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5
TOTAL	879	819	780	977	1,413	627	1,129	671	1,559	871	506	914

* 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 is extending, especially to the aged, as 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 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 8,965.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	....	....	....	....	970
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	2,444
Re-visits to children from one to two years	....	....	....	....	1,964
Re-visits to children from two to five years	....	....	....	....	3,587
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	....	....	137
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	5
Visits to premature infants	....	....	....	....	25
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	....	....	421
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....	....	....	....	239
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	....	....	454
Visits re Home Help Service	....	....	....	....	95
Visits to Old People	....	....	....	....	1,746
Visits for other causes	....	....	....	....	175
Attendances at Clinics :—					
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	....	443
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	....	....	....	....	74
Total Visits	....	....	....	....	12,262
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....	....	....	517

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	150	100	49	51	350
Total Attendances made:					
Infants under 1 year	5427	1643	1353	456	8879
Children 1 to 5 years	2362	913	941	280	4496
Number of Doctors' Consultations	3052	1012	1020	288	5372
Average attendance per session	52	26	47	14	—

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.			TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.			HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.		
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total
No. of new cases	125	0	125	55	0	55	46	0	46
No. of attendances	467	0	467	247	0	247	165	0	165

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.

A physiotherapist was available at the Wylde Clinic. 103 patients attended for ante-natal exercises, making a total of 511 attendances.

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

Wasserman Reaction Negative 104. Positive 0.

Rhesus Factor Negative 33. Positive 72.

Negative containing anti-bodies 1.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 465, and 4,171 attendances were made. Also 339 post-natal attendances were made by 284 patients.

BURY C.B. CHILD WELFARE ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1955	1,500	13,375	69	226	879
1954	1,427	13,006	71	183	727
1953	1,533	13,137	83	154	625
1952	1,674	13,129	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	38	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 1955 was 37. Of these three were Municipal Midwives, 32 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 assisted at the Municipal ante- and post-natal clinics, and are present with any of their patients attending. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was:—

As midwives	218
As maternity nurses	2

All Midwives are now equipped and trained with Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. This was administered to 170 patients.

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

Pupil Midwives have been taken by the Local Authorities practising Midwives.

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
1954	245	7
1955	218	2

Maternal Mortality.—There were no maternal deaths.

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.

Four old cases attended the Whitefield Clinic, and had consultations with the surgeon.

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

Cases treated—

Intoeing	1
Pes planus	1
Spastic paraplegia	3
Torticollis	1
Genu-Valgum	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Total	9

Attendances—

Number of treatments given	110
Average attendances per child	12

Discharges and Rests—

Number of children discharged	3
-------------------------------------	---

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

Cases treated—

Genu-Valgum	4
Intoeing	2
Spastic paraplegia	2
Not yet walking	2
Bow legs	17
Bronchitis	4
Repeated colds	2
Debility	18
Cervical adenitis (not T.B.)	1
Slow dentition	7
Hydrocephalus	1
Total	60

Attendances—

Number of treatments given	1085
Average attendances per child	16
Number of examinations at this clinic by Medical Officer	51

Discharges—

Number of children (a) Discharged	25
(b) Defaulted	17

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

Instruction in Mothercraft. — During school term, two sessions weekly are held at the Huntley Mount M. & C.W. Centre, where instruction is given by a 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:—

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	7	7	7	3
Children under Five	75	70	65	59

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	3	1	4	—	8	—
Children under Five	—	19	22	—	120	11

The Local Authority has again been unable to obtain the services of a second dentist to work in the Education and Health Departments. When this Staff is obtained the Dental Clinic at Huntley Mount Centre will be opened.

Day Nursery, Castlecroft.

At end of 1954	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	20
No. of children on register at end of year	19	21
Average daily attendance during year	17	18

One block at Castlecroft Nursery 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 1955 Medical Officers paid 56 visits to the nursery, and made 270 examinations of children.

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 1955 the number of babies notified who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. or less at birth was 67. The majority (52) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 15, to whom 25 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 37 per 1,000 live births compared with 24.9 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

For comparison the rates in the December quarter of 1955 were: For Wales 29, Scotland 31, Northern Ireland 33. Sweden and New Zealand were 19, Netherlands 20, Denmark 25, United States of America 27, Irish Republic 36, and Italy 47.

The lowest rate ever recorded in Bury was in 1953, when the rate was 18. It is to be hoped that we will quickly reach this low rate again.

**NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN BURY.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total Deaths under 4 weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths Under 1 Year		
										M.	F.	Total
All Causes	19	1	1	—	21	4	4	1	1	18	13	31
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Malformations	5	1	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	4	3	7
Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity	10	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	4	7	11
Hydrocephalus	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2
Haemorrhage Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mongolism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
TOTALS	19	1	1	—	21	4	4	1	1	18	13	31

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Section 51—Mental Health Service.

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

Staff employed in Mental Health Service.

Medical. — Two of the Corporation's whole time medical officers 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 and one female authorised officers.

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

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 Fairfield General Hospital to co-ordinate this Service.

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

Number of home reports completed during 1955.

(a) Holiday Reports	.....	59
(b) Licence Reports	.....	9
		68

Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-patients' Clinics.

Bury General Hospital	18
	18

Summary of visits by Authorised Officers during 1955—

(a) Before admission to hospitals	312
(b) After discharge from hospitals	193
(c) Supervision and home reports	448
(d) Visits to other cases	52
	1,005

No duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

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 1,005 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	49
Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	29
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	19
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	9
Section 64, Lunacy Act, 1890	3
	109

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913—

(1) New Cases Certified as Mental Defective requiring Institutional treatment or Statutory Supervision	4
Cases on waiting list for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions	— females. 3 males

(2) No Guardianship cases.

Supervision is exercised over 75 cases of Mental Defectives who are living in their homes.

Ascertainment of Mental Defectives.

There are 142 certified defective cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.44 per thousand population. The majority of these cases have previously been ascertained by Medical Officers in the School Health Service.

Occupation Centre.

An Occupation Centre (at Maxwell Street) provided facilities for 20 pupils, whose average attendance throughout the year has been 17. Mid-day meals are provided at a charge of 6d. per day, and milk is supplied to children of school age. Free meals and travel tokens are granted in special cases. A Christmas Party and a Parents' Open Day have been held during the year.

The 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.

A 'bus has been purchased by the Health Committee to transport those attending at the Occupation Centre from convenient points on the main roads to the Centre in the morning, and take them back in the afternoon. No charge is made for this Service.

SECTION 9.

VARIOUS

MORAL WELFARE WORK.

The Bury Corporation make a grant to the Bury and District Moral Welfare Association for local Welfare Work. They also contribute towards the costs of mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes. The work carried out in Bury was as follows:—

Total number of New cases, 1955	36
No. of visits made to Bury cases in 1955	198
No. of interviews in 1955	98

ANALYSIS.

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	20
Married women with illegitimate children	3
Matrimonial problems	6
Preventive	7
	36

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	6
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	20
Babies offered for adoption	2
Advised regarding adoption	8
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	32
Old cases still visited and helped	13
Baby to residential nursery	0
Referred to another Agency	2

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL OFFICERS, 1955.

Superannuations.

All Departments except Transport, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence and Children's	67
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Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Departments except Transport, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence and Children's	133
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Transport.

(a) Superannuation	25
(b) Sick Payment	27
(c) P.S.V.	26
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	101
(e) Over 50 years of age	18

Fire Brigade.

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

Children's Department.

Staff—Superannuation	2
Staff—Sickness Payment	3
Examinations of children	126

Civil Defence.

Sickness Payment	1
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Training of Students, &c.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Bolton (3).

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

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53.

As far as it 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			
	Caratact	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
a. No Treatments	6	—	—	3
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	13	2	—	1
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	11	2	—	1

EPILEPTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases ...	0	11	16

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of these 11 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 2 children attending residential special schools for Epileptic children.

SPASTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of Cases	5	12	9

The above table shows the age incidence of cases known to the Health Department. Of these, 4 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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