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Contributors

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

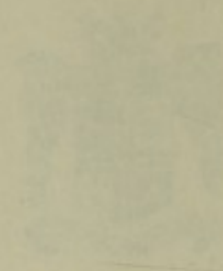
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1956

BY

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



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1920

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956.

The Mayor—Alderman W. ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Alderman SHAW, M.A. 1.

Councillor KAY. 1.

Councillor ALMOND. 1.

„ KIRKMAN, W. 1.

„ BIRKS. 1

„ MANNERS. 2.

„ Mrs. BUCHAN. 2.

„ MOORE. 2.

„ Mrs. BUTLER,
J.P., 2.

„ PEARSON. 2.

„ COCKAYNE. 2.

„ PERRYMAN. 1.

„ DERBYSHIRE. 1.

„ SPURR. 2.

„ FORD. 2.

„ THOMPSON. 1.

Co-opted Members.

Mr. S. BRADBURY. 1.

Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.

Miss G. PERIGO. 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 Surgeons	R. B. Keighley, L.D.S.
	*W. B. Senior, L.D.S. (from 13.9.56).
*Borough Analyst	C. J. House, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector	A. E. Snodgrass, F.I.San.E., F.S.I.A. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
District Public Health Inspectors....	J. G. Pogson, 8, 9, 10.
	A. Hinkley, 8, 9 (from 18.7.56).
	A. Mather, 8, 9 (to 4.2.56 and from 1.9.56).
	E. A. Rogers, 8, 9 (from 21.3.56).
	R. H. Baxendale, 8, 9 (from 3.9.56).
Superintendent Health Visitor	Miss M. Blockey, 1, 2, 4, 6.
Health Visitors	Miss C. E. Ashley, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Miss L. M. Green, 1, 2, 4, 7.
	Mrs. D. R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	*Mrs. A. J. Hopes, 1, 2, 4.
	*Mrs. E. Whittaker, 1, 2, 4.
	Mrs. L. I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4 (from 20.6.56).
Clinic Nurses	Mrs. V. Page, 1, 2.
	*Mrs. N. Wain, 1.
Tuberculosis Nurses	Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1, 2.
	Mrs. M. Stephenson, 1.
Visiting Nurse	Miss A. Lloyd, 2, 5.
Municipal Midwives	Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2.
	Mrs. E. Brown, 1, 2.
	Miss L. Whittaker, 2.
District Nurses' Superintendent (Queen's)	Miss V. Houghton, 1, 2, 4, 7.
District Nurses' Deputy Superin- tendent (Queen's)	Miss L. A. M. Ferrier, 1, 2, 7 (from 20.9.56).

STAFF (continued)

*Physiotherapist	Mrs. M. Fishwick.
Speech Therapist	Mrs. J. Winterhalter (to 31.8.56).
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft....	Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	Miss N. Ford.
Authorised Officers	A. Hargrave.
	A. Wardle.
	Miss H. Wallace.
Ambulance Officer	A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	Miss K. Pilkington.
Chief Clerk	L. Kay.
Senior Clerk	V. Howarth.
Clerical Staff	Miss O. Jackson.
	Mrs. E. Speak.
	Miss A. Kay.
	Miss A. C. Stephenson.
	Miss P. A. Murray.
	Miss E. Ashworth (from 6.2.56).
	Mrs. N. Dale (from 27.2.56).
Pupil Public Health Inspector	W. H. Calvert.
Welfare Foods Distribution	
Assistant	Mrs. N. Dale (to 26.2.56).
	Mrs. E. Smith (28.2.56 to 7.4.56).
	Miss F. Appleby (from 28.5.56).

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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. S.R.C.N
 7. Q.I.D.N.
 8. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board.
 9. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
 10. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
 11. Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
 12. Associate Membership Examination, Institution of Public Health Engineers.

* Part-time.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Bury.

24th October, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Health Department of the County Borough of Bury for the year 1956.

The section on vital statistics shows many satisfactory rates for this year. The infantile mortality rate at 17 per 1,000 live births is the lowest ever recorded in Bury, and the stillbirths rate is also low and has only once, on a previous occasion, been lower. The tuberculosis rate is the lowest ever recorded, and also the average of this rate over the past five years is the lowest recorded for any similar period. With reference to the other rates, there is little to cause any comment.

The general level of infectious diseases has been low, and this can be considered as satisfactory. We have continued with our immunisation schemes against diphtheria, whooping cough and small-pox. In addition this year we have commenced a scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis. Much spade work has been done with reference to this, but the figures which have been done, as yet, are small, as this has been limited by the small amounts of the vaccine available.

On the environmental side we are pressing on with our schemes to deal with insanitary dwellings, and one thing which we hope to proceed with rapidly is the abolition of ash-pits within the Borough.

Once again the care of the elderly has assumed major proportions in the work of the Health Department, and the Health Visitors and Home Helps are continuing to devote considerable time and energy to this work. In the very nature of things this work is bound to increase over the coming years, and this will require extensions of services in the future.

There has been continued staff shortages during the year which has made carrying on with the routine work at times extremely difficult. Much of the work therefore has been on a care and maintenance basis, and we have been unable to make developments which were necessary.

I should like to thank the Staff for helping to carry out the work which is described in this Report, and I am sure that the satisfactory statistics, which I have the pleasure of bringing before you, are in no small measure due to the work of the various health services in their broadest aspects.

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

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1956.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

Position	Latitude 53° 36'N Longitude 2° 18'W
Elevation above sea level (Mean)	300 ft.
Geological Formation—Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures	
Rainfall	43.46
Area in Acres	7,434
Population—(Census 1951)	58,829
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1956)	58,210
Persons per acre	7.83
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1951)	19,162
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1951)	19,461
New Houses Certified 1956	254
Existing building altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1956	1
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1956	20,859
Rateable Value	£663,896
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,500
Live Births (Male 458 : Female 417) (Legitimate 827 : Illegitimate 48)	875
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	15.03
Average Birth Rate (1947 - 1956)	15.73
Deaths	800
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	13.74
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	45.6
Average Death-rate (1947 - 1956)	14.32
Still-Births—(Male 9 : Female 6) (Legitimate 15 : Illegitimate 0)	15
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	16.85
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	8.02
Cancer Death-rate	1.91
Respiratory Death-rate	1.08
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.05
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	17.14
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	1.14
Maternal Death-rate (per 1,000 total births)	Nil

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	15.7
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.7
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births).....	23.8

Births.—The birth-rate for 1956 was 15.03 per 1,000, and is 0.63 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1956 was 15.7 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1956 was 13.74. There were altogether a total of 1,046 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 365 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 681, to which must be added 119 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 800.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of still-births, and the rate per 1,000 births during the past twenty-five years:—

Year		Number	Rate per 1,000 births
1932	...	46	59
1933	...	43	54
1934	...	42	57
1935	...	41	55
1936	...	41	47
Average for 5 years	...	—	—54
1937	...	35	43
1938	...	44	54
1939	...	34	45·3
1940	...	37	48·7
1941	...	25	30·6
Average for 5 years	...	—	—44·3
1942	...	41	46·6
1943	...	26	31·2
1944	...	35	36·6
1945	...	38	43·3
1946	...	36	34·2
Average for 5 years	...	—	—38·4
1947	...	33	27·6
1948	...	32	30·8
1949	...	27	29·0
1950	...	18	19·3
1951	...	12	14·12
Average for 5 years	...	—	—24·16
1952	...	28	31·67
1953	...	25	27·96
1954	...	22	25·09
1955	...	26	30·12
1956	...	15	16·85
Average for 5 years	...	—	—26·34

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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
1932	...	62	85
1933	...	40	53
1934	...	62	84
1935	...	47	66
1936	...	47	56
Average for 5 years	...	—	—69
1937	...	43	55
1938	...	51	67
1939	...	36	50
1940	...	47	65
1941	...	55	68
Average for 5 years	...	—	—61
1942	...	58	68
1943	...	21	26
1944	...	34	37
1945	...	37	44
1946	...	59	58
Average for 5 years	...	—	—46
1947	...	45	38
1948	...	49	47
1949	...	40	44
1950	...	18	20
1951	...	31	37
Average for 5 years	...	—	—37
1952	...	26	30
1953	...	16	18
1954	...	29	33
1955	...	31	37
1956	...	15	17
Average for 5 years	...	—	—27

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1956.

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 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards	
All Causes	800	15	4	5	4	23	202	240	307	630
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Syphilitic disease	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	17	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	2	13
" " lung, bronchus	19	...	...	...	...	1	9	7	2	7
" " breast	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	12
" " uterus	9	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	...	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	60	...	1	...	2	3	16	26	12	49
Leukaemia, aleukalmia	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Diabetes	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	19
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	119	...	...	...	...	2	24	37	56	71
Coronary disease, angina	120	...	...	...	...	...	49	46	25	19
Hypertension with heart disease	30	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	10	21
Other heart disease	139	...	...	...	...	4	7	29	99	39
Other circulatory disease	59	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	42	127
Influenza	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Pneumonia	18	1	...	...	...	1	4	5	7	19
Bronchitis	43	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	16	24
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	14
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	23
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	5	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	67	11	...	1	...	4	21	14	16	86
Motor vehicle accidents	6	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	7
All other accidents	28	...	1	2	...	1	8	6	10	36
Suicide	18	...	...	...	1	2	10	4	1	4
Homicide and operations of war	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	800	15	4	5	4	23	202	240	307	631

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1956.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1956	58,210	13.74	15.03	17	14	62	16.85	Nil	0.05
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 - 1956 (continued.)

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rality 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			
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 1956 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
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
1956	58,210	875	15.03	1,046	17.97	365	119	15	17	800	13.74

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 7,434
Total population at all ages } At Census
Average number of persons per house } of 1951.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
YEAR 1956.**

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births).		
			Year 1956	Average 5 years 1951/1955			Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales	15.6	11.7	23.8	27.0	.109	.012	0.46	0.10	0.56
Birkenhead	16.9	12.8	33.4	32.0	0.17	0.007	0.78	—	0.78
Burnley	15.26	16.2	28.64	29.16	0.12	0.01	—	—	—
Bury	15.03	13.74	17.14	31.32	0.05	—	—	—	—
Halifax	15.99	15.50	23.98	27.98	0.13	—	0.63	—	0.63
Liverpool	20.6	11.4	25.9	33.0	0.17	0.009	0.30	0.12	0.42
Manchester	17.44	12.35	29.92	31.79	0.15	0.02	0.16	0.08	0.24
Oldham	15.14	14.27	27.09	34.0	0.13	0.03	—	—	—
Preston	15.73	14.46	30.0	31.0	0.09	0.01	0.53	—	0.53
Rochdale	15.0	14.7	28.0	33.0	0.15	0.01	—	—	—
Salford	16.88	12.30	29.4	31.9	0.20	0.006	1.03	—	1.03
St. Helens...	16.75	10.66	27.4	38.7	0.11	0.03	1.04	—	1.04
Stockport	16.32	13.43	28.69	34.21	0.07	0.05	1.69	—	1.69
Wallasey	17.39	11.91	24.07	28.21	0.12	—	—	—	—
Wigan	15.63	11.02	35.8	36.7	0.12	0.01	—	—	—

RAINFALL, 1951-56.

Bury Corporation Sewage Works, Blackford Bridge.

		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
January	... ..	4.23	4.68	1.50	3.98	2.83	5.27	inches
February	... ..	2.51	1.22	1.60	3.10	2.14	0.97	..
March	... ..	4.78	2.64	2.07	2.75	1.88	1.36	..
April	... ..	2.24	3.57	2.95	0.79	2.28	3.32	..
May	... ..	2.00	2.32	2.21	2.79	3.28	1.43	..
June	... ..	1.03	3.44	2.82	4.10	3.28	2.82	..
July	... ..	3.13	2.63	6.76	5.79	1.03	6.34	..
August	... ..	4.34	3.73	4.82	5.15	1.15	10.15	..
September	... ..	2.62	3.22	4.24	5.04	2.71	3.75	..
October	... ..	1.37	3.50	1.72	6.70	2.24	2.75	..
November	... ..	7.61	2.26	4.22	5.70	1.80	1.51	..
December	... ..	7.24	4.09	1.43	6.02	5.47	3.79	..
		—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	... ..	43.10	37.30	36.34	51.91	30.09	43.46	..
		—	—	—	—	—	—	

SECTION 2.

I.

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

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

GENERAL.

Administration and Co-ordination.

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. As a matter of experience in this Borough, co-operation between the hospitals, general practitioners, and the Local Authority Health Services has proved to be extremely good and easy working. The arrangements made in previous reports have been maintained and further extended.

Voluntary Organisations.

(a) The District Nursing is carried out by the Queen's Nurses on an agency basis. This is now administered from the Health Department at the Town Hall.

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

(d) 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.

Particulars of these Services are given in Section 7 of this report.

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, until May 1st, 1956. After this date the Service operated from the Health Department at the Town Hall, 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	262
Number of new patients during the year	1,329
Number of visits during the year	35,804
Number of patients on register at 31st December	281

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1956.

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis.....	59	35	10	3	6	5	765
Diabetes.....	51	6	9	1	12	23	6771
Blood Diseases.....	86	10	13	5	13	45	2423
Cerebral.....	96	14	21	30	8	23	3274
Senility.....	100	7	32	29	7	25	2870
Cardiac.....	193	26	35	33	31	68	5128
Coronary Thrombosis	9	4	2	1	—	2	126
Phlebitis.....	6	5	1	—	—	—	87
Surgical.....	194	114	20	9	28	23	5535
Gynaecological.....	122	17	2	2	90	11	530
Carcinoma.....	44	3	8	24	3	6	1451
Intestinal.....	88	49	11	2	21	5	827
Prep. for X-ray	96	1	95	—	—	—	266
Rheumatoid Arthritis	34	3	7	4	3	17	1351
Nervous Conditions	20	1	4	2	4	9	1065
Burns and Scalds.....	14	11	2	—	—	1	257
Asthma.....	9	4	—	—	2	3	380
Dermatitis.....	7	2	—	—	3	2	364
Tuberculosis :							
(a) Medical.....	21	5	3	2	6	5	823
(b) Surgical.....	3	2	1	—	—	—	34
Pneumonia.....	20	13	1	3	2	1	208
Ante and Post Natal	3	1	—	—	2	—	12
Hypertension.....	4	2	1	1	—	—	167
Children under 5 yrs.	27	18	1	1	7	—	332
Other Conditions.....	23	12	2	2	—	7	758
TOTALS.....	1329	365	281	154	248	281	35804

Refresher Courses are attended by the Superintendent and Nurses.

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1956 three nurses underwent Queen's training.

There is no night nursing service.

The Duty Rooms at the Town Hall were in a process of improvement and development.

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 582. 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 and whooping cough 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 1956.

Number of calls dealt with	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,747
Number of general removals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,613
Number of Accident Cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,134

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362
(Day 243 ; Night 119)									
Motor accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Works accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Home accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	1,392
Other cases, hospital discharge	2,392
Transfer between hospitals	1,096
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	6,544
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	92
Maternity cases, hospital admission	483
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	4
Municipal Midwives	269
Accidents	1,134
Mental cases	243
Mortuary cases	6
Infectious Diseases	65
Emergencies	18
To Railway Stations	9
	13,747

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	"
1956	13,747	Decrease	1,369	"

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.

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, 1956. The total time lost in the 1,041 calls during this period was equivalent to a man working 12 days, 15 hours and 34 minutes, or in other words, almost thirty-eight eight-hour shifts.

This compares with investigations of waiting time at hospitals carried out in 1950, 1952, and 1954, 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 approx. 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.

October, 1954. Time lost in the 1,194 calls equivalent to a man working 12 days, 23 hours and 34 minutes, or approx. thirty-eight eight-hour shifts.

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

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 1956 33 whole-time and 21 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:—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Maternity Cases ...	65	57	50	29	24	17	17	15
Sickness Cases ...	83	84	155	131	128	115	119	175
Persons over 70 years of age ...	55	91	154	201	237	286	301	271
Total cases attended ...	203	232	359	361	389	418	437	461
Old cases on books at 1st January	—	—	66	119	160	179	192	206
New cases during year ...	—	—	293	242	229	239	245	255

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-third 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.

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 .....	—	....	—	....
Sputum for Tuberculosis ....	—	....	—	....
Faeces	123	....	197	 320
Others .....	—	....	—	....

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 Post Operative Unit, Helmshore, Haslingden. Tel.
Rossendale 1055.

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

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

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

Rossendale General Hospital, Rawtenstall. Tel. Rossendale 820.
Chest and Special Diagnostic Clinics, The Wylde, 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: 56 principals (of whom 25 were resident in Bury, 1 full-time and 1 full-time assistant (whose names were not included in the Medical List) were employed by Bury doctors.

Dentists: 12 principals.

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

12 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners: 1.

Ophthalmic Opticians: 11 (and 1 assistant).

During the year one resident medical practitioner resigned from the List, and one non-resident medical practitioner died. One full-time assistant was employed, and one part-time assistant resigned. Two appliance suppliers were included in the Pharmaceutical List, and one resigned.

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 will normally be approved.

The gross cost of the general medical services, including the maternity medical services and superannuation, etc., was £72,836.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £82,751; in addition patients contributed £12,346.

The general dental services cost £27,061, and in addition patients paid £9,384. Consideration was given to 10 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures. This is a difficult problem, which is not always made easy by the failure of patients to give all the relevant facts when their dentures have been lost or damaged.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £13,802, and patients contributed an additional £8,441.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £201,708. Administrative expenses amounted to £55,258.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1956 under this Section.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.—Inspection of the District.

The number and nature of inspections made by public health 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...	1,671	1,243	375	722	262
Vermin	66	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	33	3	3	6	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds	84	—	—	—	—
Houses let in Lodgings	6	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	56	5	2	11	4
Schools	7	6	1	10	1
Entertainment Houses	2	—	—	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	269	100	87	61	57
Accumulations	66	24	21	8	7
Animals or Birds	2	—	—	—	—
Stable Premises	8	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	7	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	13	—	—	—	—
Drainage—Inspected	688	59	58	57	56
Tested	105	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	5	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	172	83	64	56	47
Pails or Privies	63	9	9	8	8
Urinals	21	—	—	—	—
Cesspools	5	1	1	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	13	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	17	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	138	2	2	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	69	—	—	—	—
Markets	425	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	832	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	804	26	5	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	154	72	17	4	2
General Food Premises	5,871	560	181	1	1
Bakehouses—Factory	21	45	7	—	—
Non-factory	2	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	91	—	—	4	2
Licensed Premises	29	3	2	—	—
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	12	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	4,563	14	14	14	14
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	10	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	25	4	3	2	1
Factories (with Mechanical power)... ..	78	17	8	4	3
Workplaces	20	—	—	—	—
Outworkers	15	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	24	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	31	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	2	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regulations	80	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	436	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	29	—	—	—	—
Certificates of Disrepair	5	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Premises... ..	11	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations	33	6	12	6	12
Premises Visited	29	—	—	—	—

Pet Animals Act	11	—	—	—	—
Rivers Pollution Acts	12	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	487	7	2	1	1
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	350	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal	154	—	—	—	—
Informal	80	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—					
Formal	13	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Formal	11	—	—	—	—
Informal	9	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological	42	—	—	—	—
Chemical	22	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam.	63	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	119	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens	35	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	9	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	40	—	—	—	—
Rinses	6	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	18,681	2,289	874	975	484

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	518
„ informal notices complied with	374
„ statutory notices served	96
„ statutory notices complied with	68
„ nuisances and defects abated on informal notices	879
„ nuisances and defects abated on statutory notices	96
„ enquiries answered under Land Charges Act ...	1,055

Legal proceedings were instituted under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, and the Council also resolved to enter into an agreement under Section 275, Public Health Act, 1936.

Total Number of Complaints Received—752.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT	NUMBER
General Disrepair	126
Defective Fireplaces	7
" Rainwater pipes	9
" Windows	12
" Chimneys	12
" Doors	5
" Plasterwork	7
" Floors	5
" Roofs	18
" Eavesgutters	18
" Sinks	3
Burst Water Pipes	25
Dampness	57
Defective Waterclosets	25
Choked Waterclosets	10
Choked Drains	35
Flooding	2
Insufficient Ashes Accommodation	10
Defective Ashpits	40
Defective Ashbins	7
Accumulations	27
Dirty Premises... ..	31
Vermin	61
Foul Odours	36
Water Supply	3
Dangerous Buildings	16
Smoke Nuisance	9
Surface Drainage	—
Overcrowding	14
Rats	12
Factories and Workplaces	14
Miscellaneous	33
Defective Pails and Privies	6
Defective Wallbins	—
Defective Waste Waterclosets	16
Defective Paths	—
Defective Trough Closets	—
Defective Drains	31
Choked Street Gullies	2
Choked Gullies	2
Percolations	4
Defective Sewers	2

Number of Complaints referred to other Corporation Departments.

Miscellaneous	8
Ashbins requiring emptying	2
Ashpits requiring emptying	—
Choked Drains	19
Choked Street Gullies	21
Choked W.C.s	6
Dangerous Walls and Structures	17
Defects at Corporation property	19
Rats and Mice	25
Choked Waste Waterclosets	4
Accumulations	8
Water Supply	2
Total	131

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF	
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	80	37	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	407	128	8
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	21	11	—
TOTAL	508	176	8

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found	Reme- died	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)... ..	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—			
(a) Insufficient	—	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	4	6
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	1
Other offences against the Act... (not including offences relating... to Outwork)	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	4	8

Outworkers.

Number of lists of Outworkers received	10
Number of registered Outworkers within the Borough (all engaged in the making of wearing apparel)	24

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.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager of the Water Board for the following:—

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. 96. Chemical examinations No. 22. Water going into supply. Bact. examinations No. 288. (2 of these were unsatisfactory). Chemical examinations No. 66. (All 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. of examinations 288. 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	3	1	6	—	10
Private Wells and Springs	6	5	6	5	22
Total No. of Samples ...	9	6	12	5	32

The result of the unsatisfactory sample of water taken from towns mains was reported to the Irwell Valley Water Board. The cause was removed by flushing the mains supplying the dwellinghouse from which the sample was taken.

The samples of water from private well and spring supplies reported to be unsatisfactory were all taken from a group of springs and surface water supplies in connection with a dairy farm and four dwellinghouses.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentages of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.40%. These houses using well and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from the Board's mains.

One private well supplying three dwellinghouses and a smallholding was cleansed and re-lined, and provided with new pumps and storage tank.

SWIMMING BATHS

Twenty samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination, and one sample of water was obtained for chemical analysis from the three swimming baths within the Borough.

Five samples from a private swimming pool submitted for bacteriological examination were reported to be unsatisfactory. The cause for these unsatisfactory results was attributed to a fault in the operation of the ozone purification plant. The owners of the bath eventually decided to replace the ozone purification plant with a chloramine injector.

One sample of water from the Public Baths found on bacteriological examination to be not entirely satisfactory, was taken when the pool required sweeping.

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.

The swimming pool at the Municipal Technical College is fitted with a high pressure sand filter and automatic chloramine injector, both of which operate on a continuous flow system. A new chloramine injector was installed during the year.

At Bury Grammar School the water in the swimming pool is filtered by a high pressure sand filter, and continuously treated with an automatic chloramine injector.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

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

No. of premises where drainage was totally reconstructed 35

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	40
„ insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	40
„ waste waterclosets abolished	9
„ new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	52

One old iron public urinal was demolished during the year, leaving only one other of a similar type remaining in the Borough.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of Dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	1,849
„ Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	35
„ Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	23
„ Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins....	31

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

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	1	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	2	—	—	2
(c) Waste Water Closets	—	4	10	11	9	34
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	4	—	—	4
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	7	5	—	—	—	12
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	2	12	6	—	20
(b) Pail Closets	—	29	—	14	—	43
(c) Waste Water Closets	49	74	49	38	40	250
(d) Trough Closets	22	—	11	—	—	33
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	40	39	47	55	47	228
(b) Factories and other Premises ...	2	93	5	48	56	204
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	113	237	124	161	143	778
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	—	7	6	—	—	13
(b) Dry Ashpits	26	29	13	32	19	119
(c) Wallbins	21	10	4	15	12	62
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	80	91	45	87	64	367

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	25,637
No. of Waste Waterclosets	1,039
No. of Dustbins	19,398
No. of Wallbins	247
No. of Ashpits	1,097
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences	323
No. of Privy—Closets	143
Middens	81

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

One notice in respect of six defects was served, and one notice in respect of ten defects was abated in respect of the sanitary accommodation at two primary schools.

One Aided County Primary School was closed by the Education Committee at the end of the year.

SHOPS INSPECTION.

Number of Shops in Register—1,456, of which the majority are occupied by self-employed traders. 342 are multi-trade shops, and there are 39 departmental stores and co-operative branches. The following tabulation itemises the principal trades.

Bakers	59	Launderers	11
Bicycle Dealers	13	Licensed Premises	120
Boots and Shoes (new footwear)	20	Outfitters	111
Bookshops	4	Petrol Stations	26
Butchers	74	Photographers	5
Cafes (Open to general public)	10	Sanitary Engineers	10
Cars and motor-cycle Dealers	10	Sports Stores	2
Chemists—dispensing	16	Stationers and Newsagents	54
druggists	6	Tobacconists	39
China and glassware	4	Toy Shops	2
Coal	4	Wallpaper and Paints	11
Corn and seed stores	3	Watch and Clock Dealers	6
Confectioners (chocolates, sweets)	117	Wireless and T.V. Dealers	17
Drapers	60	Small general stores	98
Grocers	144	Tripe Shops	14
Electrical Equipment	12	Cobblers	21
Fishmongers	17	Post Offices	8
Florists	10	Woodwork supplies	2
Fried Fish Dealers	40	Saddlery	2
Fruit and Greengrocers	65	Wardrobe Dealers	10
Furniture Dealers	33	Hardware	21
Hairdressers—Men's	35	Opticians	6
„ and Beauty		Undertakers	2
Shops (Women's)	50	Fancy Goods	7
Health Foodstores	1	Sewing Machines	2
Herbalist	10	Machinists and Hand Stitchery	2
Ironmongers	15	Fireplace Dealers	6
Jewellers	14	Miscellaneous	4

The Council have made seven Local Orders under the Shops Acts dealing with, other than the weekly half-holiday for the above trades, the closing hours of jewellers, pawnbrokers, tailors, grocers, furniture, hairdressers, barbers, butchers and fried fish shops.

During the year legal proceedings were instituted against three traders who failed to close their shops on the prescribed weekly half-holiday immediately preceding a bank holiday on which they were closed notwithstanding that the prescribed weekly half-holiday for their respective trades and the bank holiday fell on the same day in successive weeks. The Borough Justices found the cases proved, the traders pleading guilty, and imposed a fine of twenty shillings in each case.

The attention of seventy-one traders who habitually open their shops on Sundays has again been directed to the Sunday trading provisions of the Shops Act. Seven shops are engaged in totally exempted trades, and the other sixty-four traders are engaged in some exempted and some non-exempted trades.

Public health inspectors paid ninety-one other visits to shops in connection with duties under the Act.

The Shops Bill introduced into the House of Lords during the year has subsequently met with an untimely demise. Some considerable time may now elapse before further shops legislation is introduced into Parliament. Meanwhile local authorities and their officers have to continue to administer a very ambiguous legal code. Whenever a further Bill is drafted it is hoped that it will endeavour to remove many of the existing legal anomalies in a more direct manner than the late Bill without increasing existing powers and duties of shops authorities.

PET ANIMALS.

All public health 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. Six premises are licenced under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner, one additional premises for the sale of birds and cold water fish being licenced during the year.

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, public health inspectors continue to observe whether such animals are offered as prizes on stalls attending the Bury Fairs. No such cases were reported during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

No. of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	7
„ samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	1

The Prescribed Analyst certified one formal sample of rag flock not to comply with the chlorine test for cleanliness. The Health Committee instructed the Town Clerk to direct the manufacturers' attention to this matter. The sample contained 41 parts per 100,000 chlorine.

No. of premises registered under the Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act	8
--	---

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....	8
„ samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	4

The Agricultural Analyst certified an informal sample of fertiliser (bone meal) to contain excess quantity of nitrogen, and a formal sample of feeding stuff (poultry food) to contain excess protein as compared with their respective warranties. In each case the excess was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

The Health Committee instructed the Town Clerk to direct the attention of the respective manufacturers to these matters.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

No. of Registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons	111
„ registered premises	69

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

No. of cases investigated by public health inspectors	12
„ houses disinfected	17
„ Pathological specimens collected	35

During the year these duties were transferred to Health Visitors.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades	15
„ registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	32

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 Gam-mexane 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	102
Total number of Council houses disinfested	21

Number of Houses infested—

Bed Bugs	9
Cockroaches	43
Other Vermin	80

Number of food and other premises disinfested	9
--	---

Average quantity of material used per case—

Liquid—5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.8 galls.
Powder—10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.7 lbs.

Total number of visits re vermin infestation	208
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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 1956	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	—	3	19	—	—
	Minor	78			65	—
—June 30	Major	—	2	42	—	—
	Minor	104			84	—
—Sept. 30	Major	1	—	48	1	—
	Minor	106			90	—
—Dec. 31	Major	1	3	13	1	—
	Minor	101			97	—

During 1956 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 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, 1956	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Man-holes showing Pre-bait taken	No. of Man-holes showing complete take	No. of Man-holes in Borough
19th-29th March	1126	336	211	1575
3rd-10th Sept. (Test Bait)	469	—	31	—
24th Sept.— 5th Oct.	1089	500	357	1604

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

		Dense Black Smoke (minutes)	Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Little or no Smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		57.0	242.5	480.5
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		2.19	9.33	18.48
Particulars of nuisances recorded	No. in Register			
	3	9	3	18
	118	8½	3	18½
	51	15½	3	11½
	57	18½	6	5½

Although a considerably reduced number of chimney observations were taken during the year, owing to reduced staff, the average amount of dense black smoke recorded per observation taken shows an appreciable increase.

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. Some of the improvements in boiler plant recorded in this Report arose from this action.

Certain sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956, relative to the creation of smoke control areas, prior approval of boiler plant and chimney heights on plans for new buildings, together with powers to amend Building Byelaws to require the installation of smokeless firegrates in new buildings and other miscellaneous powers became operative on the last day of the year. Those sections of the Act concerning offences arising from the emission of "dark" smoke (defined as Ringelmann Shade No. 2) as distinct from dense black smoke controlled under the

Public Health Act, 1936, and the emission of grit and dust, together with the recording of such emission, are not yet operative. Meanwhile the Council continue to control smoke nuisances by Byelaws under Section 104, Public Health Act, 1936, adopted 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 public health 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.

During the year five boiler plants incorporating Lancashire boilers were converted to oil fuel. The largest of these was a battery of five Lancashire boilers at a paper mill. Other cases included three Lancashire boilers at a spinning mill and weaving shed, and the boiler plant at a bleach croft and dyeworks, where a new oil-fired Lancashire boiler with mechanical stokers, and draught and complete instrumentation was installed.

New chain grates and mechanical stokers were also installed to a Lancashire boiler at another bleach croft. New instruments were also installed to four Lancashire boilers at a dyeworks.

Courses for the Boiler Operators' Certificate and in Boiler House Practice complying with the syllabus of the City and 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.

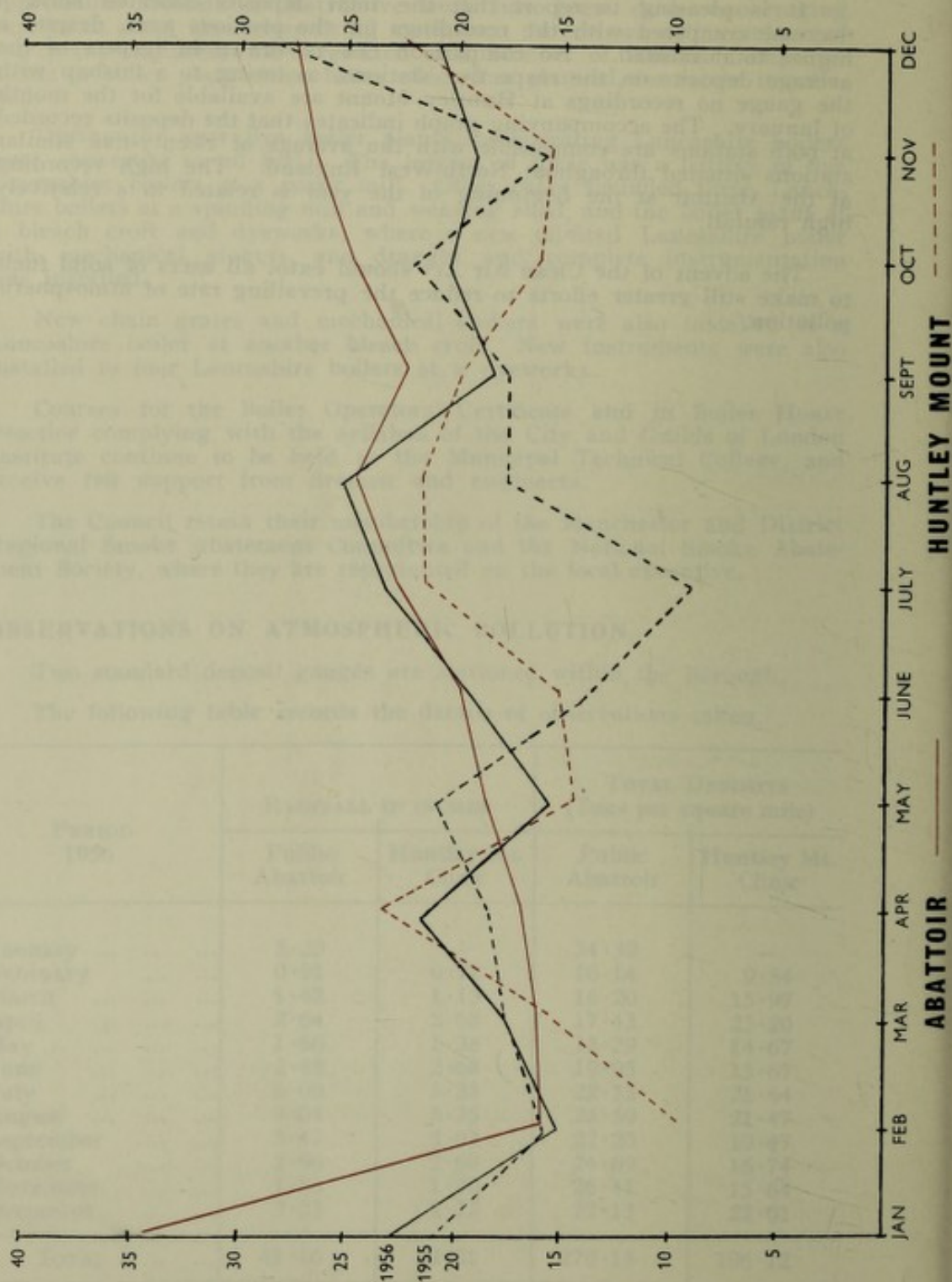
PERIOD 1956	RAINFALL IN INCHES		TOTAL DEPOSITS (Tons per square mile)	
	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic
January	5.20	—	34.39	—
February	0.91	0.71	16.14	9.84
March	1.42	1.13	16.20	15.97
April	2.64	2.68	17.43	23.20
May	1.66	1.38	18.29	14.67
June	2.48	2.68	19.95	15.67
July	6.00	5.33	22.73	21.44
August	9.34	8.75	24.59	21.47
September	3.47	3.03	22.20	19.47
October	2.96	2.60	24.69	16.74
November	1.85	1.20	26.41	15.64
December	3.23	2.72	27.13	22.01
TOTAL	41.16	32.21	270.15	196.12
MONTHLY AVERAGE ...	3.43	2.93	22.51	17.83
Mean total for 12 months on both Stations ...	36.68		233.13	

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 deposits collected show a decrease compared with the recordings for the previous year, despite a higher total rainfall. No comparison can be drawn in respect of the average deposits on the respective stations, as owing to a mishap with the gauge no recordings at Huntley Mount are available for the month of January. The accompanying graph indicates that the deposits recorded at both stations are comparable with the average of twenty-five similar stations situated throughout North-West England. The high recording at the Abattoir at the beginning of the year is related to a relatively high rainfall.

The advent of the Clean Air Act should 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 1955 and 1956 of twenty-five gauges stationed throughout North-West England.



SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Borough is included within a "specified area" for the purposes of Section 37, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within which it is an offence to sell 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 ensure that all milk sold retail within the Borough is bottled and capped before delivery to the consumer.

I wish to acknowledge the helpful co-operation of the County Milk Production Officer and Area Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the supervision of designated milk licences and the Order regulating the "specified area."

Total No. of dairy farms	49
Total No. of licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk	28
No. of Registered Dairies	6
„ Registered Distributors of Milk	224
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	31
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	35
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail sterilised milk	235
„ Milk Pasteurisers' Licences issued	1
„ Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough	39

DETAILS OF MILK SAMPLING BY PUBLIC HEALTH 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)	39	28	10	—	—	39	—	—	—	77
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	19	19	—	19	—	7	—	—	—	45
Pasteurised ...	33	33	—	33	—	5	—	—	—	71
Sterilised ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Undesignated	6	4	2	—	—	5	1	—	—	12
TOTALS	113	84	12	52	—	56	1	16	—	221

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

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

26% of all milk sampled (100% of undesignated milk) was examined for the presence of tubercle infection. 1.8% of milk so examined was found to contain such infection.

Reports on ten samples of tuberculin tested (farm bottled) milk (five from licenced producers within the Borough) and two samples of undesignated milk from producers outside the Borough which failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test, were referred to the County Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for investigation at the registered dairy farms concerned. He reports that all these cases were thoroughly investigated, and minor errors in methods of production or handling of milk were generally found as a possible cause of the unsatisfactory sample. In all cases the advice tendered by the Milk Production Officers was put into operation, and subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

The report on one sample of undesignated milk taken from a milk produced within the Borough and found to contain evidence of tubercle infection was referred to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who reported that a number of cows had subsequently been removed for slaughter from the dairy herd before his investigations commenced. The herd was subsequently certified to be free from infection.

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.

In addition, since 1st January all these premises and vehicles have been required to comply with the relevant provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, and the respective Codes of Practice have been amended accordingly.

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.

The number of retail food traders interested in the sale of pre-packed ice-cream continues to increase, fourteen new vendors and premises being registered during the year.

Approximately 76% of all ice-cream sold within the Borough is pre-packed. One old-established manufacturer of loose ice-cream by the hot-mix process discontinued business during the year.

REGISTRATION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1956.

Wholesale Manufacturers	Retail Manufacturers	Wholesale Dealers	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-Lollies
1	5 (2 Hot Mix 3 Cold Mix Process)	1	203	21	12

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	Methylene Blue Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
18	17	1	15	2	—	1

Eleven samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough and seven samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough.

The one unsatisfactory sample was taken from a retail manufacturer situated within the Borough. Subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

Nine samples of ice-lollies (eight manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination, and are 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
21	20	9%	8.9%	13.5%

One sample of ice-cream taken from a retail manufacturer within the Borough and certified to be 4% deficient in fat, is referred to in the Report on Food Adulteration. (See page —).

Ten samples of ice-lollies (two manufactured outside the Borough) were also submitted to the Public Analyst and are certified to be satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.

During the months of February and March the establishment of public health inspectors had become so reduced (i.e., the Chief and one District Inspector) that it was necessary to appeal to adjoining local authorities to second qualified inspectors to assist with meat inspection duties at the Public Abattoirs. Grateful thanks are expressed to the Borough Councils of Prestwich and Radcliffe and their public health inspectors, who provided yeomen support during this particularly difficult period. The reputation of the Borough Council in continuously providing one hundred per cent. inspection at the time of slaughter of all meat slaughtered within the Public Abattoirs since it was opened fifty-four years ago was thereby undiminished. Thus the population of Bury and other districts supplied from the Public Abattoirs were ensured of a safe and wholesome meat supply. Without this assistance given so spontaneously by these outside authorities and their staffs such a position could not have been maintained during this period, and the

standard of meat inspection at the Public Abattoirs would have deteriorated so considerably that the Department could not have accepted responsibility for any incidents arising out of the inefficiency of this service. It is pleasing to report that the staff position subsequently progressively improved, and a full establishment of public health inspectors specially qualified in meat inspection had been recruited by September. This was achieved by the Council implementing the maximum salary awards of the National Whitley Council.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued new Model Byelaws in respect of Public and Private Slaughterhouses. There have been no private slaughterhouses within the Borough since 1902, when the Public Abattoir was opened. The provisions of the Model Byelaws relative to Public Slaughterhouses were found to vary little from the existing Council Byelaws and Regulations in respect of the Public Abattoirs adopted in 1916. It was decided accordingly that any necessary revision of the Council Byelaws and Regulations should be deferred pending consideration of the proposed Slaughterhouse Regulations under Section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which are now being drafted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

It is worthy of note that the total throughput of animals slaughtered during the year, slightly less than 50,000, is second only to the abnormal slaughtering experienced in 1954 following the decontrol of the meat and livestock industry. There were 1,200 more cattle and 6,000 more lambs slaughtered than in the previous year. This increased business has been reflected in revenue and has enabled the Council to maintain existing tolls unchanged.

Of the 1,200 additional cattle slaughtered 500 were cows. Despite this increase the percentage incidence of tuberculosis in cows slaughtered has decreased by one-third. Further reference to the decline in the incidence of bovine tuberculosis is made elsewhere. (See page —).

Those provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, relative to the transport of meat became operative on 1st July, similar provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, being thereby revoked. All retail and wholesale butchers and their respective organisations were advised of the provisions of the new Regulations in advance of the operative date. As a result many improved types of metal constructed traders' vehicles have subsequently been operated for this purpose.

Number of Slaughtermen licenced by the Borough Council—28.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1956.

Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Total Weight in Tons.
7,234	36,016	5,137	957	49,344	4,108

Amount of Imported and Port-killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1956:—

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.
Nil.	1,831	Nil.

Boxes and Bags of Offal—241.

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention—3,301, of which number 1,519 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degrees.

Twenty-one 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—1.04%

Pork—0.48%

Veal—0.35%

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoirs.

Bulls were affected in more or less degree to the extent of 21.47%

Steers	„	„	„	13.73%
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Heifers	„	„	„	8.15%
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Cows	„	„	„	28.43%
------	---	---	---	--------

Calves	„	„	„	0.31%
--------	---	---	---	-------

Pigs	„	„	„	3.66%
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Number of Carcases condemned for Diseases or causes other than Tuberculosis.

Beasts—5.

Calves—1.

Sheep—12.

Pigs—1.

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

94,164 lbs. (42.04 tons), or 1.021%.

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)	4,934	2,300	957	36,016	5,137	Nil
Number inspected	4,934	2,300	957	36,016	5,137	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	2	3	1	12	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	989	502	2	152	106	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.04	21.83	0.21	0.42	2.06	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	6	21	3	Nil	3	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	674	654	3	Nil	188	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	13.66	28.43	0.31	Nil	3.66	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	14	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	14	7	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
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
1956	7,234	36,016	5,137	957	49,344	4,108

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

(By A. E. Snodgrass, Chief Public Health Inspector).

MOVEMENT OF IMPORTED LIVESTOCK.

Number of Licences issued in respect of Irish Sheep	6
Number of Licences issued in respect of movement of Irish Cattle	26

ANTHRAX.

One suspected case of Anthrax was notified in respect of a bullock found dead in a cattle truck in the rail dock adjoining the Abattoir, 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 sheep were removed from the two farms within the Borough where they are normally grazed. These farms were subsequently restocked with newly dipped sheep towards the end of the year. Accordingly no notices of intention to dip sheep were received.

WARBLE FLY.

In an endeavour to intensify their efforts to eradicate infestations of cattle by warble fly, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued during March individual notices to all farmers, cattle traders and dealers throughout the country informing them of their legal obligation to treat with an approved deris preparation all cattle observed to be visibly affected with warbles during the months of March—June. The Ministry arranged further to attach similar notices to all import and movement licences for cattle entering and the movement of imported cattle within the country. Accordingly, it was not considered necessary to maintain the previous annual practice of similarly notifying individual local farmers, traders and dealers.

No cattle on farms within the Borough were reported or found to be infested with warble fly.

FOWL PEST.

The Order made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in November, 1955, prescribing 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, remained in operation at the beginning of the year. This Order, The Live Poultry (Mid-Lancashire) (Amendment) Order, 1955, was subsequently revoked on 19th January.

No movement licences were issued within the Borough, as traders met their requirements by the purchase and movement of dressed poultry.

There were no cases or suspected cases of fowl pest arising within the Borough during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No cows were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders 1938/56 at either the Public Abattoirs or the Knackers Yard.

A number of reactors from Attested Herds were slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs, and these were usually found to show evidence of slight localised tubercle infection on post-mortem examination, the unaffected parts of carcasses and organs being passed as fit for human consumption.

Although the slaughter of these cows which show a positive reaction to the intradural tuberculin test is not required under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders, and only becomes compulsory within the boundaries of an Attested Area, the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food invariably attended at slaughter and conducted a post-mortem examination on the carcasses as a check on the efficiency of the tuberculin test.

Reference has already been made to the reduced incidence of tubercle infection found in cows slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs and in raw milk sampled. Both these developments are directly attributable to the progress being made throughout the country with the complete eradication of tuberculosis in cattle via the operation of the Attested Herd scheme. By the end of the year it was estimated that two-thirds of the dairy cattle of the country were included within Attested Herds. Meanwhile the free testing of cattle by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is proceeding apace throughout that portion of Lancashire not already within an Attested Area, as it is assumed that the remainder of the County may be declared an Eradication Area within the Ministry's plan to eradicate bovine tuberculosis at an early date.

Allied with the foregoing comments, it is interesting to note that the number of beasts received at the Knackers Yard during the last six months of the year have been negligible, so much so that in November the occupier voluntarily suspended his business.

The procedure under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, and previous Acts subsequently repealed is little known outside agricultural communities and the meat and livestock industry, and yet it is contemporary in preventing the spread of contagious diseases in animals, with accompanying numerous benefits to mankind, to those procedures under the Public Health Acts relative to the control of infectious diseases in humans. They are administered at three levels by:—

- (1) the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who through its Animal Health Division and National Veterinary Service implement policy and controls professional and technical services for enquiry and investigation also available without charge, under prescribed conditions, to stock owners;
- (2) local authorities under the Act (i.e., county councils, and boroughs with a population not less than 10,000 in 1881) who through their inspectors provide the lay field staff who are the local contacts between stock owners and the Ministry services, and are the first protecting force to become operative on receipt of any suspicion of contagious diseases amongst animals;
- (3) the police, who have many duties defined under the Act and Orders made thereunder, many of which are designed to augment the local authority inspectorate but include additional exclusive duties designed as an additional protection against spread of contagion amongst animals under circumstances which may not normally readily come to the notice of the local authority. In addition, in county areas, for reasons of geographical administration, the police are frequently appointed officers of the county council under the Act.

The Act, as indeed were its predecessors, is an enabling measure authorising the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to issue Statutory Instruments for dealing with specific contagious diseases, or special aspects of same, or for dealing with individual circumstances arising from an outbreak of any one contagious disease. The contagious diseases defined in the Act are cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep scab, swine fever, fowl pest and certain poultry diseases which manifest systems similar to fowl pest, but the Minister has power to enable him to deal with other contagious diseases as deemed necessary through his general authority to issue Statutory Instruments for this purpose. In the case of the rarer diseases the Minister has power under the general enactment to take action to prevent the spread of infection by means of a Ministerial Order covering one or more individual outbreaks. In recent years the Minister has taken powers onto himself by means of Statutory Instruments which set out general overriding principles for controlling spread of infection of the endemic contagious diseases (particularly foot and mouth disease, swine fever and fowl pest) so that any emergency Orders subsequently issued to control individual outbreaks of any of these diseases are necessarily brief and apply the full protective restrictions, to either individual

premises or an area. Control Orders made under either procedure are of relative short duration and are normally revoked as soon as the Minister is satisfied that all risk of spread of infection has passed. In addition the Minister is empowered to issue Statutory Instruments which control circumstances conducive to spread of infection, and hence considerably lessen the possibility of individual cases arising.

The pattern of control of individual cases of contagious diseases or of circumstances calculated to prevent the spread thereof is not dissimilar. In dealing with an individual case the first action on suspicion of infection alone is to apply a general restriction of movement on or off the premises pending confirmation of diagnosis. This action can usually be taken by the local authority inspectorate or police, and emphasises the importance of these field officers as the primary protective force against spread of infection. If the diagnosis of disease is not confirmed then the restrictions are removed forthwith, either by a Ministry Officer or by a local authority inspector after receipt of the appropriate Ministry certificate. Diagnosis may be confirmed by the Ministry's Veterinary Officer after either clinical and/or other examinations of an animal or carcase, and may require the considered opinion of the Ministry's veterinary research staff according to the respective disease. If the outbreak of disease is confirmed then the Ministry Veterinary Service assume control of the incident and the area of prohibited or restricted movement on licence of animals may be extended. In some cases of particular diseases an area of restricted licenced movement control of livestock may be imposed additional to the area of prohibited movement. This is especially so in the case of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease. If a number of individual outbreaks of contagious disease arose on a number of premises within the same vicinity then movement of livestock may be prohibited or controlled over a considerable area. In such circumstances the prohibited area is usually controlled by Ministry Officers and movement within the controlled area is licenced by local authority inspectorate. The Ministry also rely upon the local authority inspectorate and the police to keep them informed of all developments outside an infected area which are likely to influence the further spread of infection, and to ensure that any prohibited or licenced movements of livestock are enforced. The detailed procedure for controlling individual outbreaks of disease and precautionary measures to prevent such outbreaks arising vary for specific diseases, each disease being dealt with by one or more Ministerial Orders. A brief simple summary of these procedures and the principal symptoms of the specified diseases are contained in the Companion to the Handbook of Orders under the Act published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The Ministry also exercise precautions to prevent infection arising amongst livestock by prohibiting or controlling the import of animals, feeding stuff and allied commodities from foreign countries. Some direct prohibitions and controls are contained within the Act, but others are of a temporary nature imposed by means of Orders issued for varying periods depending upon developments in the exporting countries concerned. For similar reasons it is sometimes necessary to prohibit the export of livestock from this country for defined periods.

The Minister is also empowered under the Act to effect some control over the well being of animals in transit, and the export of horses and the importation of dogs and control of same, particularly in sheep grazing areas. In the enforcement of legislation concerning these matters the Minister is largely dependent on an efficient local authority inspectorate and police force.

Government policies for the eradication of specific diseases, including slaughter and compensation, are not the direct concern of local authorities. In some cases (i.e., cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease and swine fever) these are included within the Act. In other diseases they are dealt with in Statutory Instruments made by the Minister.

The general powers of local authorities under the Act, other than those previously mentioned include:

- (1) the provision of wharves, stations, lair sheds, slaughterhouses, and other places together with their ancillary services for the reception, keeping, slaughter, sale of imported or other animals or carcasses, fodder, litter or dung, and to levy charges in respect of the use of same, and to acquire land for this purpose,
- (2) authority to appoint inspectors to execute and enforce the Act and Orders made thereunder. Such inspectors may be removed by the Minister after enquiry if found to be incompetent or guilty of misconduct or neglect. They and the local authority are required to furnish the Minister with such notices, reports, returns or information as he may require.
- (3) authority to make regulations with Ministry approval applicable to their area for preventing the spread of infection, and for certain other purposes defined in the Act,
- (4) under the provisions of various Orders made under the Act the local authority inspectorate are also responsible for supervision of disinfection of premises, vehicles, grates, utensils, implements and disposal of carcasses following outbreaks of contagious disease. Again the procedure varies for specific diseases. In some, notably anthrax, this work has to be defrayed by the local authority with all practical assistance from the occupier of premises and user of vehicles and implements. In other cases such disinfection has to be undertaken by the occupiers and users under local authority supervision, and in some, notably fowl pest, the disinfection and disposal of carcasses is undertaken by Ministry officers who along with the police have complete control of foot and mouth disease infected areas.

As a result of a vigorous policy of eradication of animal diseases pursued by the Ministry and their predecessors together with the active co-operation of local authorities and the police in the duties described, over many years the following diseases have been eradicated from Great Britain: Cattle plague in 1877, epizootic, lymphangitis in 1906, glanders and farcy in 1928, parasitic mange in 1948, pleuro-pneumonia in 1898, rabies in 1922, sheep pox in 1850, and sheep scab in 1952. In the post-war years atrophic phinitis in pigs and cysticercus bovis in cattle has reappeared in Great Britain after both diseases were thought to have been eradicated. In the former case infection is thought to have been originally re-introduced by imported Scandinavian pigs, and in the latter by imported Irish cattle themselves indirectly infected from Europeans displaced from their own countries in fighting services or otherwise. The most striking evidence of the continued success of Ministry policies has been the recent eradication of warble fly from the Isle of Wight, and the progress of the tuberculosis eradication scheme. There were in December, 1955, 400,000 cattle in Attested Areas in England, 610,000 similar cattle in Wales, and 947,000 in Scotland. Free-testing in Eradication Areas preparatory to making Attested Areas was also proceeding amongst a further 850,000 cattle throughout Great Britain. Anthrax, foot and mouth disease, fowl pest, and swine fever remain the diseases most commonly recurring and demanding most attention under the Act.

One of the most important duties imposed by the Act upon local authority inspectorate and the police is the inspection of animal movement records as a major part of the counter-infection investigations undertaken by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry is dependent upon correct records being maintained by owners of livestock. Another important duty for local authority inspectorate is the licencing and control of animal feeding stuff plant under the Waste Food Order, whereby as a precaution against infection all waste food is required to be boiled before feeding to animals.

It is fitting that duties under the Act should be undertaken by public health inspectors as they are thus given the opportunity of recognising some of the ante-mortem symptoms of the contagious animal diseases which can be related to the post-mortem symptoms of the same diseases when found in slaughterhouses. Of more importance, too, they may thus be able to prevent the admission into public slaughterhouses of animals showing ante-mortem signs of such diseases. They are also able to maintain contact with veterinary colleagues in both aspects of these matters to mutual benefit.

I am pleased to acknowledge and record the happy co-operation which has always existed between the Department and veterinary officers both at the Ministry and in practice, and the police in the local execution of duties under the Act.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 became operative on 30th December, 1955, and were due to be implemented early in the year. Certain provisions relating to washing facilities in food premises and temperature control of certain foodstuffs intended for immediate consumption did not become operative until 1st July. Having regard to the shortage of public health inspectors previously mentioned, it was not possible to implement a detailed survey of food premises immediately upon the Regulations becoming operative. It was, however, possible to implement such survey during August, and it has since been continuously in progress.

In the ensuing survey of food shops and premises it was found desirable to provide the occupiers with ready "on the spot" written confirmation of verbal intimations given by public health inspectors as to contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations and Food Byelaws.

The triplicate form below was produced for this purpose, and has been found to be most effective in operation, particularly in respect of market traders.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Bury.
Tel. No. 6000.

Date

To

Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Clean Food Byelaws, 1952.

Your attention is directed to the following contraventions of the above Clean Food Law observed on your premises today:—

.....
.....
.....
Food handling and preparation must be carried out at all times under clean and hygienic conditions, and with due regard to the public health. Failure may result in statutory action with heavy penalties. This preliminary intimation is given with the hope that you will avoid further action by prompt attention thereto.

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1956.

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

Food Preparing Premises.

		No. of Visits.
Bakehouses	59	23
Fried Fish Shops	40	
Restaurant Kitchens	15	154
Industrial Canteens	60	
	174	177
Meat Shops	74	832
Licenced Premises	148	29

General Food Premises.

Confectioners	117	
Grocers	144	
Fishmongers	17	
Fruit and Greengrocery	65	
Miscellaneous	24	
	367	5,871*
Totals	763	6,909*

* Includes visits to 118 market food stalls. Two additional food preparing premises were registered, and two bakehouses were discontinued during the year.

RECORD OF ACTION TAKEN.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Meat Shops	26	5	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	72	17	4	2
General Food Premises	560	181	1	1
Bakehouses	45	7	—	—
Licenced Premises	3	2	—	—
TOTAL	708	214	5	3

The majority of the above work was implemented after October following the replenishment of staff of public health inspectors, and accordingly little of the work initiated was completed during the year.

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

	Re-conditioned	Re-Decorated	Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing facilities provided	New or Additional W.C. Accommodation provided
Food Preparing Premises	4	4	4	—
General Food Premises	—	—	1	—
Licenced Premises	7	7	7	7
	11	11	12	7

One new licenced premises and one new general food premises were erected and came into use during the year. One new snack bar was also opened.

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

Continued progress is maintained in the provision by market traders of glass and perspex protective screens to those articles of food most liable to contamination when exposed for sale in the open air. The more recent developments have been in the provision of covers for cut cheeses and the packaging of freshly drawn poultry in polythene bags. A small scale experiment by one trader on the sale of pre-packed meat and bacon was not well supported by the public in terms of trade, and has been abandoned. It has still been necessary for public health inspectors to continually direct traders' attention to the most practical use and application of such methods of protecting foods against contamination as they may have provided. Once again, fishmongers have proved to be the most persistent offenders in this respect.

Having regard to the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations relating to fish stalls, the Council in August resolved to provide six new covered and enclosed fish stalls complete with sinks, wash-hand basins, hot and cold water, drainage and lighting.

During the year a further four additional wholly enclosed stalls provided with water, drainage and lighting services, were erected on the Market Ground. Work was also commenced on the additional communal washing point agreed to be provided by the Markets and Baths Committee in 1952. On completion of this work tenants will have available three different sources of supply of hot and cold water, and two ranges of sinks and wash basins serving opposite areas of the ground, complete with hot and cold water for personal washing and equipment.

It is worthy of note that the whole of the stalls on the Market Ground, whilst of a traditional type, are of a permanent nature, and are all provided with wooden roofs and serving counters, and electric lighting.

During the year public health inspectors made 425 visits to market stalls. Seventy-one intimations or notices were given or served in respect of offences under the Food Hygiene Regulations and Food Byelaws, and were abated.

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, although some confusion has arisen on the Open Market with the marking of imported tomatoes during the late spring and early summer, when English, Canary, Channel Isle and Continental tomatoes have been available simultaneously.

Public health inspectors paid 4,563 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—92.

COMMODITY	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Apples	—	1	3	14
Eggs—Liquid....	—	—	—	14
Ham	—	—	—	12½
Honey	—	—	—	1
Melons	—	—	3	12
Pickles, Sauces, Preserves	—	—	—	10½
Potatoes	—	5	—	16
Sausages	—	6	3	26
Tinned Goods	—	19	1	22½
Turkey	—	—	—	12½
	1	14	3	1

Beef Steak Pie—1.

Pickles, Sauces and Preserves—8 bottles.

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.

Sixteen samples of various foodstuffs (two of sweets, two orange drinks, five meat pies, two roast meat, two canned salmon and three other foods) were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The Pathologist reported two meat pies and one sample of roast meat to be infected with *staphylococcus aureus*, and one sample of roast meat to be infected with *cl. welchii*. These four samples were taken during the investigation of suspected cases of food poisoning.

Public health inspectors paid twenty-four visits re enquiries into suspected cases of food poisoning.

One incident involved three families who had partaken of meat pies prepared by a firm of national repute situated outside the Borough, and subsequently found to be infected with *staphylococcus aureus*. Enquiries at the time revealed that there had been a minor spread of similar infection in areas remote from Bury attributable to the same place of preparation.

A second incident involved one hundred school children at a school outside the Borough who had consumed roast meat prepared on premises within the Borough and later found to be infected with *cl. welchii*. Investigations revealed that the infection, probably present in the meat at time of slaughter, had not been nullified during the roasting owing to the size of the joints (10 lbs.), and the fact that they had been allowed to cool overnight at room temperatures after pre-cooking. Representations were made to the appropriate authorities re preparation of meats of this nature which should help to pre-clude any repetition of incidents of this character arising on the same premises.

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
28 different varieties of food samples	—	47	47	—	43	43	—	4	4
Milk ...	83	13	96	82	13	95	1	—	1
Ice Cream	3	18	21	3	17	20	—	1	1
Ice Lollies	—	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—
Sausage ...	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Wines, Spirits, Beers, etc. ...	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	—	5	5	—	4	4	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	135	62	197	133	57	190	1	6	7

Average Percentage composition of Milk examined during the year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter... ..	26	3.69	8.52
2nd Quarter	20	3.54	8.67
3rd Quarter	28	3.77	8.73
4th Quarter	22	3.95	8.70
1st January to 31st December, 1956	96	3.74	8.66

Thirteen 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.

Commencing in October, the Milk Marketing Board introduced a two-years' advisory scheme to educate dairy farmers to produce milk which would naturally conform to prescribed legal standards for presumed genuine milk, and in particular to combat the increasing tendency in recent years for genuine milk to be naturally deficient in solids-not-fat.

At the end of this period milk not conforming on purchase to the prescribed legal standards for presumed genuine milk will be rejected by the Board and returned to the producer. Milk which only contains 3.0% fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat will be diverted by the Board for manufacturing processes, and only milk with a minimum 3.3% fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat content will be accepted by the Board for sale for human consumption, and will earn the best price for the producer. Accordingly, producers and the County Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have been advised of all samples of milk certified by the Public Analyst to be naturally deficient in solids-not-fat.

Average Percentage of Meat Content found in Sausages.

Beef 60.1%.

No samples of pork sausage taken.

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.

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

Milk.

Verbal advice was given to a milk producer situated outside the Borough on the necessity of bulking all milk produced at each milking of his dairy herd after the milk in one churn out of a number in the same consignment was certified to be 9.6% deficient in fat, the remainder of the milk in this consignment being certified as genuine. An "appeal to cow" sample taken from a comparable milking of the dairy herd of this producer was certified to be 1% deficient in fat.

Ice-Cream.

An informal sample of ice-cream taken on request from a newly registered retail ice-cream manufacturer was certified to be 4% deficient in fat. A further formal sample of ice-cream taken from the same manufacturer was certified to contain 6.7% fat following a subsequent variation in the recipe for manufacture.

Ice-Lolly.

An informal sample of ice-lolly was certified to contain an excess amount of saccharin, but in the absence of any standard for this product, and the failure to trace the source of the saccharin, no further action was taken in this matter.

Miscellaneous.

Verbal notice was given to the vendor not to put glycerine in newly washed bottles after an informal sample of glycerine B.P. had been certified to contain 4% added water.

An informal sample of glauber salt which on drying only lost 49.6% water compared with the B.P. standard of 81.5% loss of water on drying was certified not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

In the absence of any standard for the product no action was taken in respect of an informal sample of orange drink certified to be deficient in orange juice, although it complied with the standard for this product prescribed in the Soft Drinks Order 1953.

A consignment of imported American canned salmon was surrendered voluntarily, and the importers notified after two cans in the consignment had been certified to be unfit for human consumption due to an excess of phosphoric acid in the contents.

A meat pie previously surrendered voluntarily by the vendor was certified to be unfit for human consumption due to incipient decomposition.

SECTION 5.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:—

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	938
(under Public Health or Housing Acts).	
(m) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,751
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932	68
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	80
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	64
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	870

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	231
Number of back-to-back houses made into through houses	Nil.
Number of houses demolished	8

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	49
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

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
(The Council resolved to demolish 22 dwellinghouses in their ownership after representation).	
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6
(Six dwellinghouses owned by the Council were demolished after representation).	
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 11	Nil.
4. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which a Closing Order was made under Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act	1

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.

A.—1.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	11
2.	Number of families dwelling therein	14
3.	Number of persons dwelling therein	67½
B.—	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
C.—1.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
2.	Number of persons concerned in such cases	30½
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	3

1.	Total, including numbers given separately under (2):	
	(i) By the Local Authority (a) temporary	Nil.
	(b) permanent	125
	(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil.
	(iii) By other bodies and persons	129
2.	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:	
	(i) By the Local Authority	125
	(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.	
	75 6 4 28 — 151 254	
4.	Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes	8
5.	(a) Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for the improvement of dwelling-houses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1954	44
	(b) Total value of financial grants issued	£6,389

64

In June the Mosses (No. 2) Clearance Area, including 99 premises and 238 persons, was represented under Section 26, Housing Act, 1936, and the Council resolved to make a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of same. A Public Inquiry into the Council's decision was awaited at the end of the year.

The recruitment of public health inspectors up to establishment during the year enabled the survey of houses scheduled in the Council's Housing Programme to be recommenced in November, and it is hoped to represent another proposed large Clearance Area early in 1957.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

Further to the previous Report, it is again noted that landlords and tenants alike have been unwilling to take advantage of those provisions of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act, 1954, which relate the rent of a house with its state of repair. Generally speaking the rent provisions of the Act have not achieved what was expected by all concerned, in that the incentive of increased rent would be the means of encouraging landlords to execute long-standing repairs. This is due to the fact that the permitted rent increases are not proportionate to the value of work required to be executed on a house to attract such increased rent. The Minister of Housing and Local Government is seeking to remedy this situation by the introduction of the Rents Bill, which provides for a large measure of decontrol of house rents, and large rent increases in the remaining rent controlled houses. Under the Bill, which will probably be enacted before the publication of this Report, the procedure for the issue and revocation of Certificates of Disrepair by local authorities in appropriate cases will be more involved than under any previous similar enactments, and accordingly even fewer tenants will appreciate their rights under the Bill than formerly. Moreover the scope of such future Certificates of Disrepair will be limited to the individual requirements of the tenant as such certificates when issued must accord with the tenant's primary application to the landlord.

No. of applications received for issue of Certificates of Disrepair	3
„ Certificates of Disrepair issued	5
„ applications for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair...	1
„ Certificates of Disrepair revoked	1

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-law provisions to this effect were repealed by the 1954 Act, which also removed the requirement for the lighting of common staircases in such premises. Contact is maintained with the Borough Engineer and Town Planning Committee concerning new premises.

There are now twenty-two registered houses within the Borough, one premises being established and two premises being closed voluntarily by the owners during the year. The registered premises provide accommodation for eighty-three lodgers in eighty-four rooms.

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.

No.	Situation	No. of Beds Registered	No. of Beds in Use	Average Nightly Attendance	Accommodation available for
1	7 and 9 Clerke Street	54	37	21	Males only
2	26 and 28 Clerke Street	72	47	25	Males and Females
	Total number of Beds	126	84	—	

During the year public health inspectors paid fifty-six visits to registered common lodging houses. Two notices concerning five defects were served and four notices in respect of eleven defects were abated.

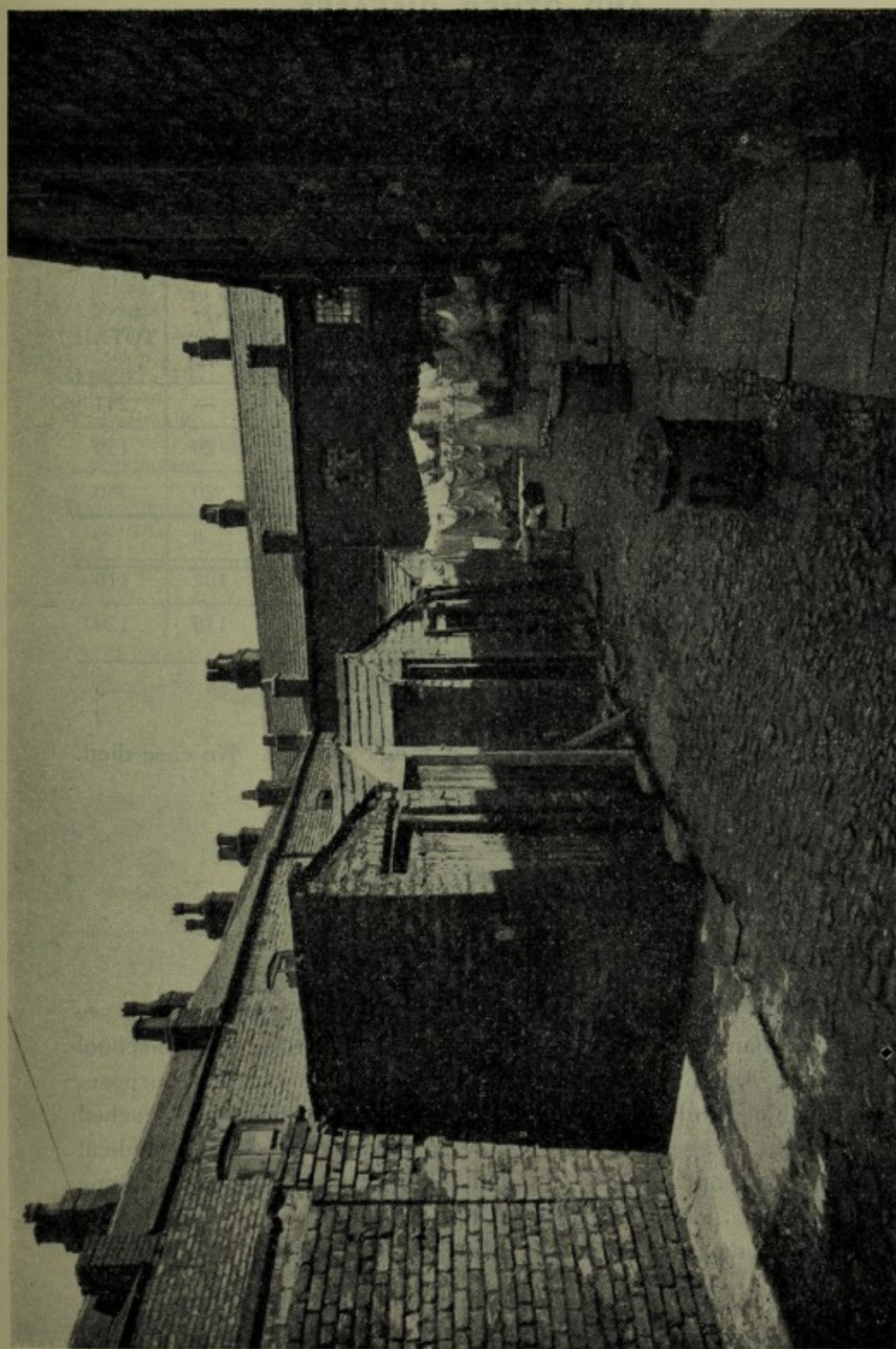
TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The Borough was generally free from 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 public health inspectors during their stay in the Borough, eighty-four visits being made for this purpose.

During the year the Council refused planning permission under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, on the grounds that the proposed development was detrimental to the amenities of the locality, to an applicant who proposed to establish a small permanent residential caravan site which would have complied with the relevant provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932. The applicant subsequently appealed against the Council's decision, and a Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inquiry into the Council's decision was awaited at the end of the year.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1956.

No. of Dwellinghouses	20,859
No. of Factories	508
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



THE MOSSES No. 2 CLEARANCE AREA.

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred during 1956.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED or RE-VACCINATED DURING 1956

Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years		Under 1 (1956)	1 year (1955)	2-4 yrs. (1952-54)	5-14 yrs. (1942-51)	15 or over (before 1942)	TOTAL
Vaccinations	At Clinic	207	16	14	4	—	241
	P.M.A. ...	92	8	11	8	20	139
	TOTAL ...	299	24	25	12	20	380
Re- Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	1	—	8	9
	P.M.A. ...	—	2	4	11	102	119
	TOTAL ...	—	2	5	11	110	128

Scarlet Fever.

There were 18 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died. Of the notified cases 1 was 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 176 under 5 years of age, 4 of school age, and 79 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, 1956, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1941).

Age at 31.12.56 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1956	1—4 1955—1952	5—9 1951—1947	10—14 1946—1942	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1952—1956	105	1,642	2,708	269	4,724
B. 1941—1951	—	—	1,171	3,319	4,490
C. Estimated mid-year child population	820	3,380	8,200		12,400
Immunity Index 100A/C	12.8	48.6	36.3		38.1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.
Persons inoculated each year from 1935 - 1956.

Age in years at 31st Dec. of the correspond- year	1935 to 1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	TOTAL
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	16	6	19	34	25	43	81	105	
1	33	103	140	262	265	350	313	375	549	521	362	401	308	271	298	343	299	
2	67	148	137	186	109	93	111	87	81	95	72	108	68	79	51	98	53	
3	81	119	77	161	35	35	31	23	30	36	20	37	11	17	15	32	28	
4	95	140	113	182	26	24	35	54	13	13	14	19	13	16	8	19	12	1,773
5	145	165	115	224	39	12	22	92	12	52	31	66	75	23	27	71	40	
6	184	206	98	141	20	13	16	100	7	74	25	50	30	49	52	37	21	
7	66	213	95	177	15	7	8	88	1	22	5	10	4	10	8	15	4	
8	56	175	79	132	12	9	12	85	4	6	3	2	2	3	—	2	8	
9	53	199	74	126	9	4	3	60	4	1	2	—	3	2	—	1	1	
10	57	202	78	172	9	2	4	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	50	186	44	148	1	3	1	25	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
12	33	320	40	134	2	2	2	17	14	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
13	34	31	59	116	—	2	2	31	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	23	49	16	102	1	2	1	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	6,062
15+	24	22	11	5	—	9	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7,333
Totals	1,001	2,278	1,176	2,268	543	567	562	1,093	766	838	540	714	548	497	506	700	571	15,168
Re- inforcing Doses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,840	36	557	319	615	481	366	526	476	286	6,502

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	1956	Total
Age										
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
4	112	—	2	63	34	23	2	37	12	13
5	280	182	211	368	391	278	255	319	206	
6	311	225	77	128	32	57	216	98	30	
7	317	121	17	41	11	3	41	19	12	
8	318	14	6	6	8	4	5	2	20	
9	318	9	2	1	—	1	3	—	2	
10	308	4	2	2	3	—	—	—	2	
11	247	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	
12	211	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	
13	227	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
15+	47	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3,973
										2,516
Totals	2876	557	319	615	481	366	526	476	286	6,502

Pneumonia.—There were 29 cases of pneumonia notified in 1956, and there were 17 deaths of notified cases during the year.

Whooping Cough.—There were 20 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 153 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

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

Measles.—112 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

Scabies.—During the year 2 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, 1956—2.

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

Poliomyelitis.—There was one case notified as Poliomyelitis, which was non-paralytic.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Children registered for Poliomyelitis Vaccination before 14th April, 1956 :—

Girls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	614
Boys	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	644
									—
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,258
									—

Of the above the following children were given two injections during 1956 :—

Girls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74
Boys	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54
									—
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	128
									—

The remainder are waiting for further supplies of vaccine from the Ministry of Health.

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 1956.

Disinfection.—The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 17.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 30 new cases was notified. Of this number 18 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	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.
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
1936	41	0.48	22	0.14
Average for 5 years ...	—43	—0.51	—23	—0.16
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
1941	30	0.43	17	0.13
Average for 5 years ...	—36	—0.40	—20	—0.12
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
1946	29	0.34	23	0.04
Average for 5 years ...	—36	—0.35	—16	—0.07
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
1951	45	0.14	13	0.03
Average for 5 years ...	—39	—0.27	—11	—0.04
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
1956	22	0.05	8	—
Average for 5 years ...	—24	—0.17	—8	—0.02

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.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing etc., during 1956.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

414 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 Wylde. 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 143 new cases attending the Clinic, 29 were syphilis, 12 gonorrhœa, and 102 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, 1940-56:—

Year	New Cases	Consultations by Medical Officer at Clinic	Attendances at Clinic for intermediate treatment	Pathological specimens examined by M.O. at Clinic
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
1956	143	1973	67	113

New cases analysed according to diagnosis :—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions
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
1956	29	12	102

TABLE A.—INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS), AGE GROUPING, WARD DISTRIBUTION, CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1956.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District													Deaths of Notif'd Cases		
	At all Ages	At Ages										Total Cases Notified in each Ward	Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l			
		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	18	—	—	—	2	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	3	—	—
Erysipelas... ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery... ..	121	3	4	9	6	46	10	2	16	6	9	4	—	23	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	30	3	—	—	—	5	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	20	4	2	3	3	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	—
Measles	112	2	2	10	14	72	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	—
Pneumonia	29	—	10	10	2	5	—	—	3	1	12	6	—	17	4	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
TOTALS	357	10	9	21	19	27	141	15	11	51	11	31	11	49	50	10

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1945 to 1956.

DISEASE	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	145	124	82	59	186	89	21	36	51	73	50	18
Diphtheria	101	40	30	10	7*	7*	1	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	2	—	1	3	—	5	1	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	3	5	4	3	2	3	2	—	1	2	2	40
Erysipelas	25	17	8	10	13	8	4	3	9	9	5	9
Poliomyelitis	—	1	13	1	1	3	2	3	—	1	5	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	2	1	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	1	2	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	71	72	50	69	43	31	70	44	48	27	28	29
Malaria	1	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—
Dysentery	2	3	—	3	3	23	23	15	23	18	52	121
Whooping Cough	85	315	106	224	156	128	136	186	104	33	153	20
Measles	370	195	680	1,029	208	835	398	876	515	339	613	112
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	4
†Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391	110	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	2
TOTAL	819	780	977	1,413	627	1,129	671	1,559	871	506	914	357

* 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.

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.

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.

The visits to children between the ages of under one year and up to five years of age numbered 9,378.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	871
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	3,327
Re-visits to children from one to two years	1,700
Re-visits to children from two to five years	3,480
Visits to expectant mothers	199
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	10
Visits to premature infants	10
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	128
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	414
Visits re Hospital discharges	631
Visits re Home Help Service	59
Visits to Old People	1,805
Visits for other causes	342
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	343
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	68
Total Visits	12,976
Total Attendances at Clinics	411

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	Totting- ton Road	Hunt- ley Mount	Uns- worth	Total
Number of sessions held	150	99	49	51	349
Total Attendances made:					
Infants under 1 year	6298	1889	1516	422	10125
Children 1 to 5 years	2693	831	740	357	4621
Number of Doctors' Consultations	3091	986	938	296	5311
Average attendance per session	57	26	44	15	—

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 Wylde. The Authority has arranged also for certain proprietary dried milks and nutriments to be on sale at Child Welfare Centres.

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	113	0	113	46	0	46	51	0	51
No. of attendances	445	0	445	202	0	202	203	0	203

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. 99 patients attended for ante-natal exercises, making a total of 561 attendances.

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

Wasserman Reaction Negative 66. Positive 1.

Rhesus Factor Negative 23. Positive 44.

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 533, and 1,251 attendances were made. Also 422 post-natal attendances were made by 422 patients.

Maternity outfits are kept at each Clinic and also at Midwives' residences, for supplying to expectant mothers in all domiciliary confinements.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

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. Trilene Analgesia was introduced during the year, and its popularity appears to be supplanting the use of gas and air.

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. A special card for "two way" use is supplied and completed at the Clinics.

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.

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1956 was 36. Of these three were Municipal Midwives, 32 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital, and 1 was 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	196
As maternity nurses	5

All Midwives are now equipped and trained with Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. This was administered to 144 patients.

During this year Trilene Equipment was supplied to each midwife, and was administered in 16 cases.

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

Twelve Pupil Midwives have been taken by the Local Authority's 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
1956	196	5

Maternal Mortality.—There were no maternal deaths.

BURY C.B. CENTRE AND CLINIC ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attendances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attendances
1956	1,586	1,4746	68	210	850
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.			

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.

Five 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—

Spastic Hemiplegia	2
Pes planus	3
Spastic paraplegia	1
Bronchitis	1
Genu-Valgum	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Total	10

Attendances—

Number of treatments given	72
Average attendances per child	7.2

Discharges and Rests—

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

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

Cases treated—

Genu-Valgus	8
Genu-Valgum	2
Intoeing	1
Spastic Hemiplegia	2
Mouth Breather	1
Unclosed fontanelle	1
Bronchitis	2
Bronchial Catarrh	1
Debility	11
Cervical adenitis (not T.B.)	1
Slow dentition	5
Hydrocephalus	1
Repeated colds	1
Eczema	1
Total	38

Attendances—

Number of treatments given	640
Average attendances per child	17
Number of examinations at this clinic by Medical Officer	32

Discharges—

Number of children (a) Discharged	21
(b) Defaulted	9
Still attending at year-end	8

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

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

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 1956 the number of babies notified who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth was 58. The majority (48) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 10, to whom 10 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 17 per 1,000 live births compared with 23.8 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

This is the lowest rate ever recorded in Bury.

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. Girls in the last term at all Senior Schools have attended in two groups for a period of six weeks. The girls have shown interest and attended regularly.

Dental Treatment.—During 1956 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. The appointment of a second full-time school dental officer, who worked temporarily, helped to make extended provision for the dental care of these classes.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	6	6	6	3
Children under Five	107	104	96	73

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	—	—	—	8	—
Children under Five	—	24	31	—	208	19

The Dental Clinic at Huntley Mount Centre was opened from September.

Day Nursery, Castlecroft.

At end of 1956	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	20
No. of children on register at end of year	21	27
Average daily attendance during year	16	15

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 1956 Medical Officers paid 64 visits to the nursery, and made 206 examinations of children.

This Nursery is a training nursery for Nursery Nurses.

**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	11	1	—	1	13	2	—	—	—	9	6	15
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haemolytic Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Prematurity	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Spira Bifida	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
TOTALS	11	1	—	1	13	2	—	—	—	9	6	15

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.

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

Number of home reports completed during 1956:

(a) Holiday Reports	.....	56
(b) Licence Reports	.....	35
		91

Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-patients' Clinics.

Bury General Hospital	22
	22

Summary of visits by Authorised Officers during 1956.

(a) Before admission to hospitals	300
(b) After discharge from hospitals	223
(c) Supervision and home reports	535
(d) Maladjusted and Special Children's cases	259
	1,317

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 and on other 1,317 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, investigation of maladjusted and other mentally handicapped children.

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	59
Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	24
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	28
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	12
Section 64, Lunacy Act, 1890	4
	127

(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	2 females 3 males

(2) No Guardianship cases.

Supervision is exercised over 73 cases of Mental Defectives who are living in their homes.

Ascertainment of Mental Defectives.

There are 141 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 has 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 purchased by the Health Committee transports those attending at the Occupation Centre from convenient points on the main roads to the Centre in the morning, and takes 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, 1956	42
No. of visits made to Bury cases in 1956	317
No. of interviews in 1956	145

ANALYSIS.

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	25
Married women with illegitimate children	3
Matrimonial problems	8
Preventive	6
	—
	42

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	9
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	22
Babies offered for adoption	1
Advised regarding adoption	8
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	25
Old cases still visited and helped	16
Baby to residential nursery	1
Referred to another Agency	—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL OFFICERS, 1956.

Superannuations.

All Departments except Transport, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence and Children's	58
--	----

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Departments except Transport, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence and Children's	121
--	-----

Transport.

(a) Superannuation	14
(b) Sick Payment	25
(c) P.S.V.	73
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	40
(e) Over 50 years of age	12

Fire Brigade.

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

Children's Department.

Staff—Superannuation	2
Staff—Sickness Payment	2
Examinations of children	138

Civil Defence.

Sickness Payment	—
Superannuation	2

Training of Students, &c.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Bolton (3) and from Manchester (6).

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53.

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

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

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Form B. D. 8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
a. No Treatments	1	—	—	6
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	8	2	—	4
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	3	1	—	3

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 10 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	2	13	10

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.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE—CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

**Joint Circular from the Home Office (157/50), Ministry of
Health (78/50), Ministry of Education (225/50).**

Report of work of the Committee during 1956.

The Co-ordinating Committee under the above-mentioned Circulars met at the Town Hall on six occasions during the year. The average attendance of members was ten.

The circumstances of children in thirty families have been dealt with since the first meeting of the Committee in May, 1952. The cases have been referred to the Committee as follows:—

By the Medical Officer of Health	13
„ Borough Treasurer (Housing)	7
„ N.S.P.C.C. Officer	5
„ Chief Area Officer, N.A.B.	2
„ Director of Education	1
„ Teachers' Association Representative	1
„ Children's Officer	1

During 1956 one new family was considered and twenty cases previously reported have been re-considered at subsequent meetings. The number of children involved is 64, of which 46 are of school age. The Committee has afforded opportunity for the various cases to be discussed, and in some, collective action to be taken. The Committee discussed the law relating to the exposure of children to burning and the provision of fireguards. A recommendation was made to the Health and Children's Committee, and the Council requested the Town Clerk to write to the Secretary of the Association of Municipal Corporations. The Secretary's reply stated that the Association's Law Committee were of the opinion that it would not be desirable for the Association to make representations for an amendment of the law. Copies of a Report of the Joint Committee of the British Medical Association and the Magistrates' Association on Cruelty to, and Neglect of Children, were obtained and circulated and discussed by the Committee. A meeting once every two months appears to be able to deal adequately with the cases referred.

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