

[Report 1957] / School Medical Officer of Health, Bury County Borough.

Contributors

Bury (Greater Manchester, England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1957

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/s7rcmnn3>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1957

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

1957

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1957.

The Mayor—Councillor J. ISHERWOOD. 1, 2.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Alderman BIRKS. 1.	Councillor KIRKMAN, J. 1.
„ SHAW, M.A. 1.	„ KIRKMAN, W. 2.
Councillor Mrs. BUCHAN. 2.	„ MANNERS. 2.
„ Mrs. BUTLER, J.P. 2.	„ MOORE. 2.
„ COCKAYNE. 2.	„ PEARSON. 2.
„ DAVIES. 1.	„ PERRYMAN. 1.
„ DERBYSHIRE. 1.	„ SPURR. 2.
„ FORD. 2.	„ THOMPSON. 1.

Co-opted Members.

Mr. S. BRADBURY. 1.	Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.
Mr. E. BENNETT. 1.	Mr. J. TAYLOR. 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	 I. S. Macdonald, M.D., D.Obst. R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (from 22.7.57).
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. (to 15.2.57).
*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. A. Mather, 8, 9. E. A. Rogers, 8, 9, 10. R. H. Baxendale, 8, 9.
Superintendent Nursing Officer	 Miss M. Blockey, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7.
Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer	 Miss K. Yates, 1, 2, 4, 7.
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.
Clinic Nurses	 Mrs. V. Page, 1, 2. *Mrs. N. Wain, 1 (to 31.10.57).
Tuberculosis Nurses	 *Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1, 2. *Mrs. M. Stephenson, 1. Mrs. A. Mellor, 1 (2.9.57 to 31.12.57).
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 (to 31.8.57).

STAFF (continued)

District Nurses' Deputy Superin- Miss L. A. M. Ferrier, 1, 2, 7 (to
tendent (Queen's) 31.10.57).

*Physiotherapist Mrs. M. Fishwick.

Speech Therapist Vacant.

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.

Mrs. N. Dale.

Pupil Public Health Inspector W. H. Calvert.

Welfare Foods Distribution

Assistant Miss F. Appleby.

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.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Bury.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Health Department.

The report commences with vital statistics. This year both the birth and death rates are higher. The infantile mortality figure and the stillbirth rate have risen from their low level of last year, but it is satisfactory to know that the average infantile mortality figure over the last five years, 26, is the lowest of any five-year period previously recorded. The maternity mortality has happily been nil.

The Ambulance Service had an increase in the number of calls and general removals, but it is not yet back to the peak of 1955.

The Home Help Service continues to have demands which are not satisfied. This service is governed by the financial ceiling fixed by the Corporation.

This year has been a "measles year." There were 1,230 cases notified, with one death registered. The use of antibiotics has certainly curtailed the respiratory complications once so common. There was also a slight increase in whooping cough to 80 cases (20 last year). Tuberculosis appears to be markedly declining, but there is evidence that there is now some lack of notification of this disease.

The Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Services have shown increased activity. At the Child Welfare Centres 103 more patients have attended, making 1,267 more attendances. The Ante-Natal Clinic has received 84 patients this year. It is pleasing to see that these services are appreciated and taken advantage of by the public.

Much spade work has been done with reference to the immunisation campaigns, and next year's report will record definite progress.

Certain staff vacancies have been filled, and it is hoped that now our commitments may be met satisfactorily and not solely on a care and maintenance basis. The Dental Services still are inadequate to do the minimum of what is required.

I would like to thank the heads of departments who have assisted in supplying figures for this report, and the members of my staff who have carried out the work described in this report. If there is any merit in this report it is due to their service to the community of Bury and deserves full recognition.

To you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I wish to tender my thanks for your continued support throughout the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

15.IX.58.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1957.

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 (inches)	42.46
Area in Acres	7,434
Population—(Census 1951)	58,829
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1957)	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 1957	356
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1957	Nil
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1957	21,186
Rateable Value	£630,190
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,480
Live Births (Male 422 : Female 481) (Legitimate 842 : Illegitimate 61)	903
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	15.51
Average Birth Rate (1948 - 1957)	15.22
Deaths	791
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	13.59
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	48.8
Average Death-rate (1948 - 1957)	14.17
Still-Births—(Male 5 : Female 15) (Legitimate 19 : Illegitimate 1)	20
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	21.67
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	7.03
Cancer Death-rate	2.11
Respiratory Death-rate	1.25
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.10
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	27.68
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	Nil
Maternal Death-rate (per 1,000 total births)	Nil

ENGLAND AND WALES:—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	16.1
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.5
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	23.0

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1957 was 15.51 per 1,000, and is 0.48 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1957 was 16.1 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1957 was 13.59. There were altogether a total of 1,044 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 371 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 673, to which must be added 118 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 791.

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
1933	...	43	54
1934	...	42	57
1935	...	41	55
1936	...	41	47
1937	...	35	43
Average for 5 years	...	—	—51
1938	...	44	54
1939	...	34	45·3
1940	...	37	48·7
1941	...	25	30·6
1942	...	41	46·6
Average for 5 years	...	—	—45·04
1943	...	26	31·2
1944	...	35	36·6
1945	...	38	43·3
1946	...	36	34·2
1947	...	33	27·6
Average for 5 years	...	—	—34·58
1948	...	32	30·8
1949	...	27	29·0
1950	...	18	19·3
1951	...	12	14·12
1952	...	28	31·67
Average for 5 years	...	—	—24·97
1953	...	25	27·96
1954	...	22	25·09
1955	...	26	30·12
1956	...	15	16·85
1957	...	20	21·67
Average for 5 years	...	—	—24·33

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
1933	...	40	53
1934	...	62	84
1935	...	47	66
1936	...	47	56
1937	...	43	55
Average for 5 years	...	—	—63
1938	...	51	67
1939	...	36	50
1940	...	47	65
1941	...	55	68
1942	...	58	68
Average for 5 years	...	—	—64
1943	...	21	26
1944	...	34	37
1945	...	37	44
1946	...	59	58
1947	...	45	38
Average for 5 years	...	—	—41
1948	...	49	47
1949	...	40	44
1950	...	18	20
1951	...	31	37
1952	...	26	30
Average for 5 years	...	—	—36
1953	...	16	18
1954	...	29	33
1955	...	31	37
1956	...	15	17
1957	...	25	27
Average for 5 years	...	—	—26

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1957.

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	Certified	791	25	5	4	4	30	179	232	312	661
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1
Tuberculosis, other	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Syphilitic disease	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	8	25
" " lung, bronchus	...	26	...	...	...	...	1	17	6	2	16
" " breast	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	1	12
" " uterus	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	10
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	56	...	...	...	...	2	12	19	23	64
Leukaemia, aleukalmia	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2
Diabetes	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	11
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	113	...	...	...	...	2	18	44	49	32
Coronary disease, angina	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	32	25	30	19
Hypertension with heart disease	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	15	23
Other heart disease	...	134	...	...	...	...	5	17	25	87	56
Other circulatory disease	...	40	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	26	106
Influenza	...	16	...	1	1	1	...	6	6	1	10
Pneumonia	...	23	6	1	...	...	...	2	6	8	49
Bronchitis	...	45	2	...	...	...	1	14	14	14	23
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	16
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	25
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	...	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	67	12	...	...	1	2	14	18	20	69
Motor vehicle accidents	...	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	11
All other accidents	...	31	1	1	1	...	2	5	7	14	37
Suicide	...	8	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		791	25	5	4	4	30	179	232	312	661

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1957.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY				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	Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births		
1957	58,210	13.59	15.51	27	24	65	21.67	Nil	0.10
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

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1957 (continued.)

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	—	11.2	1.61
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	—	8.2	1.74
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 1957 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

YEAR	Popula- tion Estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Transfer- able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate
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
1957	58,210	903	15.51	1,053	17.93	371	118	25	27	791	13.59

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 7,434
Total population at all ages 58,829 } At Census
Average number of persons per house 2.97 } of 1951.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
YEAR 1957.**

	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 1957	Average 5 years 1952/1956			Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales (provisional)	16.1	11.5	23.0	26.0	.095	.012	0.39	0.08	0.47
Birkenhead	17.5	12.7	31.6	30.6	0.13	0.014	0.37	—	0.37
Burnley	16.08	15.43	28.48	28.35	0.06	0.012	1.52	—	1.52
Bury	15.51	13.59	27.68	27.0	0.08	0.02	—	—	—
Halifax	15.73	15.53	18.65	27.11	0.15	—	0.65	—	0.65
Liverpool	20.9	11.8	26.0	31.0	0.16	0.006	0.36	0.06	0.42
Manchester	18.22	12.4	30.10	30.51	0.14	0.02	0.56	0.07	0.63
Oldham	16.11	14.79	26.63	31.75	0.11	—	—	—	—
Preston	16.64	14.43	34.66	30.0	0.11	—	0.5	0.5	1.01
Rochdale	15.6	14.5	34.0	29.0	—	0.05	1.46	0.73	2.19
Salford	18.31	12.97	29.1	31.2	0.19	0.012	—	—	—
St. Helens...	17.2	10.7	31.0	36.5	0.14	0.02	—	0.51	0.51
Stockport	16.11	12.90	21.96	31.71	0.06	0.007	—	—	—
Wallasey	17.88	12.49	26.10	26.51	0.11	0.009	—	0.54	0.54
Wigan	15.32	11.53	24.8	34.9	0.16	—	—	—	—

RAINFALL, 1951-57.

Bury Corporation Sewage Works, Blackford Bridge.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
January	4.23	4.68	1.50	3.98	2.83	5.27	3.71	inches
February	2.51	1.22	1.60	3.10	2.14	0.97	2.59	„
March	4.78	2.64	2.07	2.75	1.88	1.36	3.73	„
April	2.24	3.57	2.95	0.79	2.28	3.32	0.73	„
May... ..	2.00	2.32	2.21	2.79	3.28	1.43	1.61	„
June	1.03	3.44	2.82	4.10	3.28	2.82	1.82	„
July	3.13	2.63	6.76	5.79	1.03	6.34	5.40	„
August	4.34	3.73	4.82	5.15	1.15	10.15	5.35	„
September	2.62	3.22	4.24	5.04	2.71	3.75	6.18	„
October	1.37	3.50	1.72	6.70	2.24	2.75	5.11	„
November	7.61	2.26	4.22	5.70	1.80	1.51	1.85	„
December	7.24	4.09	1.43	6.02	5.47	3.79	4.38	„
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	43.10	37.30	36.34	51.91	30.09	43.46	42.46	„
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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. Again in this Borough, co-operation between the hospitals, general practitioners, and the Local Authority Health Services has proved, with few exceptions, 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 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. The W.V.S. has a children's clothing exchange which proves very useful.

(c) The Diocesan Moral Welfare Council has a Committee and Worker in Bury. The Local Authority makes a £100 grant per annum, and also financially assists individual cases.

(d) The N.S.P.C.C., through its Inspector, is in close and frequent contact with the Health Department.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Cancer.

The Bury Health Committee's educational project in this matter is associated with the Manchester Committee on Cancer, of which it is a participating local health authority. In 1952 a small pilot experiment commenced in Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, and surrounding districts. The original aim was to see if it was possible to conduct an intensive programme of education about cancer without ill-effect. The pilot scheme showed no evidence of cancerphobia. Later the project was broadened and made a permanent part of the general health education programme. The new purpose is to attempt to change public opinion about cancer, and to make people more willing to seek advice promptly when suspicious symptoms arise. By this we hope to improve the cure-rate for curable forms, such as cancer of the breast, womb, skin, mouth, bladder, and rectum.

A considerable number of lectures have been given in the town by the Committee's panel. These have been offered to any group, however small, which cares to invite them. The demand for "repeat" lectures is being maintained at a consistently high level and there appears to be evidence of a generally increased interest in the Committee's project.

In this work we have been helped by the editors of the local newspapers who have co-operated in the campaign of public education.

Opinion surveys amongst general medical practitioners show that it has not been their experience, when practising in an area saturated with cancer propaganda over a period of years, that there is any rise in cancerphobia, or that it has added unnecessarily to their work.

Tape-recorded interviews with cured patients which have been used during lectures have been most successful and are infinitely more convincing than statistics in persuading lay audiences.

With reference to Ministry of Health Circular 7/57 concerning Smoking and Cancer of the Lung, the Bury Council has accepted the need for a programme of propaganda. Copies of the Minister of Health's statement on the special report of the Medical Research Council have been circulated to head teachers of schools in the town and also circulated to persons attending the ante-natal clinics. No special publicity methods or material have been employed. It appears that the public is so far apathetic to the dangers of cancer resulting from tobacco smoking.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

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

Particulars of these Services carried out by the Local Authority are given in Section 7 of this report.

Ante-Natal Care: Circular 9/56.

As recommended in the circular a meeting was arranged and took place at the Bury General Hospital. This was representative of the hospital service, general practitioners, and the local authorities were represented by both Bury and the Lancashire County Council. After a full discussion on the lines suggested by the circular, the meeting approved a report of which the following are the main points:—

(1) The part to be played by hospital ante-natal clinic, general practitioner, midwife, and local authority ante-natal clinic in the ante-natal care of:—

- (a) The patient booked for admission to hospital under a consultant obstetrician:—It was agreed that no change in the present procedure was necessary.
- (b) The patient booked for admission to a general practitioner hospital unit:—No change was considered necessary with the exception of (4) below.

It was emphasised by general practitioners present that there is in their opinion an acute shortage of general practitioner hospital units in this area (proved by the many cases refused by Bealey's Hospital).

- (c) The patient booked for home confinement under Maternity Medical Services:—The ante-natal care in these cases was deemed adequate. In discussion it was alleged that a very occasional case was given inadequate ante-natal care, but that as such cases were generally also attending the local authority clinic, the total ante-natal care was rarely insufficient.
- (d) The patient booked for home confinement by a midwife:—It was considered that the ante-natal care was adequate. In the Borough of Bury the general practitioner was kept fully informed of all such cases by special printed cards. It was suggested that such a method might be used in the adjoining area.

- (2) Any local arrangements needed to ensure a follow-up home visit of a patient who fails to attend for an ante-natal examination on the day appointed.

No change in present routine (i.e., either by letter from hospital consultant or by visit of midwife or health visitor) was considered necessary.

- (3) Arrangements for hospital treatment of early toxæmia.

The present arrangements were considered satisfactory. It was proposed that Ward 2 of Fairfield General Hospital be returned as soon as possible to the Obstetric unit for the care of ante-natal toxæmia cases—Ward 2 being at present used by the Physicians while the Ward at Bury General Hospital was under reconstruction. The meeting agreed with this proposal, though it was suggested that compared with the rest of the country Bury and Rossendale had a very high proportion of obstetric beds per head of population served.

- (4) Any necessary arrangements for blood tests during the ante-natal period.

The hospital and local authority clinics have very satisfactory arrangements for blood testing. It was proposed that the Pathological Laboratory should send duplicate reports to Bealey's Hospital and General Practitioners about blood grouping of patients attending that hospital. It was also proposed that Agglutination tests in Rh negative patients should be carried out not later than the 34th week of pregnancy at Bealey's Hospital. These two proposals met with general approval, though shortage of hospital clerical staff may make the carrying out of the proposal difficult.

- (5) Interchange of records.

No difficulties had been encountered except in (4) above.

- (6) Health education.

The Local Authorities already hold health education classes and relaxation classes, which are well attended. Ante-natal relaxation classes were commended, and it was generally agreed that more health education through ante-natal relaxation classes was desirable.

Since the production of the above report no further meeting has taken place and no developments following the meeting have taken place.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service is by arrangement with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, operated from the Health Department at the Town Hall, Bury. The general practitioners make requests direct to the Health Department. 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 is sent from the hospital, and 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	281
„ new patients during the year	1,045
„ visits during the year	38,334
„ patients on register at 31st December	316

The number of visits made is an increase on last year.

The disease which has necessitated the most visits has been diabetes. This is an interesting comment on how modern change in treatment may effect the work required to be done by a Section of the Service.

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1957.

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis....	44	27	3	3	4	7	602
Diabetes	52	6	8	2	16	20	7938
Blood Diseases....	117	15	23	6	12	61	3023
Cerebral	105	17	22	40	9	17	3532
Senility	97	5	23	31	16	22	2297
Cardiac	226	38	43	36	29	80	6353
Coronary Thrombosis	13	4	4	1	2	2	312
Surgical	157	82	27	2	20	26	3919
Gynaecological....	92	12	1	—	71	8	263
Carcinoma	44	3	9	17	9	6	1802
Intestinal	88	38	13	—	31	6	1000
Prep. for X-ray	69	—	63	—	6	—	186
Rheumatoid Arthritis	37	5	7	4	6	15	1683
Nervous Conditions	18	4	1	—	2	11	1367
Hypertension	4	—	2	—	1	1	88
Burns and Scalds	9	8	1	—	—	—	120
Asthma	4	2	—	—	1	1	198
Dermatitis	4	1	—	—	2	1	361
Influenza	12	9	1	1	—	1	115
Pneumonia	29	21	3	2	—	3	510
Tuberculosis :							
(a) Medical	25	9	—	—	6	10	955
(b) Surgical	3	3	—	—	—	—	107
Ante and Post Natal	19	9	—	—	9	1	107
Home Accidents	5	3	—	—	—	2	74
Children under 5 yrs.	23	20	1	—	—	2	424
Other Conditions	35	18	3	—	1	13	998
TOTALS	1331	359	258	145	253	316	38334

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 1957 four nurses underwent Queen's training.

There is no night nursing service.

There is close co-operation between the hospital and health department, especially on the discharge of patients. Home nursing and domestic help is laid on immediately in appropriate cases. In certain cases trial at home, with the Council's domiciliary services, is given in borderline cases with the understanding that immediate readmission is provided should it be found that the case cannot be managed at home. The majority of these types of cases have been either geriatric or maternity patients. Some patients have responded remarkably well in these circumstances, and long periods of further hospital residence have been avoided. It is probable that more hospital residence could be saved by the hospital if management committees provided laundry facilities for appropriate patients discharged home, and more domestic help was provided by the local authority.

Supply of Nursing Requisites.

These are supplied for the use of patients in the home. They may be obtained from The Medical Comforts Depot in the Health Department at the Town Hall.

The number of articles supplied on loan has been 525. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to complete air beds and wheel chairs. The condition of these articles on return by the patients has in some instances left much to be desired. They have on occasion been returned damaged and unwashed.

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 1957.

Number of calls dealt with	14,713
Number of general removals	13,578
Number of Accident Cases	1,135

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	426
(Day 269 ; Night 157)	
Motor accidents	76
Works accidents	213
Home accidents	420

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	1,477
Other cases, hospital discharge	2,371
Transfer between hospitals	1,148
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	6,715
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	90
Maternity cases, hospital admission	475
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	4
Municipal Midwives	198
Accidents	1,135
Mental cases	1,016
Mortuary cases	5
Infectious Diseases	52
Emergencies	13
To Railway Stations	14
	<u>14,713</u>

Patients removed annually.

Year	Total cases.		
1941	3,366		
1942	3,875	Increase	509 on previous year
1943	4,369	"	494 "
1944	4,776	"	407 "
1945	5,886	"	1,110 "
1946	6,465	"	579 "
1947	7,605	"	1,140 "
1948	8,486	"	881 "
1949	12,556	"	4,070 "
1950	14,097	"	1,541 "
1951	13,503	Decrease	594 "
1952	14,108	Increase	605 "
1953	12,928	Decrease	1,180 "
1954	13,914	Increase	986 "
1955	15,116	"	1,202 "
1956	13,747	Decrease	1,369 "
1957	14,713	Increase	966 "

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 were 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.

Prevention, Care and After-care.

Services in relation to (1) **tuberculosis**. The local authority has arranged for tuberculosis nurses 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. A 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, health inspectors, and social workers, (b) through liaison with other departments, e.g., Housing and Education, 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.

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 1957 27 whole-time and 9 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:—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Maternity Cases ...	57	50	29	24	17	17	15	22
Sickness Cases ...	84	155	131	128	115	119	175	144
Persons over 70 years of age ...	91	154	201	237	286	301	271	271
Total cases attended	232	359	361	389	418	437	461	437
Old cases on books at 1st January	—	66	119	160	179	192	206	278
New cases during year	—	293	242	229	239	245	255	159

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:—

- 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:—
 - Rent and rates (up to 30s. 0d. per week).
 - Compulsory National Insurance.
 - An allowance of 27s. 6d. for each adult.
 - An allowance of 10s. 0d. for each dependent child.
- 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.
- Add ten per cent. to the figure calculated at 2 above to cover travelling time, etc.
- The resultant figure represents the charge for twenty-four hours' attendance.
- 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.
Faeces	46	72	—	118
Others	—	1	—	1

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. (To be transferred to Bury General Hospital
in 1958.)

Chest Clinic, Derbyshire Street, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2323.
(To be transferred to Bury General Hospital in 1958.)

General Medical Services.

General Medical, Dental and Supplementary Services under
the National Health Services Act are administered by the Execu-
tive Council for the County Borough of Bury, 12, Tithebarn
Street, Bury. (Phone Bury 604.)

The following information is extracted from the Report on
the work of the Executive Council during the twelve months
ended 31st March, 1958.

Doctors: 63 principals (of whom 26 were resident in Bury),
2 full-time and 1 part-time assistant (whose names
were not included in the Medical List) were em-
ployed by Bury doctors.

Dentists : 13 principals.

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

1 druggist.

13 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners : 1.

Ophthalmic Opticians : 11 (and 1 assistant).

During the year seven non-resident doctors were added to the list. Two full-time assistants were employed, and one full-time assistant resigned during the same period. One supplier of appliances was included in the Council's Pharmaceutical List during the year. One dentist died, and two dentists were included in the Dental List during the year.

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 £77,999.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £83,497; in addition patients contributed £17,729.

The general dental services cost £30,664, and in addition patients paid £10,534. Consideration was given to 8 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 £14,064, and patients contributed an additional £7,904.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £211,508. Administrative expenses amounted to £5,268.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1957 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...	2,078	1,365	325	955	363
Vermin	172	—	—	8	1
Water Supply	30	2	2	1	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	10	—	—	—	—
Houses let in Lodgings	14	9	1	14	2
Common Lodging Houses	63	4	1	6	2
Schools	4	5	1	11	2
Entertainment Houses	12	—	—	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	359	93	98	99	88
Accumulations	48	20	15	21	18
Animals or Birds	2	—	—	—	—
Stable Premises	9	—	—	9	1
Yards, Courts, etc.	2	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	16	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	111	—	—	2	2
Drainage—Inspected	807	123	106	97	96
Tested	68	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	10	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	128	57	37	48	35
Pails or Privies	80	5	5	3	3
Urinals	8	—	—	—	—
Cesspools	1	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	28	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	98	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	233	20	1	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	57	—	—	—	—
Markets	287	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	908	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1,129	10	1	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	260	57	7	3	1
General Food Premises	7,163	567	115	369	106
Bakehouses—Factory	28	36	4	20	3
Shops Acts	98	1	1	3	3
Licensed Premises	10	—	—	1	1
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	12	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	6,464	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	7	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	12	—	—	1	1
Factories (with Mechanical power)... ..	72	18	7	67	20
do. (without Mechanical power)	1	1	1	1	1
Workplaces	22	1	1	1	1
Outworkers	15	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	7	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	22	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	14	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regulations	728	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	2,328	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	30	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	36	—	—	—	—
Certificates of Disrepair	185	—	—	—	—

Rag Flock Premises... ..	16	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations ...	48	3	6	—	6
Premises Visited	116	—	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act	6	—	—	—	—
Rivers Pollution Acts	5	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	636	11	5	3	3
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	429	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal	320	—	—	—	—
Informal	124	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—					
Formal	22	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Formal	9	—	—	—	—
Informal	20	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological	53	—	—	—	—
Chemical	22	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam.	63	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	182	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	84	—	—	—	—
Rinses	30	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	26,471	2,408	740	1,743	760

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	581
„ informal notices complied with	619
„ statutory notices served	159
„ Statutory notices complied with	141
„ nuisances and defects abated on informal notices	1,493
„ nuisances and defects abated on statutory notices	250
„ enquiries answered under Land Charges Act	1,144

Total Number of Complaints Received—713.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT	NUMBER
General Disrepair	96
Defective Fireplaces	5
" Rainwater pipes	6
" Windows	6
" Chimneys	12
" Doors	3
" Plasterwork	4
" Floors	2
" Roofs	16
" Eavesgutters	13
" Sinks	3
Burst Water Pipes	6
Dampness	45
Defective Waterclosets	22
Choked Waterclosets	4
Choked Drains	42
Flooding	1
Insufficient Ashes Accommodation	12
Defective Ashpits	43
Defective Ashbins	1
Accumulations	30
Dirty Premises... ..	29
Vermin	66
Foul Odours	31
Water Supply	7
Dangerous Buildings	13
Smoke Nuisance	17
Surface Drainage	1
Overcrowding	13
Rats & Mice	28
Factories and Workplaces	2
Miscellaneous	39
Defective Pails and Privies	12
Defective Wallbins	4
Defective Waste Waterclosets	5
Defective Paths	—
Defective Trough Closets	—
Defective Drains	41
Choked Street Gullies	3
Choked Gullies	11
Percolations	3
Defective Sewers	1
Insufficient Sanitary Accomodation	4
Ashpit Conversions	4
Noise Nuisance	7

Number of Complaints referred to other Corporation Departments.

Miscellaneous	6
Ashbins requiring emptying	2
Ashpits requiring emptying	1
Choked Drains and Gullies	18
Choked Street Gullies	11
Choked Sewers	3
Choked W.C.s	2
Dangerous Walls and Structures	29
Defects at Corporation property	16
Rats and Mice	37
Choked Waste Waterclosets	6
Accumulations	8
Water Supply	1
Total	140

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF	
		Inspection	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	58	38	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	405	216	10
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	36	16	2
TOTAL	499	270	13

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—			
(a) Insufficient	2	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	20	4
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act... (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	22	5

Outworkers.

Number of lists of Outworkers received	7
Number of registered Outworkers within the Borough (all engaged in the making of wearing apparel or lampshades)	25

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 94. Chemical examinations 22. Water going into supply. Bact. examinations 286. (4 of these were unsatisfactory). Chemical examinations 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	Water lime treated. No. of examinations 286. 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	1	—	6	1	8
Private Wells and Springs	8	7	7	12	34
Total No. of Samples ...	9	7	13	13	42

The result of the unsatisfactory sample of water taken from towns mains was reported to the Irwell Valley Water Board for necessary action, and the cause was removed by flushing of the mains in the vicinity of the point of sampling.

Nine unsatisfactory samples of water were taken during boring operations in an attempt to improve the quantity of water available to premises. The results of the samples indicated that after domestic chlorination and filtration this source of supply should be suitable for drinking purposes. Arrangements were on hand at the end of the year for the completion of this scheme.

Three samples of water showing unsatisfactory results on chemical analysis were taken from a domestic tap supplied from a galvanised iron storage tank fed from a private well, and which appears to be affected by electrolysis probably arising from the nature of the water flowing through copper service pipes. The interior surfaces of the tank have been treated with bituminous paint without much success. The dwelling-house concerned is part of the property mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, and completion of the above scheme is anticipated to remedy these circumstances.

Another unsatisfactory chemical analysis was in respect of a sample of water taken from a domestic tap fed from a storage tank supplied from a private well. The cleansing and flushing of the tank remedied this matter.

Four samples of water reported to be of unsatisfactory bacteriological standard were taken from a private well supplying two cottages scheduled for demolition under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. Some temporary improvement in the quality of supply has been effected pending demolition of the cottages.

Two further unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of water were taken from a tap in a cottage supplied from a private supply of surface water. Work was ordered at the year end which should result in some improvement to this water supply.

Another bacteriological sample reported to be unsatisfactory was in respect of a private spring supplying a dairy farm which is subject to intermittent contamination. Some protection has since been provided to the gathering ground, used for grazing, with beneficial results.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentage of dwelling houses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.38%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from the Board's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Seventeen samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination from the three swimming baths within the Borough, and all were reported to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

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

Number of premises where drainage was totally reconstructed 6

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	44
„ insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	44
„ waste waterclosets abolished	5
„ new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	56

During the year the Health Committee approved a proposal to replace the sole remaining old iron urinal within the Borough with a small modern public convenience comprising sanitary accommodation for both sexes.

Old iron stalls were removed from another brick built urinal and replaced with glazed slabs and drainage channel, and the premises generally re-conditioned.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of Dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	1,524
„ Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	52
„ Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	29
„ Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins	29

The continued reluctance of property owners to take advantage of the Council's scheme for the conversion of ashpits into dustbin shelters gives cause for concern at the dilatory progress made with this essential sanitary improvement during the past ten years. This is a matter which will require special attention during the next twelve months.

The Council have operated a dustbin maintenance and renewal scheme since April, 1950, the dustbins supplied being to B.S.S. 2½ cubic feet standard.

The Health Committee provide free dustbins in replacement of ashpits and wallbins converted in accordance with the Council's specification.

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

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Pail Closets	—	2	—	—	3	5
(c) Waste Water Closets	4	10	11	9	5	39
(d) Trough Closets	—	4	—	—	—	4
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	5	—	—	—	1	6
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	2	12	6	—	—	20
(b) Pail Closets	29	—	14	—	1	44
(c) Waste Water Closets	74	49	38	40	40	241
(d) Trough Closets	—	11	—	—	3	14
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	39	47	55	47	50	238
(b) Factories and other Premises ...	93	5	48	56	6	208
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	237	124	161	143	100	765
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	7	6	—	—	1	14
(b) Dry Ashpits	29	13	32	19	22	115
(c) Wallbins	10	4	15	12	7	48
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	91	45	87	64	71	358

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	23,320
No. of Waste Waterclosets	1,037
No. of Dustbins	19,405
No. of Wallbins	252
No. of Ashpits	1,094
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences	320
No. of Privy—Closets	142
Middens	80

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

The attention of traders who habitually open their shops on Sundays has again been directed to the Sunday trading provisions of the Shops Act. Seventy-one shops are known to be engaged in Sunday trading. Similar action was taken in respect of a mobile shop observed to be trading on Sundays.

Special observations on shops in the main shopping areas during the week before Christmas were made in connection with certain proposals of some traders to vary their weekly half-holiday over the Christmas period. These proposals did not materialise.

Public Health Inspectors paid ninety-two visits to shops in connection with duties under the Act.

PET ANIMALS.

All public health inspectors are appointed inspectors under the Pet Animals Act, 1951. Six premises are licenced under the Act, and have been kept in a satisfactory manner, one additional premises for the sale of birds and small animals being licenced during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

No. of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	10
„ samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	2

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

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.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades	14
„ 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	84
Total number of Council houses disinfested	27

Number of Houses infested—

Bed Bugs	9
Cockroaches	43
Other Vermin	59

Number of food and other premises disinfested	17
---	----

Average quantity of materials used per case—

Liquid—5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.96 galls.
Powder—10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	1.17 lbs.

Total number of visits re vermin infestation	336
--	-----

In addition 59 houses due for demolition under the Housing Acts were disinfested before the removal of the tenants to alternative accommodation, and again before the demolition of the houses.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

No. of Registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons	105
„ registered premises	67

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	14
„ samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	7

Four formal samples of fertilisers were taken, all other samples being informal.

One informal and a formal sample of pea and bean fertiliser taken from the same premises were certified by the Agricultural Analyst to contain an unusual excess of nitrogen and deficiency of soluble phosphoric acid. It was not deemed advisable to institute legal proceedings in the case of the formal sample on technical grounds. Accordingly the attention of the vendor was directed to this matter when the remaining quantities of an old consignment were withdrawn from stock.

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 1957	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	—	—	12	—	—
	Minor	83	2		74	—
—June 30	Major	1	—	38	1	—
	Minor	119	8		84	—
—Sept. 30	Major	1	—	28	1	—
	Minor	162	3		130	—
—Dec. 31	Major	3	—	10	—	—
	Minor	207	5		186	—

During 1957 Warfarin was used extensively. In respect of this poison, estimate of kill is not determinable, although most effective in clearing infestations.

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, 1957	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
25th March— 12th April ...	1143	392	230	1604
30th Sept.— 4th Oct. ... (Test Bait)	410	19	—	—
15th Oct.— 1st Nov.	1185	517	396	1641

Baiting was undertaken at Foxley and Croft Lane Sewerage Tanks in connection with the above treatment, with moderate results.

TOWARDS CLEAN AIR.

		Dense Black Smoke (minutes)	Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Little or no Smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year ...	...	63.0	311.5	645.5
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation ...	...	1.85	9.16	18.99
Particulars of nuisances recorded	No. in Register			
	10	5	25	—
	64	4	26	—
	64	18	12	—
	74	11½	9½	9
	107	5½	15	9½
	119	5½	3	21½

It is encouraging to report that although public health inspectors undertook more chimney observations of thirty minutes' duration than in the previous year (an additional fifteen), the average amount of dense black and moderate smoke recorded per observation is less, and the average amount of little or no smoke recorded is relatively increased. There is an appreciable increase in the total amount of little or no smoke recorded. Nevertheless, it is pertinent to remind boiler owners and operators that after the 1st June, 1958, even the emission of smoke at present recorded as moderate will contravene the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, relative to the emission of "dark smoke" as moderate smoke is darker than No. 2 on the Ringelmann Shade Chart.

Statutory action was taken in respect of each of the smoke nuisances recorded. In the case of chimney No. 64 in the Register the two offences were noted in close succession and were the subject of one statutory notice. In all cases 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.

There has been an increase compared with previous years in the number of visits made by public health inspectors to boiler plant, i.e., one hundred and sixteen visits, mainly in connection with the implementation of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and the Boiler Operators' Instructional Courses organised by the Education Committee at the Municipal Technical College.

As a result of these visits 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 six Lancashire boiler plants comprising sixteen boilers have been converted to oil fuel at two textile dyeworks, a paint factory, a confectionery factory, a paper mill, and a tripery. Two Economic boilers and a Super-Lancashire boiler with mechanical draught and stokers and complete instrumentation were installed to replace an obsolete battery of four Lancashire boilers on a felt manufacturer's premises. Mechanical stokers were installed to a Lancashire boiler serving a bleachworks, and two new vertical boilers with underfeed stokers were installed at a small dyeworks. Notification of the installation of the new boiler plant concerned was received under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, but no applications were received under Section 3 of the Act for prior approval by the Council.

Several sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were operative during the year, particularly those relating to notification of installation of furnaces, prior approval of furnaces, prescribed height of industrial chimneys, establishment of smoke control areas, and amendment of building byelaws concerning provision of smokeless firegrates in dwelling houses.

Within the first month of the year the Council had the experience of prescribing the height of chimneys in connection with a battery of two economic boilers and a Steambloc "Package" Boiler, both of which had peculiar problems in relation to heights of adjoining premises. The Council were also required to prescribe chimney heights in respect of a number of small furnaces for space heating included in plans under Building Byelaws.

During the year the Council amended their Building Byelaws in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of the Act.

The Council also participated in the North-West Clean Air Campaign which was inaugurated by Lord Mills, Minister of Power, in September. The local contribution to the campaign comprised an exhibition and film shows in the Municipal Technical College during November, where appropriate exhibits were displayed by the Department, the Clean Air Society, the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, the Coal Utilisation Council, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Fuel Research Station), the British Oil Burners Manufacturers' Association, the North Western Gas Board, and the North Western Electricity Board. The exhibition was supplemented by a number of mobile exhibits sponsored by the suppliers of smokeless fuels, who also displayed additional material in their local showrooms. Official and informative literature on Clean Air was also made available in the Public Library, and posters on the subject designed by local school children were displayed in the Art Gallery. The local newspaper also provided a feature supplement to coincide with the opening of the exhibition to which the Department contributed. Unfortunately the exhibition did not attract the public support it deserved, despite adequate publicity, and there was only an attendance of approximately 1,100 over a period of four days.

The Courses at the Municipal Technical College for the Certificates in Boiler House Practice and Boiler Operators' Certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute did not attract the usual support from local firemen and engineers, although they continued during the year. It appears that the "Training within Industry" scheme of training for the Boiler Operators' Certificate promoted by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service is more attractive to employees, although there is no information to indicate that it is receiving any better local support than the College Courses.

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. The titles of these organisations have subsequently been amended to the Manchester and District Regional Committee for Clean Air and the National Society for Clean Air, respectively.

OBSERVATIONS ON AIR POLLUTION.

Two standard deposit gauges are stationed within the Borough.

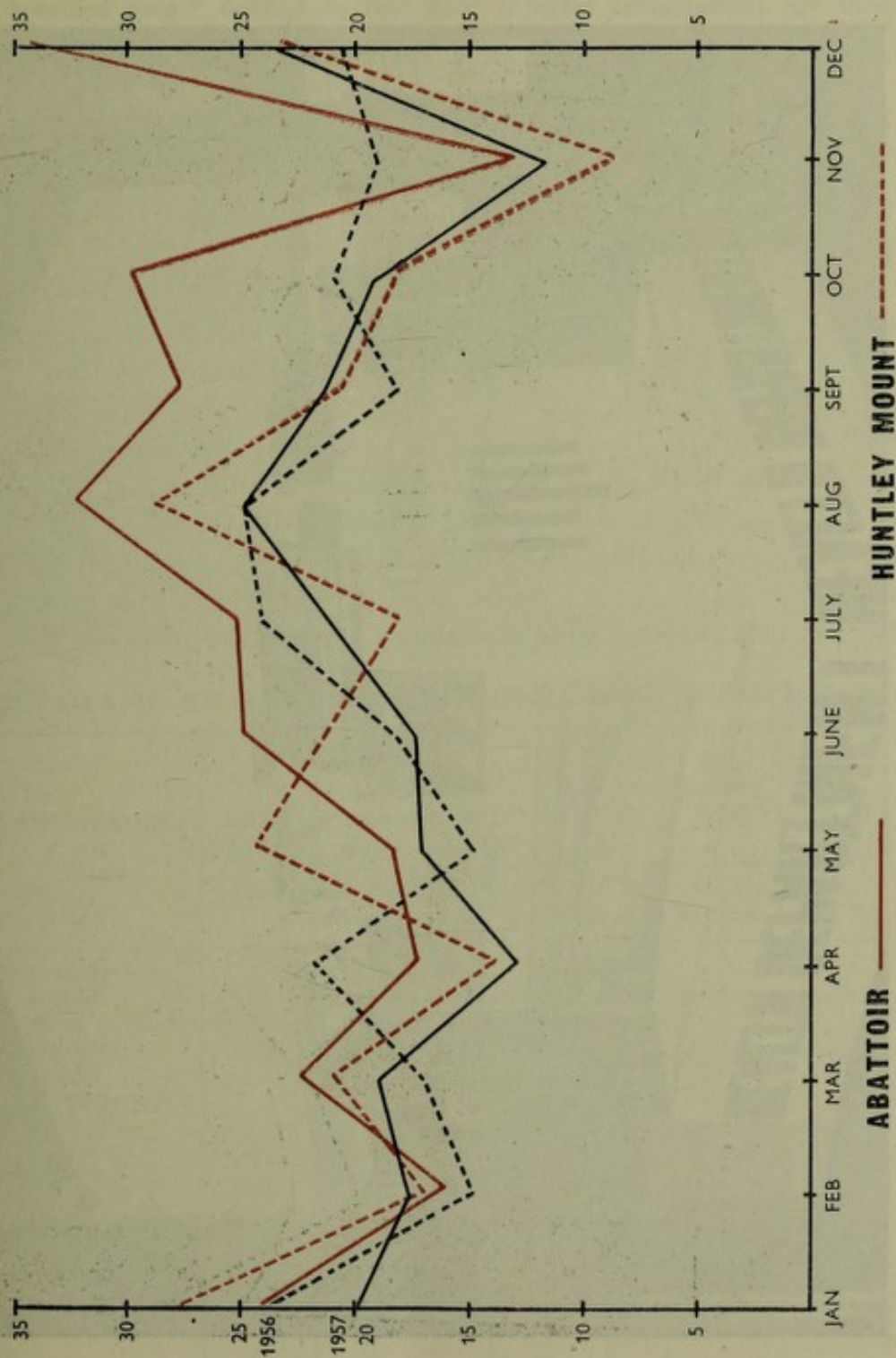
The following table records the details of observations taken.

PERIOD 1957	RAINFALL IN INCHES		TOTAL DEPOSITS (Tons per square mile)	
	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic
January	3.98	3.55	24.32	27.21
February	2.29	2.14	16.47	16.61
March	3.59	3.15	22.34	21.00
April	0.71	0.59	17.20	13.64
May	1.66	1.65	18.33	24.36
June	1.79	1.68	24.92	21.07
July	4.85	4.06	25.08	18.04
August	5.20	5.04	32.10	28.94
September	6.34	5.55	27.63	20.41
October	5.45	4.69	29.85	18.00
November	1.73	1.38	12.92	8.84
December	2.92	2.68	34.33	22.65
TOTAL	40.51	36.16	285.49	240.77
MONTHLY AVERAGE ...	3.38	3.01	23.79	20.06
Mean total for 12 months on both Stations ...	38.34		263.13	

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 disconcerting to report that the average and total deposits collected on both stations this year show an appreciable increase compared with the recordings for two preceding years. It can only be assumed that these higher readings are directly proportional to the considerably increased rainfall also recorded during the year compared with the same previous years. As recorded on page 44 the average amount of dense black and moderate smoke emitted during the same period has been considerably reduced, and the total amount of little or no smoke emitted during the year has been considerably increased.

Graph showing comparison between deposits collected by two gauges within the Borough during the year, compared with the average for 1956 and 1957 of twenty-five gauges stationed throughout North-West England.



CLEAN AIR EXHIBITION



HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAND

SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Since October, 1954, the Borough has been included within the "specified area" defined in the Milk (Special Designation) Specified Areas (No. 2) Order, 1954. Within this area it is an offence to sell by retail or for catering purposes any milk other than tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milks.

The conditions attached to dealers' licences permitting them to sell such designated milks 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	29
No. of Registered Dairies	6
„ Registered Distributors of Milk	203
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	26
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	35
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail sterilised milk	238
„ Milk Pasteurisers' Licences issued	1
„ Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough	34

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)	18	16	2	—	—	18	—	—	—	36
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	7	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	13
Pasteurised ...	53	53	—	53	—	9	—	—	—	115
Sterilised ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Undesignated	44	26	18	—	—	41	1	—	—	86
TOTALS	127	101	20	60	—	68	1	5	—	255

91.8 of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

52.7% of all milk sampled (95% of undesignated milk) was examined for the presence of tubercle infection. 1.5% of milk so examined was found to contain such infection.

Reports on two samples of tuberculin tested (farm bottled) milk (including one taken from a licenced producer situated outside the Borough) and eighteen samples of undesignated milk (including fifteen taken from registered producers situated 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 advice given to the respective producers re improvements in milking technique. These advisory visits were followed by subsequent visits when it was observed that the recommendations had become operative.

The report on one sample of undesignated milk taken from a registered producer situated outside the Borough and found to contain evidence of tubercle infection was referred to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who reports that a cow from the dairy herd concerned was subsequently slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order 1938, when it was found to be infected with localised tuberculosis. The milk from the dairy herd is conveyed to the pasteurising dairy within the Borough in accordance with the producer's contract with the Milk Marketing Board, and to comply with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Specified Areas (No. 2) Order, 1954. Accordingly no action was required under the provisions of Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/54, pending the veterinary investigation.

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 the Food Hygiene Regulations and Byelaws re Exposure of Food for Sale in the Open Air. All such vehicles are provided with a supply of hot water and sink or washbasin.

Manufacturers of ice-lollies are also required to be 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.

Fourteen new retail vendors and premises were registered during the year, and four retail vendors and premises were discontinued.

REGISTRATION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957.

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	213	21	12

Approximately 80% of all ice-cream sold within the Borough is pre-packed.

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
35	33	2	28	5	2	—

Ten samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough, and fifteen samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough.

One unsatisfactory sample was taken from a retail manufacturer situated within the Borough, and another from a wholesale manufacturer outside the Borough. Subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

Eleven samples of ice-lollies (five manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination, ten samples are reported to be satisfactory, one sample was reported to be infected with non-faecal B.Coli. Further samples taken from this producer within the Borough were reported to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages		
		Fat	Milk solids	Sugar
21	21	10.9%	8.6%	14.8%

Fifteen samples of ice-lollies (eight manufactured outside the Borough) were also submitted to the Public Analyst, and are certified to be satisfactory. The labelling on one sample of ice-lolly is referred to on page 61.

MEAT INSPECTION.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued Draft Regulations re hygienic conditions in slaughterhouses proposed to be inaugurated with the enactment of the Slaughterhouses Act at present under discussion by Parliament. One of the principle provisions of the Draft Regulations is the provision of stunning pens for cattle. These, together with other improvements envisaged in the Regulations, will become compulsory in public slaughterhouses within four years of the enactment of the Bill. As there are no private slaughterhouses within the Borough the Health Committee have given considerable thought to this particular provision, and requested a report thereon. A tentative scheme for the reconstruction of the interior of the Public Abattoir to provide for two stunning pens and dressing lines on the "single line" system, was referred to the Standing Sub-Committee for detailed consideration, who before the year end had resolved to visit a number of abattoirs where this equipment and system are in operation.

It is interesting to note that the total throughput of livestock through the Public Abattoir during the year is practically identical with the previous year (i.e., 49,366 animals).

A further reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis in all cattle excluding cows has been noted (see 1956 Report, pages 48 and 56, and page 52 of this Report). This is consistent with the progress of the national policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food concerning the gradual eradication of this disease from amongst cattle throughout the country. Information has been received that the county of Lancashire (excluding the Furness district) will be included within a statutory area for the compulsory eradication of tuberculosis in cattle in March, 1960.

External and internal painting of the Abattoir premises was completed during the year, and a new asphalt surface was provided to that portion of the yard which forms the roof of the basement garage. Additional accommodation in the garage was provided by the removal of an internal partition wall.

Number of Slaughtermen licenced by the Borough Council—25.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1957:—

Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Total weight in Tons.
7,427	35,796	4,856	1,287	49,366	4,124

Amount of Imported and Port-killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1957:—

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.
15	1,251	10

Boxes and Bags of Offal—208.

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention—3,219, of which number 1,399 were affected with tuberculosis in varying degrees.

Fifteen carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localised cysticerous 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—0.825%. Pork—0.361%. Veal—0.155%.

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoir.

Bulls were affected in more or less degree to the extent of	9.78%
Steers	9.51%
Heifers	9.56%
Cows	30.24%
Calves	0.15%
Pigs	3.81%

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

Beasts—1. Calves—3. Sheep—8. Pigs—4.

Reason for Condemnation of Whole Carcasses for Diseases and Conditions other than Tuberculosis.

Animals.	No.	Condition.
Cows	1	Emaciation and Oedema.
Calves	3	Casualty—Fevered (1). Died in Lair (1). Immaturity (1).
Sheep	8	Died in Lair (2). Moribund (6).
Pigs	4	Septic - Pleuro - Pneumonia (1) Died in Lair (3).

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

77,356 lbs. (34.5 tons), or 0.837%.

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

Amount of canned meat condemned at the Abattoir—Nil.

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

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	4,993	2,434	1,287	35,796	4,856	Nil
Number inspected	4,993	2,434	1,287	35,796	4,856	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	1	3	8	4	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,040	506	3	113	143	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.83	20.79	0.23	0.32	2.94	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	8	19	2	Nil	2	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	475	736	3	Nil	185	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	9.51	30.24	0.16	Nil	3.81	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	13	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	13	2	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
1948	6,227	24,398	79	1,404	32,108	2,756
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	41,524	3,429
1956	7,234	36,016	5,137	957	49,344	4,108
1957	7,427	35,796	4,856	1,287	49,366	4,124

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

MOVEMENT OF IMPORTED LIVESTOCK.

Number of Licences issued in respect of Irish Sheep	1
Number of Licences issued in respect of movement of Irish Cattle	26

ANTHRAX.

Three suspected cases of anthrax were notified in respect of 2 pigs and 1 bullock respectively, found dead in the Abattoir lairage, but in each case diagnosis was not confirmed.

SHEEP DIPPING.

Four notices were received from farmers within the Borough indicating their intention to voluntarily dip 125 sheep, grazing on their premises. In each case the dipping of the sheep was carried out on the respective farms in the presence of a Public Health Inspector.

During the year the Council made application to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for permission to adopt Sheep Dipping Regulations which will require all sheep grazing within the Borough to be compulsorily dipped twice per year in a prescribed manner. The Regulations were subsequently approved by the Minister and became operative on 1st June, 1958.

FOWL PEST.

An outbreak of fowl pest occurred on a small holding within the Borough affecting 135 head of poultry. Following confirmation of the diagnosis all birds on the infected premises were destroyed, and complete disinfection of the infected place was carried out by officers of the Ministry. Two further suspected cases were notified, but following investigation were not confirmed. In connection with the confirmed outbreak of disease, 7 detention notices were served on poultry premises in contact with the infected place. These notices were ultimately withdrawn when the period of incubation of disease had expired without further outbreaks occurring.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order 1938/46, 5 cows were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir. Of these five post-mortem examination revealed that one cow was infected with generalised tuberculosis, and the remaining four cows were infected with localised tuberculosis. The carcase and offal of the cow infected with generalised tuberculosis was condemned as unfit for human consumption, together with the infected portions of the other cows.

One calf was found on post mortem examination to be infected with congenital tuberculosis. The Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified accordingly. The Ministry Officer was successful in tracing the dam of this calf, which was eventually slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders 1938/46.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

On the 30th November the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food made a Special Order defining an Area including the Borough to be an Infected Area for the purposes of controlling movement of livestock to prevent the spread of infection of foot and mouth disease. On the 6th December an outbreak of foot and mouth disease was confirmed at a dairy farm within the Borough, the first recorded outbreak for twenty-four years. Sixty-seven pedigree Fresian dairy cattle were slaughtered and buried on the site under the supervision of a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry, who subsequently supervised the cleansing and disinfection of the premises. Areas of the Borough within a two mile radius of this dairy-farm, and within the same radius of two other Infected Places situated outside the Borough were subject to a complete standstill order on movement of livestock. Although the Abattoir was

situated within one of these standstill areas the Ministry permitted slaughtering to continue on licence. Nevertheless, on the 30th December it was necessary to close the Abattoir for three days to facilitate cleansing and disinfection of the lairage and slaughterhouses following receipt of contact cattle from an outbreak of foot and mouth disease outside the Infected Area.

The Special Order was revoked by the Minister on 8th January, 1958. During this period the following licences and notices were issued—

No. of licences authorising the movement of livestock	271
No. of notices requiring the detention of suspected animals	20

WASTE FOOD ORDER 1957.

Under this Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, the licensing of animal food boiling plant was transferred from the Ministry to local authorities.

The provisions of the Order require the boiling of all raw foodstuffs before they are fed to livestock, and are intended as a precaution to prevent the spread of infection of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, and other contagious diseases.

The licences apply to boiling plant approved for this purpose.

No. of licences issued by Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food before 1st June	11
No. of licences issued by Council	1
No. of registered piggeries	27

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, meat, fruit and greengrocery.

No. of food stalls in Market Hall	19
No. of food stalls on open market	90

Continued progress is maintained in the provision by market traders of glass and perspex protective screens and other means of protection to those articles of food most liable to contamination when exposed for sale in the open air. A number of food traders occupying the permanent hut-type of stalls have also provided their own sink and constant supply of hot water in the form of electric geysers. The Council already provide water supply, drainage, and lighting service to these stalls.

The communal washing facilities mentioned in last year's report were completed during the year, and a number of stalls of the tubular metal and canvas roof type were replaced by permanent wooden stalls of the traditional type.

Owing to the failure of the fish-mongers to agree on facilities and to accept lettings of specially designed stalls for their trade the Council were obliged to rescind their previous decision in this matter and agreed to provide wooden permanent stalls of the traditional type, on which fishmongers can provide their own fittings to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. This work was in hand at the end of the year.

During the year public health inspectors made 287 visits to market stalls.

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.

Public health inspectors paid 6,464 visits to food shops and market stalls to observe compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

No. of visits by public health inspectors to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation 165

COMMODITY	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tinned Goods	1	19	3	24
Bottled Goods	—	—	—	5
Flour	—	2	1	19
Yeast	—	—	3	9
Chicken	—	—	—	6½
Candied Peel	—	—	—	2½
Stoned Raisins	—	—	—	3
Dates	—	—	1	2¾
Cod Fillets	—	1	3	1
Lettuce	—	1	3	20
Pudding	—	—	—	4½
Figs	—	—	—	2¾
Butter Beans	—	—	—	6
Cheese Spread	—	—	—	½
Jam	—	1	2	4
Cucumber	—	19	—	22
Barley	—	—	3	27
	3	9	—	18¾

Small Cakes = 26.

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.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

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

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957.

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	53	28
Fried Fish Shops	46	157
Restaurant Kitchens	12	
Industrial Canteens	60	
	171	185
Meat Shops	77	1129*
Licenced Premises	148	10
General Food Premises.		
Confectioners	115	
Grocers	144	
Fishmongers	18	
Fruit and Greengrocery	59	
Miscellaneous	18	
	349	7,163*
Totals	745	8,487*

* Includes visits to 118 market food stalls.

Record of Action Taken.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Meat Shops	10	1	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	57	7	3	1
General Food Premises	567	115	369	106
Bakehouses	36	4	20	3
Licenced Premises.....	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	670	127	393	111

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	3	3	3	1
General Food Premises	2	27	82	—
Licenced Premises.....	3	3	6	6
	8	33	91	7

Four new licenced premises (two public houses and two clubs) were opened during the year.

Four new general food shops were opened and two others were re-conditioned and converted to the self-service type of shop.

One new catering premises was established, and two others extensively re-conditioned to modern standards.

Eight new food stalls of the permanent hut type were provided on the market ground.

Three registered bakehouses (two of the domestic type) were discontinued voluntarily during the year along with two fish shops, one fried fish shop, and three general food stops.

The ingenuity of traders in providing varying types of protective coverings to open food exposed for sale on retail premises continues to expand, and a considerable amount of progress in these matters is achieved by informal and voluntary action.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Public Health Inspectors continue to use their efforts to educate food traders and their employees in the principles of clean food handling in their own individual premises. It is now generally accepted that this is the best place and manner for such instruction to be given. Close contact with traders' organisations and technical representatives of commercial interests has been maintained.

Most efforts of inspection have been directed towards encouraging clean practices amongst food traders operating from vehicles and market stalls. It is encouraging to be able to report a noticeable increase in the number of traders' delivery vans fitted with washing facilities, and in the increase of deep freeze and refrigerated display cabinets in retail premises.

FOODS 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
35 different varieties of food samples	1	51	52	—	49	49	1	2	3
Milk ...	136	2	138	135	—	135	1	2	3
Ice Cream	—	21	21	—	21	21	—	—	—
Ice Lollies	1	14	15	1	13	14	—	1	1
Sausage ...	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
Wines, Spirits, Beers, etc. ...	23	—	23	23	—	23	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	3	15	18	2	11	13	1	4	5
TOTAL ...	173	103	276	170	94	264	3	9	12

Average Percentage Composition of Milk Examined During the Year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter... ..	40	3.67	8.63
2nd Quarter	46	3.66	8.63
3rd Quarter	21	3.79	8.84
4th Quarter	31	3.86	8.66
1st January to 31st December, 1957	138	3.75	8.69

Thirty 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.

This is an increase on the number of similar samples reported in the past two years, despite the intention of the Milk Marketing Board to introduce a payment on quality scheme on 1st October, 1958. Under this scheme milk only conforming to the statutory standard of 3.0% fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat will be diverted for manufacture and attract the lowest price. The deficiency of solids-not-fat in the majority of these samples was 1—2%, but where the deficiency was higher the results were notified to the producers and County Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has recently appointed a Committee to reconsider the statutory standards of quality of milk.

Average Percentage of Meat Content found in Sausages.

Beef—62.3%.

Pork—66.8%.

There appears to have been a decline in the number of pork sausages manufactured locally during the year, and only one sample was obtained.

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.

All samples containing colouring matter were also examined in accordance with the recommendations of the Food Standard Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

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

Milk.

One formal sample of milk was certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated with 5% added water, and two informal samples were certified to be deficient of 5% and 10% fat, respectively.

The Town Clerk ruled that there was insufficient evidence to warrant institution of legal proceeding in respect of the added water, having regard to some peculiarities known to exist in the variable freezing points in the various portions of the sample. The attention of the vendor and the food and drugs authority wherein the milk was produced was directed to this matter.

The two samples deficient in fat were taken in course of delivery to a wholesale dairy, and subsequently formal samples were certified to be genuine.

Ice-Lolly.

An informal sample of ice-lolly was certified to contain a portion of sub-standard ice-cream deficient in solids-not-fat.

A formal sample of the same lolly was certified to be genuine, and in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order.

Miscellaneous.

The Public Analyst certified an informal sample of salicylic acid ointment to be a sample of ammoniated mercury ointment containing no salicylic acid. A formal sample of the same ointment taken from the same vendor was certified to only contain acetyl salicylic acid.

Legal proceedings were instituted in this case, when the Borough Magistrates imposed a fine of £1 and £2 10s. 0d. costs on the vendor.

An informal sample of zinc and castor oil cream was certified by the Public Analyst to be below B.P.C. standard. Investigations revealed that the sample was taken from old stock which the vendor was advised to return to the manufacturer.

An informal sample of mercury ointment was certified by the Public Analyst to be deficient in 15.6% of ammoniated mercury. A formal sample of the same product taken from the same vendor was certified to be genuine. The attention of the manufacturer was directed to this matter.

The attention of the food and drugs authority concerned was directed to two samples of mixed cut peel prepared outside the Borough (one informal and one formal) which were certified to be 20% deficient in soluble solids. This is a commodity for which there is no statutory standard, and which has become a popular substitute for candied peel. The vendor was warned that under no circumstances must this commodity be sold as candied peel.

A tin of imported Singapore pineapple cubes was certified by the Public Analyst to contain 3.3 grains per lb. of tin. The sample taken from a market trader was found to be the last of the vendor's stock.

A formal warning was given to a pharmacist after an informal sample of linctus of codeine was certified by the Public Analyst to be 44% deficient in codeine. The sample was found to have been supplied from old stock after a recent change in the prescribed formula in the National Formulary.

Foreign Bodies in Food.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of a metal tack found in a piece of flour confectionery on retail sale. The Borough Magistrates awarded a fine of £5 and £7 8s. 0d. costs against the manufacturer/vendor.

SECTION 5.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:—

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,365
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,991
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932	299
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	913
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	161
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	600

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:

Number of back-to-back houses made into through houses	Nil.
Number of houses demolished	10

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

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

And Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

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	71
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	56
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	4

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936; and Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
(The Council resolved to demolish 11 dwellinghouses in their ownership after representation).	
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(13 Council owned dwellinghouses 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	2

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936;
and Sections 18 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1957.

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

4. Housing Act—Overcrowding.

- | | |
|---|------|
| A.—1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year | 13 |
| 2. Number of families dwelling therein | 16 |
| 3. Number of persons dwelling therein | 79½ |
| B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 8 |
| C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 6 |
| 2. Number of persons concerned in such cases | 40½ |
| D.— Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | Nil. |

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

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

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------|
| 1. | Total, including numbers given separately under (1): | |
| (i) | By the Local Authority (a) temporary | Nil. |
| | (b) permanent | 221 |
| (ii) | By other Local Authorities | Nil. |
| (iii) | By other bodies and persons | 135 |
| 2. | With State Assistance under the Housing Acts: | |
| (i) | By the Local Authority | 221 |
| (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. | |
| | 77 81 10 55 10 123 356 | |
| 4. | Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes | 4 |
| 5. | (a) Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for the improvement of dwelling-houses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1954/57 | 43 |
| | (b) Total value of financial grants issued | £5,498 |

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

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Two Clearance Areas, Queen Street (No. 2) and the Mosses (No. 3) comprising 186 houses, were represented during the year. The Council subsequently resolved to make a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of the Mosses (No. 3) area and a Clearance Order in respect of Queen Street (No. 2) area.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Mosses (No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order and the Smiths Tenements Clearance Order in respect of 102 unfit houses. Demolition of the Mosses (No. 2) Area commenced in December after the majority of the occupants had been re-housed. The re-housing of tenants from the Smiths Tenements Area was also commenced. A Public Inquiry into the Mosses (No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order was held during March.

Appended is a tabulation of Clearance Areas represented during the post-war period:—

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of Houses Concerned	No. of Persons Concerned
4/11/53	14/4/54	Deardens Fold	9	4
3/ 3/54	8/5/54	Moor Nook	3	7
7/ 4/54	31/5/54	Corn Mill Cottages	2	9
12/10/54	2/2/55	Earl Street	9	17
14/ 6/56	28/6/57	Mosses (No. 2) C.P.O.	99	260
11/ 4/57	20/9/57	Smiths Tenements	3	11
12/ 9/57	—	Mosses (No. 3) C.P.O.	157	421
12/12/57	—	Queen Street (No. 2)	29	52
TOTAL			311	781

The total number of houses represented to the Council in Clearance Areas and as individual unfit houses since 1st January, 1955, is 346. The Council have accordingly surpassed the target for the first five years of their slum clearance programme. This is no grounds for complacency, as owing to shortages of qualified inspectors when the programme was prepared a very modest target was set for the first five years. In order to complete the full programme in the specified time 1,066 more houses are required to be represented before 1st January, 1965. Having regard to the commitments of the Department in other spheres of duty this represents no mean task. Moreover, as time progresses the programme is being augmented, and at least another hundred houses may be added to the final total.

On the 31st August, 1957, the Housing Act, 1957, became operative. This is a consolidating Act which repeals the provisions of the Housing Acts 1936 and 1949, and the Housing Repairs and Rent Act 1954.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

The provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, relative to the issue of Certificates of Disrepair, were repealed by the Housing Act, 1957, on the 31st August. By the provisions of the new Act the amount of permitted rent increase which the landlord may levy in respect of a house is varied from the previous formula which was based on the statutory repairs deductions to one having a direct reference to the gross value of the house subject to an initial maximum increase of 7/6d. per week during the first six months of the newly increased rent. The new formula which permits a maximum rent for a controlled house equal to twice the gross annual value of the house, with certain conditions, including the house being in a good state of repair, appears to be designed to give the landlord a larger income than previously from his investment. The required standard of repair to attract the permitted rent increase is lower than that prescribed in the former 1954 Act, in that only items of disrepair are required to be remedied and no regard need be paid to six other requirements for a fit house specified in Section 4 of the 1957 Act. Under the 1954 Act standard for permitted rent increases in controlled houses, attention to these other six items was also required. The remedy of rising dampness is now considered to be an improvement and not an item of repair. Further the landlord is given two opportunities to undertake repairs,

once in agreement with the tenant and secondly in agreement with the local authority, whilst receiving the increased rent. It is only in default of the landlord to exercise his second option that a Certificate of Disrepair may be issued by the Council on the application of the tenant, who may subsequently revert to the original rent of the house. There thus appears to be every opportunity given to the landlord to place his property in a condition which will attract the permitted increased rent. The tenants' rights in these matters are protected by a series of alphabetical forms and a complex procedure prescribed in Regulations under the Act.

There appears to have been a reasonable measure of agreement between the majority of landlords and tenants in the Borough in implementing the provisions of the Act. Nevertheless, the records indicate that only a small percentage of both landlords and tenants have sought to avail themselves of those provisions. It has also been noted that even after giving undertakings to remedy repairs to tenants and the local authority, landlords are tardy in completing same within the specified time, and a number of landlords have had to be reminded strongly of their obligations in these matters.

The majority of the undertakings mentioned in the tabulation below were given during the latter part of the year, and the specified time for execution of repairs was unexpired at the year end.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

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

Rent Act, 1957.

No. of applications received for issue of Certificate of Disrepair	44
„ undertakings received from landlords	26
„ Certificates issued	17
(1 with-held due to tenant refusing execution of work).	
„ applications for revocation	1
„ certificates revoked	1
„ undertakings completed	1

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

These premises are now controlled by the provisions of Section 36, Housing Act, 1957, which repeals Section II of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, which required 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 Byelaws provisions to this effect were repealed in 1954.

There are now twenty recorded houses within the Borough providing accommodation for 88 lodgers in eighty rooms.

During the year public health inspectors paid 14 visits to houses-let-in-lodgings, when one notice relating to 9 defects was served and two notices relating to fourteen defects were abated. One house providing accommodation for 9 persons in six rooms was closed voluntarily during the year.

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 Attend- ance	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 63 visits to registered common lodging houses. One notice concerning 4 defects was served, and 2 notices in respect of 6 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, seventy visits being made for this purpose.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government subsequently disallowed the appeal under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, referred to on page 65 of last year's Report.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1957.

No. of Dwellinghouses	21,186
No. of Factories	499
No. of Lock-up Shops	522
No. of Commercial premises	418
No. of Industrial premises	288
No. of Licenced premises	119
No. of Social Clubs	55
No. of Places of Entertainment	9
No. of Public Premises	27

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED or RE-VACCINATED DURING 1957

Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years		Under 1 (1957)	1 year (1956)	2-4 yrs. (1953-55)	5-14 yrs. (1943-52)	15 or over (before 1943)	TOTAL
Vaccinations	At Clinic	132	9	14	4	5	164
	P.M.A. ..	103	12	18	11	47	191
	TOTAL ...	235	21	32	15	52	355
Re- Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—
	P.M.A. ..	—	—	8	19	114	141
	TOTAL ..	—	—	8	19	114	141

Scarlet Fever.

There were 15 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died. Of the notified cases 3 were removed to hospital.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of Diphtheria notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Efforts are made in the Child Welfare department to see that as many children as possible are immunised in the pre-school period. An immunising Clinic is held weekly for this purpose. The majority of these children are done when they have reached one year of age. On admission to School the School Medical Service attempt to obtain immunisation for those not already done in infancy, and get a reinforcing dose given on admission to School to those who are immunised in infancy.

The number of children immunised by general medical practitioners was 182 under 5 years of age, 10 of school age, and 63 reinforcing doses of all ages. The others shown in the tables have been done by the Local Authority doctors.

Number of children in the Local Health Authority area on 31st December, 1957, who have completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1943, and 31st December, 1957.

Age on 31/12/57 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1957	1—4 1953— 1956	5—9 1948— 1952	10—14 1943— 1947	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1953—1957	162	1,779	2,372	331	4,644
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1952 or earlier	—	—	1,102	3,592	4,694
C. Estimated mid-year child population	890	3,410	8,300		12,600
Immunity Index 100 A/C	18.1	52.2	32.6		36.9

Pneumonia.—There were 74 cases of pneumonia notified, and there were 9 deaths of notified cases.

Whooping Cough.—There were 80 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 20 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

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

Measles.—1,230 cases were notified. There was one death.

Scabies.—During the year no case of Scabies was discovered by the School Medical Service.

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

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

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Children who had completed vaccination (2 injections) :

During 1956	....	....	....	....	....	125
During 1957	....	....	....	....	....	1,148
Total						1,273

At the end of the year 595 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, has proved sufficient.

Food Poisoning.—No outbreak in the Borough.

Disinfection.—The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 11.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 14 new cases was notified. Of this number 10 were males and 4 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.
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
1937	48	0.50	30	0.15
Average for 5 years ...	—43	—0.52	—25	—0.16
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
1942	25	0.39	10	0.07
Average for 5 years ...	—32	—0.38	—16	—0.10
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
1947	42	0.30	13	0.05
Average for 5 years ...	—40	—0.33	—17	—0.07
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
1952	25	0.26	11	0.05
Average for 5 years ...	—36	—0.26	—11	—0.04
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	—
1957	13	0.08	1	0.02
Average for 5 years ...	—21	—0.14	—6	—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 11 cases were referred to the Housing Committee, and seven provided with alternative accommodation, there was one cancellation of application, 3 refused the alternative accommodation offered, and 1 was still awaiting re-housing.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing etc., during 1957.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

700 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.

These Clinics are to be removed to the Bury General Hospital in 1958.

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 162 new cases attending the Clinic, 23 were syphilis, 19 gonorrhœa, and 120 other conditions.

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

The following table shows the number of new cases, consultations, intermediate attendances, and pathological examinations at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 1940-57:—

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
1957	162	1945	87	130

New cases analysed according to diagnosis:—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	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
1957	23	19	120

TABLE A.—INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS), AGE GROUPING, WARD DISTRIBUTION, CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1957.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District														Total Cases Notified in each Ward						Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l	Deaths of Notifi'd Cases									
	At all Ages	At Ages										Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Unsworth														
		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	15	—	1	1	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas... ..	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery... ..	43	2	4	2	6	5	1	3	8	2	1	2	1	7	8	10	2	2	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	6	15	2	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	80	7	4	14	7	34	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	10	4	43	5	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	1,230	37	107	163	174	540	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	244	337	165	218	175	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	74	1	1	3	—	5	3	—	10	8	33	10	—	20	9	11	16	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid Fever... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	1,484	47	116	183	188	223	596	13	8	45	13	41	11	282	387	195	288	215	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1946 to 1957.

DISEASE	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	124	82	59	186	89	21	36	51	73	50	18	15
Diphtheria	40	30	10	7*	7*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	2	—	1	3	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	5	4	3	2	3	2	—	1	2	2	40	33
Erysipelas	17	8	10	13	8	4	3	9	9	5	9	6
Poliomyelitis	1	13	1	1	3	2	3	—	1	5	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia	72	50	69	43	31	70	44	48	27	28	29	74
Malaria	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	—	3	3	23	23	15	23	18	52	121	43
Whooping Cough	315	106	224	156	128	136	186	104	33	153	20	80
Measles	195	680	1,029	208	835	398	876	515	339	613	112	1,230
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	4	—
†Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	391	110	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	2	—
TOTAL	780	977	1,413	627	1,129	671	1,559	871	506	914	357	1,484

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

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

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.

The scope of this work has extended, 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.

Health Visitors attend the Pediatric Outpatients at the Bury General Hospital. There is the closest link between the Superintendent Nursing Officer and Hospital Almoner in cases requiring home follow up. The practice of the Superintendent Nursing Officer 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 8,951.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	890
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	2,440
Re-visits to children from one to two years	1,651
Re-visits to children from two to five years	3,970
Visits to expectant mothers	254
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	16
Visits to premature infants	147
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	461
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	1,001
Visits re Hospital discharges	560
Visits re Home Help Service	100
Visits to Old People	1,897
Visits for other causes	337
Total Visits	13,724
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	395
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	65
Total Attendances at Clinics	460

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	50	50	349
Total Attendances made:					
Infants under 1 year	7358	1836	1373	480	11047
Children 1 to 5 years	2882	929	858	297	4966
Number of Doctors' Consultations ...	3568	1080	919	302	5869
Average attendance per session ...	68	28	45	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	146	0	146	32	0	32	61	0	61
No. of attendances	549	0	549	146	0	146	231	0	231

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 at Fairfield General Hospital.

A physiotherapist was available at the Wylde Clinic. 92 patients attended for ante-natal exercises, making a total of 707 attendances.

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

Wasserman Reaction Negative 72. Positive 4.

Rhesus Factor Negative 25. Positive 51.

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 558, and 5,110 attendances were made. Also 438 post-natal attendances were made by 349 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 or Trilene is administered by the midwives, each of whom is provided with an approved analgesia apparatus, and has received special training in its use. Transport from the Ambulance Depot is supplied in case of urgency, or at night after the bus service has ceased to run.

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

There is close co-operation with general practitioners undertaking maternity medical services. Reports of all results of specimens taken, &c., at the Clinics are forwarded to the medical practitioner concerned. A special card for "two way" use is supplied and completed at the Clinics. Few of these cards are returned by doctors.

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 1957 was 35. Of these three were Municipal Midwives, 30 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital, and 1 was in private practice, and 1 employed by the Lancashire C.C.

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	197
As maternity nurses	9

All Midwives are equipped and trained with Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. This was administered to 13 patients. Trilene Equipment is supplied to each midwife, and was administered in 147 cases. Trilene has rapidly replaced gas and air in popularity since its introduction.

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

Eleven 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	15 Sawyer Street	Bury 1703
Nurse L. Whittaker	15 Sawyer Street	Bury 1703
	(to 31/3/58)	
Nurse A. Gleaves	281 Market Street	Bury 2526
	(from 14/4/58)	

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
1957	197	9

Maternal Mortality.—There were no maternal deaths.

BURY C.B. CENTRE AND CLINIC ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1957	1,689	16,013	76	294	926
1956	1,586	14,746	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.

There were no new cases referred by the C.W. Centre. Three cases attended the Whitefield Clinic, and had 5 consultations with the surgeon.

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

Cases treated—

Spastic	2
Pes planus	1
Bronchitis	3
Genu-Valgum	1
A.P.M.	1
	—
Total	8
	—

Attendances—

Number of treatments given	46
Average attendances per child	5.7

Discharges and Rests—

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

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

Cases treated—

Bow legs	14
Intoeing	1
Asthma	1
Cervical adenitis	1
Slow dentition	1
General debility	7
Repeated colds	2
A.P.M.	1
	—
Total	28
	—

Attendances—

Number of treatments given	530
Average attendances per child	19

Discharges—

Number of children (a) Discharged	17
(b) Defaulted	7
Still attending at year-end	4

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. — There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified.

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).—Arrangements are in force for dealing with Premature Infants. 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 1957 the number of babies notified who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth was 56. The majority (45) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 46, to whom 147 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 27 per 1,000 live births compared with 23.0 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

An analysis of the causes of death in children under one is given in the accompanying table.

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 1957 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 until February 15th, helped to make some provision for the dental care of these classes. Not until a permanent second dental surgeon is obtained can this service be satisfactory.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	7	7	7	3
Children under Five	113	107	101	66

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	11	—	—	—	—
Children under Five	—	49	47	—	190	13

The Dental Clinic at Huntley Mount Centre was open until February 15th.

Day Nursery, Castlecroft.

At end of 1957	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	20
No. of children on register at end of year....	20	24
Average daily attendance during year	14	16

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 1957 Medical Officers paid 62 visits to the nursery, and made 212 examinations of children.

This Nursery is a training nursery for Nursery Nurses.

There has been a waiting list for admission to this Nursery throughout the year.

**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	1	14	7	1	1	2	18	7	25
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Broncho Pneumonia	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	3	1	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haemorrhagic Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction (Congenital)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lumbar Meningocele	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prematurity	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Pulmonary Collapse, Congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diaphragmatic Lesion	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Tuberose Sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
TOTAL	11	1	1	1	14	7	1	1	2	18	7	25

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 Workers undertake 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 1957:

(a) Holiday Reports	.....	44
(b) Licence Reports	.....	19
		63

Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-patients' Clinics.

Bury General Hospital	30
	30

Summary of visits by Authorised Officers:

(a) Before admission to hospitals	388
(b) After discharge from hospitals	486
(c) Supervision and home reports	462
(d) Maladjusted and Special Children's cases	196
(e) To other cases	194
	1,726

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 1,726 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	71
Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	28
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	14
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	9
Section 64, Lunacy Act, 1890	2
Section 5, Lunacy Act, 1890	1
	125

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913—

(1) New Cases Certified as Mental Defective requiring Institutional treatment or Statutory Supervision	6
Cases on waiting list for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions	1 female
	4 males

(2) No Guardianship cases.

Supervision is exercised over 72 cases of Mental Defectives who are living in their homes.

Ascertainment of Mental Defectives.

There are 140 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 Alston Street) provided facilities for 33 pupils, whose average attendance throughout the year has been 27. 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. Also a visit to a Christmas Theatre at Bolton.

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.

During the year admission of 5 Lancashire County Council children was arranged. (Health Divisions 12 and 13).

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, 1957	47
Old cases still visited and helped	20
No. of visits made to Bury Cases in 1957	357
No. of interviews in 1957	175

ANALYSIS.

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	28
Married women with illegitimate children	10
Matrimonial problems	5
Preventive	4
	47

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	9
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	14
Babies placed for adoption	2
Advised regarding adoption	7
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	34
Baby to foster home	1
Baby to residential nursery	1
Referred to another Agency	1

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL OFFICERS, 1957.

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	90
---	----

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	116
---	-----

Transport.

(a) Superannuation	24
(b) Sick Payment	15
(c) P.S.V.	97
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	23
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age	8

Children's Department.

Examinations of children 106

Training of Students, &c.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Bolton (2) 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	—	—	—	—
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	12	4	—	6
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	10	3	—	3

EPILEPTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases ...	0	10	17

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of these 7 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 is one child attending a residential special school for Epileptic children.

SPASTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of Cases	3	13	7

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, and one child is attending a residential special school.

**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 1957.

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-two 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	15
„ 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 1957 two new families were considered and nineteen cases previously reported have been re-considered at subsequent meetings. The number of children involved is 60, of which 42 are of school age. The Committee has afforded opportunity for the various cases to be discussed, and in some, collective action to be taken. A meeting once every two months appears to be able to deal adequately with the cases referred.

INDEX.

	Page
Abattoirs	52—55
Ambulance Service	26—27
Bacteriological Examinations	29
Births, including still births	9—11
Cancer	20
Co-ordinating Committee	91
Deaths	9, 10, 12, 13
Diphtheria Immunisation	25, 68—69
Diseases of Animals	56—57
Epileptics and Spastics	89, 90
Factory Acts	35
Food, Inspection and Supervision of	49—51, 57—62
General Provision of Health Services in the Area	19—31
General Medical Services. N.H.S. Act	30—31
Health Committee	3
Health Education	20, 22, 27
Health Visitors, Summary of Work	76
Home Help Service	27—28
Home Nursing	23—24
Hospitals	29, 30
Housing	63—67
Infantile Mortality	12, 82, 84
Infant Welfare Centres	76, 80
Infectious Diseases—prevalence of and control over	68—74
Laboratory Facilities	29
Maternity and Child Welfare	75—84
Medical Examinations by Department's Medical Officers	88—89
Mental Health Service	85—87
Midwives	78, 79
Moral Welfare Work	88
Nursery, Day	83
Occupation Centre	87
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	69
Rainfall	18
Sanitary Circumstances	32—48
Smoke Abatement	44—47
Staff	4, 5
Statistics of the Area	9, 10
Statistics, 1957 and previous years	16
Statistics, 1877—1957	14, 15
Statistics, comparative statement	17
Tuberculosis	70, 71
Vaccination	25, 68
Venereal Diseases	71, 72
Water Supply	36, 37