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Contributors

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The Mayor—Councillor J. P. 1, 2

Chairman—Alderman W. E. HEATON. 1, 2

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

Alderman BIRKS. 1.

Councillor KIRKMAN, J. 1.

SHAW, M.A. 1.

MANNERS. 2.

Councillor ANJANS. 2.

PEARSON. 2.

Mrs. BUTLER.

ROBERTS. 2.

J.P. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT

DAVIES. 1.

THOMPSON. 1.

DERBYSHIRE. 1.

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

Mr. S. BRADBURY. 1.

Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.

FOR THE YEAR

Mr. E. BENNETT. 1.

Mr. J. TAYLOR. 1.

Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2.

Mr. F. M. BRAITHWAITE. 1.

1958

Mrs. N. FORRESTER. 2.

Mr. A. B. STEWART. 2.

BY

Sub-Committee.

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

1958

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958.

The Mayor—Councillor F. SPENCER, J.P. 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.	„ MANNERS. 2.
Councillor ANIANS. 2.	„ PEARSON. 2.
„ Mrs. BUTLER, J.P. 2.	„ ROBERTS. 2.
„ CALDWELL. 2.	„ SKELLERN. 2.
„ COCKAYNE. 2.	„ STOTT. 2.
„ DAVIES. 1.	„ THOMPSON. 1.
„ DERBYSHIRE. 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. F. M. BRAITHWAITE. 1.
Mrs. M. FORRESTER. 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.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. Ratcliffe, M.B.
*Orthopædic Surgeon	A. P. Gracie, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	I. A. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), B.Sc.
*Chest Physician	F. R. Glover, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Dental Surgeon	R. B. Keighley, L.D.S.
*Borough Analyst	C. J. House, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector	A. E. Snodgrass, F.I.San.E., F.S.I.A.
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. (to 5.10.58). Mrs. D. R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 3, 4. *Mrs. A. J. Hopes, 1, 2, 4. (to 21.3.58). *Mrs. E. Whittaker, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4.
Clinic Nurses	Mrs. V. Page, 1, 2. (to 31.8.58).
Tuberculosis Nurses	*Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1, 2. *Mrs. M. Stephenson, 1.
Visiting Nurse	Miss A. Lloyd, 2, 5.
Municipal Midwives	Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2. Mrs. E. Brown, 1, 2. Miss L. Whittaker, 2. (to 31.3.58). Mrs. A. Gleaves, 1, 2. (from 14.4.58).

STAFF (continued)

*Physiotherapist	Mrs. M. Fishwick.
Speech Therapist	Miss K. Warburton (from 1.9.58).
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft....	Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	Miss N. Ford.
Authorised Officers	A. Hargrave Miss H. Wallace.
Ambulance Officer	A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	Miss K. Pilkington. (to 13.6.58). Miss O. Jackson (from 16.6.58).
Chief Clerk	L. Kay.
Senior Clerk	V. Howarth.
Mental Health Clerk	A. Wardle.
Clerical Staff	Miss O. Jackson (to 15.6.58). Mrs. E. Speak (to 29.6.58). Miss A. Kay (to 17.5.58). Miss A. C. Stephenson. Miss P. A. Murray. Miss E. Ashworth. Miss M. Exley (from 5.5.58). Mrs. N. Dale (to 8.2.58). Miss F. B. Appleby (from 16.6.58). Miss M. Jensen (from 18.8.58).
Pupil Public Health Inspector	W. H. Calvert.
Welfare Foods Distribution	
Assistant	Miss F. B. Appleby (to 15.6.58). Mrs. D. Morris (28.7.58 to 4.10.58). Mrs. M. G. Hodson (from 6.10.58).

-
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.

* Part-time.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Bury.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1958.

The beginning of the report sets out the vital statistics. This year the death rate was higher at 15.13 compared with 13.59 last year. The birth rate showed only a small change. Unfortunately the infantile mortality rate is again higher than the national average, 24.25 against 22.5 for England and Wales. This is partly contributed to by the very high infantile mortality rate amongst illegitimate births. The stillbirth rate has also risen this year.

In spite of increased facilities for the treatment of disease which have been provided in hospitals and elsewhere, these rates are still unsatisfactorily high. It seems fair to assume that improved ante-natal care, in its broadest sense, the raising of general public health standards, and improved social conditions in the town are the directions in which to tackle this problem.

The incidence of infectious disease has generally been low. Measles, although less than half as extensive as last year, and whooping cough have been the two main infections present. There were no deaths from these diseases but they are great wasters of children's school time through exclusion. The tuberculosis rate continues to fall with satisfactory regularity. Venereal disease as indicated by the clinic attendances appears to have increased in the case of gonorrhoea. No obvious reason for this is apparent.

The immunisation schemes are well under way. Much preliminary work has been done and next year's report will show the results, especially in Poliomyelitis and B.C.G. immunisation.

There have been increased demands upon the Ambulance Service which have been met.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service is still hampered by shortage of Health Visitors. Only basic visits have been possible and certain extensions to the Services are held up. It is essential that these deficiencies should be made up so that further attacks on infantile mortality may be made. The exercise classes and the educational meetings at the Ante-Natal Clinics are much appreciated by the patients and are doing good work. Further extension of this work is desirable. Owing to shortage of Dental staff we have been unable to fulfil our commitments with regard to expectant and nursing mothers.

On the sanitary side a survey has been undertaken for the first Smoke Control Area submitted to the Council. Work of clearance of insanitary houses and areas has been pressed forward and the necessary sanitary supervision and actions carried on with vigour.

Once again I should like to thank the sectional heads in the health department and their assistants who have carried out the work described in the body of the report. Their sense of vocation has been the main stimulus in producing the facts described in this report.

To you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I would tender my thanks for your interest and support of the department's work during the year

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

25.VIII.59.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1958.

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)	48.86	
Area in Acres	7,434	
Population—(Census 1951)	58,829	
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1958)	58,090	
Persons per acre	7.81	
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1951)	19,162	
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1951)	19,461	
New Houses Certified 1958	240	
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1959	Nil	
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1958	21,289	
Rateable Value	£635,501	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,525	
Live Births (Male 469 : Female 438) (Legitimate 861 : Illegitimate 46)	907	
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	15.61	
Average Birth Rate (1949 - 1958)	14.99	
Deaths	879	
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	15.13	
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	44.3	
Average Death-rate (1949 - 1958)	14.35	
Still-Births—(Male 12 : Female 10) (Legitimate 22 : Illegitimate 0)	22	
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	23.68	
Total Live and Still-Births	929	
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	7.85	
Cancer Death-rate	2.56	
Respiratory Death-rate	1.57	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.07	
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	0.11	
Infant Deaths	22	
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	24.25	
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	20.91	
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	86.96	
Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	16.54	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.07	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	Nil	

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	16.4
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.7
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	22.5

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1958 was 15.61 per 1,000, and is 0.10 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 16.4 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1958 was 15.13. There were altogether a total of 1,109 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 349 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 760, to which must be added 119 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 879.

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 five years :—

Year	Number of deaths below one year of age	Rate per 1,000 births
1954	29	33
1955	31	37
1956	15	17
1957	25	27
1958	22	24
Average for 5 years	—	—27

STILL-BIRTHS.

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

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 births
1954	22	25.09
1955	26	30.12
1956	15	16.85
1957	20	21.67
1958	22	23.68
Average for 5 years	—	—23.48

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1958.

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	879	22	6	2	4	28	192	228	397	638	
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Syphilitic disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	27	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	7	25	
" " lung, bronchus	27	...	...	...	...	2	14	9	2	17	
" " breast	16	...	...	...	...	1	7	4	4	8	
" " uterus	13	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	4	11	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	66	...	...	1	1	3	15	26	20	49	
Leukaemia, aleukalmia	9	...	1	...	...	2	3	2	1	7	
Diabetes	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	5	
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	109	...	...	...	...	2	17	29	61	28	
Coronary disease, angina	86	...	...	...	1	3	24	38	20	22	
Hypertension with heart disease	22	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	12	16	
Other heart disease	176	...	...	...	...	1	19	28	128	63	
Other circulatory disease	63	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	41	121	
Influenza	6	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	
Pneumonia	20	1	1	...	...	1	4	3	10	46	
Bronchitis	68	...	...	...	...	...	19	25	24	20	
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	15	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	2	14	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Nephritis and nephrosis	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	9	26	
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	8	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congenital Malformations	7	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	71	12	2	...	...	5	16	8	28	74	
Motor vehicle accidents	9	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	3	14	
All other accidents	23	3	...	1	1	1	2	4	11	34	
Suicide	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5	
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	879	22	6	2	4	28	192	228	397	638	

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1958.

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			
1958	58,090	15.13	15.61	24	20	86	23.68	Nil	0.07
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	36.5	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

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1958 (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			
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	—	11.2	1.61
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	—	8.2	1.74
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 1958 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

YEAR	Popula- tion Estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Transfer- able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate
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
1958	58,090	907	15.61	1,109	19.09	349	119	22	24	879	15.13

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

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
YEAR 1958.**

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births).		
							Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales	16.4	11.7	22.5	21.6	.089	.011	0.35	0.08	0.43
Birkenhead	17.8	13.3	29.3	33.2	0.12	0.007	—	0.36	0.36
Burnley	15.7	15.3	28.08	29.25	0.08	0.024	—	—	—
Bury	15.61	15.13	24.25	23.68	0.07	—	—	—	—
Halifax	16.00	14.95	27.56	15.5	0.13	—	0.65	—	0.65
Liverpool	20.5	11.7	27.7	25.7	0.14	0.009	0.25	—	0.25
Manchester	18.22	12.7	25.62	25.44	0.10	0.02	0.39	0.24	0.63
Oldham	15.13	14.38	27.37	23.99	0.09	0.008	1.09	0.55	1.64
Preston	16.19	14.56	31.12	19.98	0.09	0.009	—	—	—
Rochdale	16.5	15.2	23.0	24.4	0.11	0.01	—	—	—
Salford	17.91	13.2	28.67	24.96	0.12	0.018	—	—	—
St. Helens...	16.9	11.4	35.8	37.6	0.15	0.02	—	0.51	0.51
Stockport	16.3	13.8	25.16	22.47	0.11	0.01	0.38	—	0.38
Wallasey	17.32	12.76	24.69	25.16	0.13	0.03	—	—	—
Wigan	15.23	11.57	26.6	30.6	0.12	0.01	—	—	—

RAINFALL.

Bury Corporation Sewage Works, Blackford Bridge.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
January	4.68	1.50	3.98	2.83	5.27	3.71	3.58	inches
February	1.22	1.60	3.10	2.14	0.97	2.59	6.12	„
March	2.64	2.07	2.75	1.88	1.36	3.73	2.54	„
April	3.57	2.95	0.79	2.28	3.32	0.73	1.27	„
May... ..	2.32	2.21	2.79	3.28	1.43	1.61	3.70	„
June	3.44	2.82	4.10	3.28	2.82	1.82	4.52	„
July	2.63	6.76	5.79	1.03	6.34	5.40	4.14	„
August	3.73	4.82	5.15	1.15	10.15	5.35	7.95	„
September	3.22	4.24	5.04	2.71	3.75	6.18	5.89	„
October	3.50	1.72	6.70	2.24	2.75	5.11	3.49	„
November	2.26	4.22	5.70	1.80	1.51	1.85	1.57	„
December	4.09	1.43	6.02	5.47	3.79	4.38	4.09	„
TOTAL	37.30	36.34	51.91	30.09	43.46	42.46	48.86	„

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, to be 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.

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.

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	316
„ new patients during the year	945
„ visits during the year	33,229
„ patients on register at 31st December	269

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, 1958.

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis....	48	34	3	4	4	3	661
Diabetes	45	9	7	—	13	16	5692
Blood Diseases....	113	19	15	10	13	56	4561
Cerebral	78	9	15	31	3	20	2364
Senility	132	12	41	40	13	26	2775
Cardiac	201	37	31	49	23	61	6863
Coronary Thrombosis	10	2	2	3	2	1	240
Phlebitis	2	1	1	—	—	—	14
Surgical	123	80	10	5	8	20	2463
Gynaecological....	81	22	3	—	48	8	668
Carcinoma	63	2	12	34	3	12	1080
Intestinal	81	54	10	1	14	2	415
Prep. for X-ray	91	4	82	—	5	—	267
Rheumatoid Arthritis	27	5	5	3	2	12	1489
Nervous Conditions	31	10	5	—	2	14	1246
Nephritis	5	4	1	—	—	—	73
Burns and Scalds	5	4	—	—	1	—	48
Influenza	1	1	—	—	—	—	7
Pneumonia	28	17	3	3	2	3	450
Tuberculosis :							
(a) Medical	17	6	2	—	3	6	1094
(b) Surgical	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
Ante and Post Natal	9	8	—	—	1	—	36
Children under 5 yrs.	42	39	1	—	—	2	482
Other Conditions	22	6	—	2	7	7	236
TOTALS	1256	385	250	185	167	269	33229

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1958 one nurse 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 supplied 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.

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 669. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to complete air beds and wheel chairs. We must again report that the condition of these articles on return by the patients has in some instances left much to be desired, on occasion being 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 and poliomyelitis immunisation. Special sessions have also been arranged as required.

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.

Number calls dealt with	22,302
Number general removals	21,184
Number of Accident Cases	1,118

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	400
(Day 249 ; Night 151)	
Motor accidents	114
Works accidents	192
Home accidents	412

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	1,420
Other cases, hospital discharge	1,976
Transfer between hospitals	1,638
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	14,412
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	59
Maternity cases, hospital admission	434
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	3
Municipal Midwives	241
Accidents	1,118
Mental cases	796
Mortuary cases	28
Infectious Diseases	51
Emergencies	115
To Railway Stations	11
	22,302

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
1958	22,302	"	7,589*

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

The personnel consists of one ambulance Officer, twelve drivers, nine attendants, one mechanic and one clerk telephonist. All these are whole time; there are no part-time employees.

*Part of this increase is due to an alteration in the method of recording outpatient attendances. They are now recorded as two journeys (i.e. there and return).

There were four crews available during the day and one and a half 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 held at Bury General Hospital, 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 1958, 30 whole-time and 5 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 amount of assistance available during the year was limited by a financial ceiling fixed by the Council.

The number of cases attended are as follows :—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Maternity Cases ...	50	29	24	17	17	15	22	14
Sickness Cases ...	155	131	128	115	119	175	144	99
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ...	154	201	237	286	301	271	271	368
Total cases attended ...	359	361	389	418	437	461	437	481
Old cases on books at 1st January	66	119	160	179	192	206	278	305
New cases during year ...	293	242	229	239	245	255	159	176

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

There was no change in the basis of charge for the use of home-helps from that described in last year's report.

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

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.

Borough Analyst Laboratory.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following specimens bacteriologically examined for the Health Department :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Faeces	93	28	—	121

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 still 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
3335/6.

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, Bury General Hospital.
Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 2444.

General Medical Services.

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

The following information is extracted from the Report on the work of the Executive Council during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1959.

Doctors: 59 principals (of whom 23 were resident in Bury),
2 full-time assistants (whose names were not
included in the Medical List) were employed by
Bury doctors.

Dentists : 12 principals.

Chemists : 18 chemists or firms of chemists, with 22 shops.
1 druggist.

13 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Opticians : 13, (and 1 assistant).

Ophthalmic Opticians : 13 ,and 1 assistant).

During the year three doctors were added to the list; five doctors retired and two doctors resigned. One dentist died and one dentist resigned. One dentist was 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 £80,569.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £97,210; in addition patients contributed £17,941.

The general dental services cost £30,415, and in addition patients paid £9,643. Consideration was given to 10 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £13,086, and patients contributed an additional £7,205.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £226,708. Administrative expenses amounted to £5,426.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1958 under this Section.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.—Inspection of the District.

The number and nature of inspections made by public health inspectors to the premises detailed and action taken:—

	Total Visits	Nuisances or Defects found and reported	Notices Served	Nuisances or Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Houses under Public Health Acts...	1,853	1,629	352	842	248
Vermin	221	1	1	—	—
Water Supply	77	—	—	6	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds	56	—	—	—	—
Houses let in Lodgings	18	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	56	9	2	—	—
Schools	1	1	1	5	1
Entertainment Houses	2	—	—	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	490	79	76	89	83
Accumulations	105	30	28	14	13
Stable Premises	4	1	1	—	—
Yards, Courts, etc.	6	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	25	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	46	—	—	—	—
Drainage—Inspected	683	74	73	59	63
Tested	117	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	6	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	108	54	42	45	34
Pails or Privies	114	14	14	6	8
Urinals	5	2	2	—	—
Cesspools	2	3	3	3	3
Sewers and Street Gullies	26	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	53	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	468	3	1	1	1
Ice-Cream Premises	95	—	—	—	—
Markets	281	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	974	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1,496	48	15	41	12
Food Preparing Premises	80	62	15	44	12
General Food Premises	6,589	39	9	258	68
Bakehouses—Factory	45	—	—	7	1
Shops Acts	69	11	8	—	—
Licensed Premises	8	—	—	—	—
Hairdressers Premises	1	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	27	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	5,682	6	6	6	6
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	13	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	11	—	—	—	—
Factories (with Mechanical power)... ..	58	10	4	18	9
do. (without Mechanical power)	1	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	1	—	—	—	—
Outworkers	12	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	32	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	70	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	17	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regulations	234	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	1,893	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	54	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	57	—	—	—	—
Certificates of Disrepair	503	—	—	—	—

Rag Flock Premises...	11	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations ...	84	11	10	5	5
Premises Visited ...	304	—	1	—	—
Pet Animals Act ...	6	—	—	—	—
Rivers Pollution Acts ...	6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits ...	724	3	3	1	1
Interviews— Owners, Tradesmen, etc. ...	437	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal ...	333	—	—	—	—
Informal ...	146	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—					
Formal ...	27	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Informal ...	15	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological ...	42	—	—	—	—
Chemical ...	6	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam. ...	31	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological ...	189	—	—	—	—
Other Foods ...	23	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream ...	113	—	—	—	—
Rinses ...	26	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	25,368	2,090	667	1,450	574

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	549
„ informal notices complied with	477
„ statutory notices served	112
„ statutory notices complied with	91
„ nuisances and defects abated on informal notices	1,652
„ nuisances and defects abated on statutory notices	149
„ enquiries answered under Land Charges Act	1,213

In addition numerous verbal enquiries were answered on conveyance of properties, particularly those houses included in the Council's schedule of houses likely to be considered for demolition under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957.

Total number of complaints received	690
Number of complaints referred to other Corporation Departments	131

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	59	14	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	400	143	3
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	44	14	1
TOTAL	503	171	4

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)	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—			
(a) Insufficient	1	2	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	7	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	1
Other offences against the Act... (not including offences relating... to Outwork)	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	10	5

Outworkers.

Number of lists of Outworkers received	5
Number of registered Outworkers within the Borough (all engaged in the making of wearing apparel)	10

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.

The building of new houses and the increase in the use of amenities such as baths and washing machines etc. inevitably throws heavy demands upon the water supplies. These social factors are likely to increase and the demand for an increased volume of water will progressively increase.

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 90. (Unsatisfactory without treatment) Chemical examinations 22. Water going into supply. Bact. examinations 269. (2 of these were unsatisfactory). Chemical examinations 66. (Satisfactory).
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis	Waters lime treated. No. of examinations 269. 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	2	—	7	—	9
Private Wells and Springs	2	2	4	2	10
Total No. of Samples ...	4	2	11	2	19

Two samples of water taken from towns mains were examined for the presence of fluorides, but the Analyst reports none found.

One sample of water showing unsatisfactory results on chemical analysis was taken from a domestic tap supplied from a galvanised iron storage tank fed from a private well and which despite previous action (see 1957 report) still continues to be affected by electrolysis arising from the nature of the water flowing through copper service pipes. The matter remains under observation but a contemplated change in occupancy of the premises at the end of the year may solve this problem by a change in use of the premises concerned.

One sample of water reported unsatisfactory on chemical analysis and two samples of water found to be unsatisfactory on bacteriological examination were taken from the same private well supplying three dwellinghouses. These reports were brought to the notice of the owner of the houses and the structure of the well and condition of the gathering ground were subsequently improved. Two samples of water taken from the same source and both submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination early in 1959 are reported to be satisfactory.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.37%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from the Boards 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 is practicable.

No. of premises where drainage was totally reconstructed	36
„ premises where new drainage was provided	139
„ premises where new sinks were provided	65

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	38
„ insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh water-closets	30
„ waste water-closets abolished	13
„ new or additional fresh water-closets installed	96

In March the Council resolved to augment this scheme by the payment of £8 instead of supplying fittings for the replacement of an insanitary type by an internal fresh water-closet. Seven such grants were paid during the Year.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of Dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	1,322
„ Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	34
„ Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	34
„ Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins	34

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 post-war years.

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 ash-pits and wallbins converted in accordance with the Council's specification.

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

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Pail Closets	2	—	—	3	—	5
(c) Waste Water Closets	10	11	9	5	13	48
(d) Trough Closets	4	—	—	—	—	4
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	—	—	—	1	—	1
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	12	6	—	—	—	18
(b) Pail Closets	—	14	—	1	—	15
(c) Waste Water Closets	49	38	40	40	30	197
(d) Trough Closets	11	—	—	3	—	14
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	47	55	47	50	158	357
(b) Factories and other Premises ...	5	48	56	6	23	138
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	124	161	143	100	211	739
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	6	—	—	1	—	7
(b) Dry Ashpits	13	32	19	22	21	107
(c) Wallbins	4	15	12	7	13	51
No. of portable covered dustbins pro- vided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	45	87	64	71	54	321

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	23,604
No. of Waste Waterclosets	994
No. of Dustbins	21,899
No. of Wallbins	66
No. of Ashpits	819
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences	231
No. of Privy—Middens	36

SHOPS INSPECTION.

Number of Shops in Register—1,456.

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

Seventy-one shops engaged in mixed business are known to engage in Sunday trading. Special attention has been given to these premises to observe that prohibited sales did not take place.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of premises engaged in the sale of motor-car accessories opening on Sundays.

It was again necessary to undertake special patrols and observations on shops in the main shopping centre during Christmas week following proposals of certain multiple traders to vary their weekly half-day holiday during the festive period.

Public Health Inspectors paid sixty-nine visits to shops in connection with duties under the Act, when eight notices were served for minor contraventions. These were subsequently complied with.

At the end of the year the Council accepted a recommendation from their consultants, following an O. and M. Survey of all Departments, that duties under the Act, other than those defined in Section 38, relating to sanitary, health and welfare provisions, be administered by Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

PET ANIMALS.

Six premises are licenced under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner.

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	8

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

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

No premises within the Borough are licenced for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades	14
„ registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	33

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	103
Total number of Council houses disinfested	34
Number of Houses infested—	
Bed Bugs	3
Cockroaches	69
Other vermin	65
Number of food and other premises disinfested	18
Average quantity of materials used per case—	
Liquid—5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.84 galls.
Powder—10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.55 lbs.
Total number of visits re vermin infestation	430

In addition 122 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	64

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	13
No. of informal samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	8

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 1958	Infestations Treated		No. of Infestations Re-treated	No. of Bodies recovered	No. of Infestations cleared	No. of Infestations reduced to Minor
	Type	No.				
—March 31	Major	1	—	41	1	—
	Minor	115	6		101	—
—June 30	Major	—	—	49	—	—
	Minor	121	7		107	—
—Sept. 30	Major	—	—	105	—	—
	Minor	138	8		102	—
—Dec. 31	Major	1	—	145	1	—
	Minor	127	7		122	—

During 1958 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, 1958	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
Treatment (1) 14th April— 2nd May ...	949	423	377	1,641
Treatment (2) 13th Oct.— 31st Nov.	957	547	502	1,641
Test Bait 29th Sept.— 10th Oct. ...	323	34	34	1,641

Baiting was undertaken at Foxley and Croft Lane Sewerage Tanks with good results.

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION.

		Ringel-mann No. 5 Dense Black Smoke (minutes)	Ringel-mann No. 2 and over (minutes) Dark Smoke	Ringle-mann No. 1 Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Ringle-mann No. 0 Little or no smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		24.25	148.5	502.5	614.75
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		0.56	3.45	11.69	14.30
Particulars of nuisances recorded	No. in Register				
	23	5	—	—	25
	107	4½	—	8½	17
	107	11	—	7	12
	57	2¾	—	8	19½
	57	—	24½	5½	—
	32	—	16½	3	10½
	10	—	27	3	—
	15	—	16½	13½	—

It is interesting to note that the number of thirty minute observations of industrial chimneys has been nearly doubled as compared with the previous year. (See page No. 44). The provisions of the clean Air Act which had not previously been implemented became operative on 1st June. In particular Section 1 of the Act relating to the emission of dark smoke succeeded the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, relative to the emission of dense black smoke. After this date, smoke the same shade as No. 1 on the Ringelman shade chart was recorded as moderate smoke.

The tabulation above therefore gives details of smoke nuisances under the Public Health Act recorded before 1st June and subsequent offences under the Clean Air Act.

Statutory action was taken in respect of each of the smoke nuisances recorded except case No. 107 which related to premises occupied by the Crown where informal action produced the desired response. In case No. 57 action was taken in respect of the combined observations.

In other cases the attention of building occupiers was directed to the offence and there was no recurrence before the end of the year. It is encouraging to report that the average quantity of dense black smoke recorded per observation shows a reduction of over 300% compared with the similar figure for last year.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958 retain the previous statutory offence under the Public Health Act 1936 whereby the emission of dense black smoke for a longer period than two minutes during a thirty minute observation constitutes an offence under the Clean Air Act, 1956. In addition the Regulations prescribe permitted maximum periods for the emission of dark smoke (shade Ringelmann No. 2) varying from 10 to 41 minutes per eight hours observation depending upon size of boiler plant and working conditions or any continuous emission of four minutes dark smoke when soot blowing is not in progress.

Numerous visits continue to be made by public health inspectors to boiler plants in connection with the implementation of the Clean Air Act and as a result a considerable amount of co-operation with combustion and plant engineers and boiler firemen has been maintained.

Despite the increase in conversion of industrial boilers to oil firing the main problem of dark smoke emission within the Borough still remains in the use of bituminous coal on sprinkling stokers. This appears to be a tradition in local textile manufacturing and processing trades which is very difficult to overcome, despite the educational and propaganda work done to achieve this result.

During the year four Lancashire boilers at a paper mill and bag factory, two vertical boilers at a hair cloth finishing mill and one vertical boiler at a sizing mill were converted to oil fuel. A small water tube boiler used for testing purposes at a small engineering works was converted to coke firing. Two vertical boilers fitted with underfired stokers were also installed at a small manufactory.

One notification of installation of boiler plant and three notifications of conversions of boiler plant to oil fuel, were received, chimney heights were required to be prescribed under Building Byelaws and Section 10 of the Clean Air Act in respect of two small oil burning installations. No schemes of boiler installations were submitted for prior approval under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act.

Early in the year the Council agreed in principle to the establishment of a smoke control area in a central area of the Borough based on the re-development of the sites included within three compulsory purchase orders made in respect of former unfit houses. In order to confine the sites within definite boundaries and to produce a sizeable area it was necessary to include some existing adjoining houses and business premises within the proposed smoke control area. A detailed survey of the proposed area was subsequently made and early in 1959 the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for provisional approval an area of 23½ acres comprising 220 premises of which 170 are dwellinghouses. The estimated cost of firegrate conversions in dwellinghouses within the area is £2,000, the nett cost to the Council being approximately £600.

The Borough is crossed by two railway lines, viz, Manchester to Accrington and Colne; and Rochdale, Bolton and Wigan line. The former route is already operated with an appreciable number of electric and diesel locomotives and the number of diesel locomotives operating on the other line is likely to increase. After enquiry by the Council, British Railways have indicated their intention of eventually providing diesel shunting engines in the local goods yard, which is in close proximity to the Town Hall, as part of their national programme for replacement of steam locomotives. If the Council subsequently embark on a programme for progressive expansion of smoke control areas there is reason to anticipate greater co-operation from British Railways in this matter.

The Council amended their Building Byelaws in accordance with Section 24, Clean Air Act, 1956 in 1957.

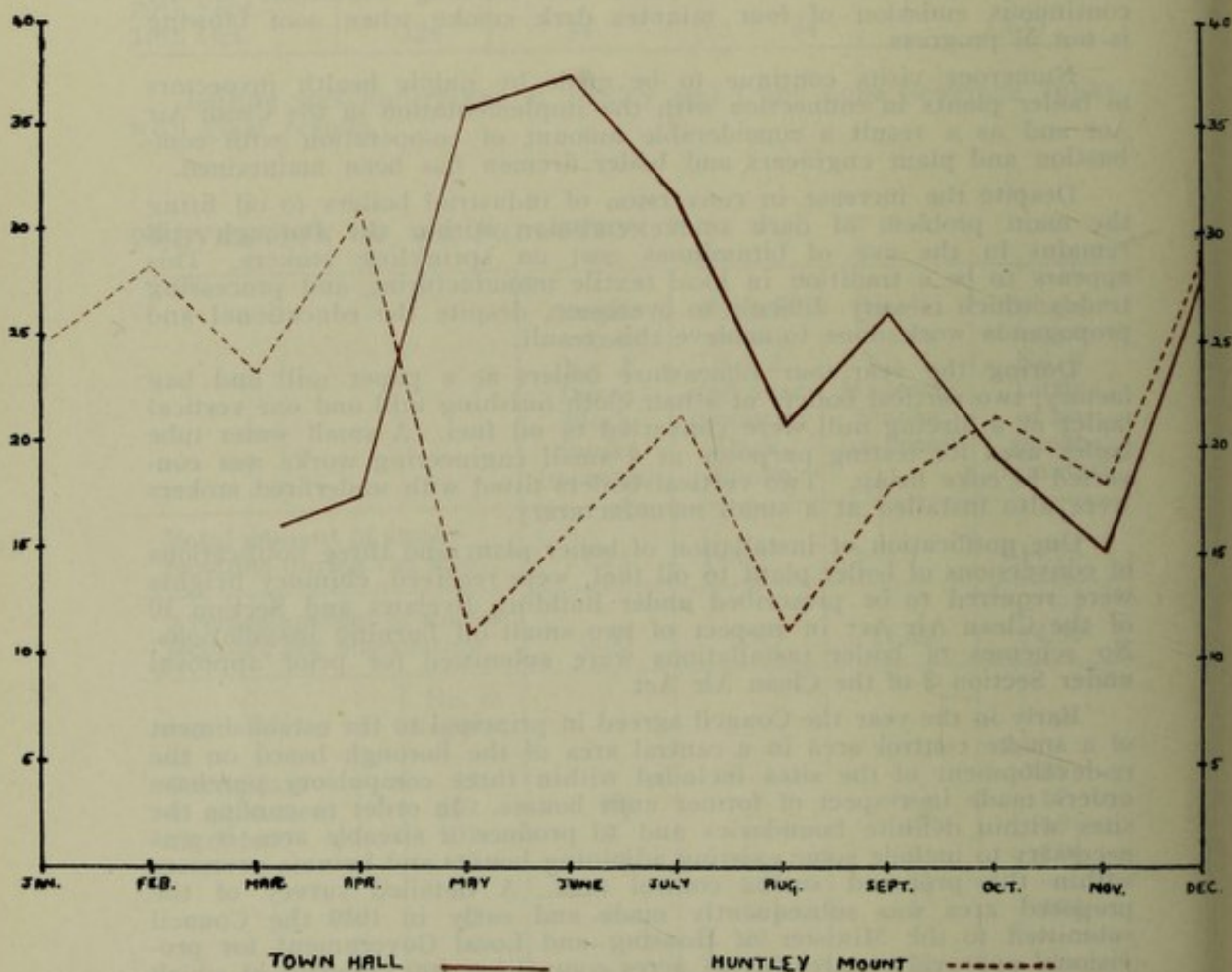
The Courses at the Municipal Technical College for the Certificate in Boiler House Practice and Boiler Operators Certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute were better attended than in the previous year.

The Council retain their membership of the Manchester Regional Clean Air Council and the National Society for Clean Air where they are represented on local executives.

OBSERVATIONS ON AIR POLLUTION.

Two standard deposit gauges are stationed within the Borough.

Graph showing comparison between deposits collected by two gauges within the Borough during the year.



SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Borough is situated within a "specified area" defined in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954, which requires the compulsory retail sale of tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk. Conditions attached to dealers' licences for the sale of such designated milks ensure that all milk sold retail within the Borough is bottled and capped before delivery to the consumer.

Total No. of Dairy Farms	48
Total No. of licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk	29
No. of Registered Dairies	6
„ Registered Distbutors of Milk	247
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	41
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	49
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail sterilsed milk	240
„ 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)	50	45	5	—	—	49	1	—	—	100
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	7	6	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	15
Pasteurised ...	62	61	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	122
Sterilised ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Undesignated	9	8	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	18
TOTALS	140	120	6	68	—	60	1	12	—	267

Twenty-one milk bottles and milk churn rinse samples were submitted to the Pathologist and reported to be satisfactory.

98% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

23% of all milk sampled (including all undesignated milk) was examined for the presence of tubercle infection, 1.6% of milk so examined was found to contain such infection.

Reports on five samples of tuberculin tested (farm bottled) milk (including two situated within the Borough) and one sample of undesignated milk taken from a producer situated outside the Borough which failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test were referred to the appropriate officer who reported that all these cases were thoroughly investigated.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles have been in operation since 1949.

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.

REGISTRATION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958.

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-lollies
5 (2 Hot Mix 3 Cold Mix Processes)	224	21	12

Approximately 88% of ice-cream vendors in the Borough are engaged in the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
44	38	6	36	2	3	3

Fourteen samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough, and thirty samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough.

Four unsatisfactory samples were taken from retail manufacturers situated within the Borough, and another two from a wholesale manufacturer outside the Borough. Subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

Fourteen samples of ice-lollies (five manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and are reported to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages		
		Fat	Milk solids	Sugar
24	23	10.5%	8.6%	14.5%

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

MEAT INSPECTION.

The Slaughterhouses Act 1958, became operative in August. The principal provisions of the Act give effect to the Government's pre-determined policy of moderate concentration of slaughterhouses as described in Cmd. 243, 1957 and as such are mainly applicable to those areas where private slaughterhouses are in operation. The Borough is well provided with a Public Abattoir erected in 1902 when all existing private slaughterhouses were closed under private legislation and powers subsequently taken in the Bury Corporation Act 1909 to prevent the re-opening or establishment of further private slaughterhouses. The Council therefore has not been concerned with the complex procedure for the present licencing of slaughterhouses defined in the Act.

The other provisions of the Act are mainly enabling powers authorising the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to issue Regulations dealing, amongst other matters, with hygienic and humane conditions and practices in slaughterhouses.

These requirements were foreshadowed by the issue by the Minister of Draft Regulations on similar subjects for discussion by interested bodies in 1957 before the Act became operative. Regulations dealing with these matters and closely following the previous Draft Regulations were duly issued on the last day of the year. These Regulations together with the consolidation and amendment of the Slaughter of Animals Acts into another Act of 1958 complete the revision of slaughterhouse legislation and are likely to remain in operation for a number of years. The Regulations are applicable to both public and private slaughterhouses, the principal innovation being the compulsory provision of stunning pens in existing slaughterhouses, together with modern services and sanitary construction of premises. Under the Slaughterhouses Act the Minister is empowered to appoint a day after which all local authorities are required to notify him of a date on which they are satisfied that existing slaughterhouses will comply with the standards prescribed by the Regulations. Early in 1959 the Minister prescribed such date as 1st November, 1959, requiring local authorities to forward such information during the ensuing twelve months. The Slaughterhouses Act provides a maximum period of four years after the receipt of such information from local authorities by the Minister (Slaughterhouse Reports) within which existing slaughterhouses must comply with revised standards (i.e. 1st November, 1963).

As mentioned on page 51 of last year's Report the Health Committee have already given preliminary consideration to the foregoing matters and had accepted certain principals in connection with a reconstruction scheme to enable the Public Abattoir comply with the revised standards. In this connection two visits were made by the Health (Standing) Sub-Committee during the year to abattoirs of a comparable size to Bury where stunning pens and the "line system" of slaughtering are in operation. The Health Committee subsequently re-affirmed their decisions concerning the reconstruction of the public abattoir and instructed the Borough Engineer to produce specifications and estimates in connection therewith. A financial provision for the first instalment of the scheme has been provided in the year 1959/60.

Section 7 of the Slaughterhouses Act requires slaughterhouses to comply with the provisions of the Factories Acts for the first time. Accordingly a considerable amount of work has been involved in the testing and certification of lifting appliances at the Abattoir to the satisfaction of the Council's insurers and H.M. Inspector and was still in progress at the year end.

There has been a slight decrease in throughput of animals slaughtered compared with the two previous years but this is consistent with national trends coincident with reductions in importation of meat and increases in the consumption of table poultry.

The incidence of tuberculosis in edible meat remains comparable with last year and is further evidence of the success of Ministry sponsored veterinary efforts to reduce the evidence of bovine infection. Although the Borough comes within a compulsory Eradication Area

Number of Slaughtermen licenced by the Borough Council	24
Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1958:—	

Amount of Imported and Port killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1958:—

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention 4,187

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

Beef—0.99% Pork—0.33% Veal—0.29%

Bulls were affected in more or less degree to the extent of	19.53%
Steers " " "	8.98%
Heifers " " "	9.87%
Cows " " "	26.03%
Calves " " "	0.34%
Pigs " " "	3.01%

Beasts—3. Calves—3. Sheep 17. Pigs—4.

Animals.	No.	Condition.
Cows	1	Severe and Extensive Bruising
Steers	1	Fever and Oedema.
Heifers	1	Septic Metritis.
Calves	3	Umbilical Pyaemia. Icterus and Joint (ill). Immaturity.
Sheep	17	Died in Transit (10). Died in lairs (3). Emaciation (2). Tumours (1). Moribund (1).
Pigs	4	Leukoemia (1). Abscesses (1). Asphyxia (2).

44

Total Weight of Meat Condemned on Account of Tuberculosis 62,881 lbs.

Total Weight of Meat Condemned on Account of Diseases
other than Tuberculosis 32,454 lbs.

of which weights were:—

Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1,524	26,948	808	1,525	442	999	145	63

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)	3,530	3,873	868	34,528	3,288	Nil
Number inspected	3,530	3,873	868	34,528	3,288	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	2	1	3	17	4	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	808	1,803	3	616	273	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	22.8	27.96	0.34	1.78	8.3	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	6	22	3	Nil	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	374	1,083	3	Nil	99	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	8.57	26.03	0.34	Nil	3.01	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	15	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	15	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

Beasts	Sheep Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
7,403	34,528	3,288	868	46,087	3,931

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

ANTHRAX.

One suspected case of anthrax was notified in respect of an Ayrshire Cow found dead in the Abattoir lairage, but was not confirmed.

SHEEP DIPPING.

Seven notices were received from farmers within the Borough indicating their intention to dip 425 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.

Sheep dipping Regulations made by the Council which require all sheep grazing within the Borough to be compulsorily dipped twice per year in a prescribed manner became operative on 1st June, 1958.

FOWL PEST.

Two suspected cases of fowl pest in poultry on a smallholding and dairy farm were notified but following investigation were not confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders 1938/46 three cows were slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs. Post mortem examination revealed that one cow was infected with generalised tuberculosis and the remaining two with localised tuberculosis. The carcase and offal of the cow infected with generalised tuberculosis together with the infected portions of the other cows was condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Two calves were found on post mortem examination to be infected with congenital tuberculosis. From available records it was not possible to identify the dam of one of these calves. The other case was reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. 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 18th February the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food made a special Order defining an area including the Borough to be an infected place for the purpose of controlling the movement of livestock to prevent the spread of infection of foot and mouth disease. The Special Order was revoked by the Minister on the 5th March. During this period seventy-two licences authorising the movement of livestock were issued. No case of foot and mouth disease arose within the Borough whilst the Special Order was in operation.

WASTE FOOD ORDER 1957.

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

The licences apply to boiling plant approved for this purpose. Prior to 1st June, 1957, the provisions of the Order were enforced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

No. of licences previously issued by Ministry	11
No. of licences issued by Council	2
No. of registered piggeries	25

Enquiries have revealed that eleven pig keepers are feeding pigs on meal and the majority of poultry keepers use meal and grain exclusively for feeding their birds.

An application for the licencing of a further boiling plant was outstanding at the year end.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

No. of visits by Public Health Inspectors to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation	155
---	-----

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
The amount of food condemned during the year has been	5	3	—	24
also 253 (5½ boxes) Fresh Peaches.				

All foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption have been destroyed either by incineration at the Town's 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.

Six samples of synthetic cream were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The progress with regard to improvement, reconstruction, re-decoration of all types of food premises and provision of hot water supplies and washing facilities thereto mentioned in each Report in recent years, has been maintained.

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958.

All food preparing premises, bakehouses and fried fish shops are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, Section 196 which operates within the Borough, vice Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Preparing Premises				No. of Visits
Bakehouses	91			45
Fried Fish Shops	46	}		
Restaurant Kitchens	12			80
Industrial Canteens	60			
	209			85
Meat Shops	77			1,496*
Licenced Premises	119			8
General Food Premises				
Confectioners	113			
Grocers	144			
Fishmongers	13			
Fruit and Greengrocery	59			
Miscellaneous	18			
	385			6,589*
TOTALS	752			8,218*

* Includes Visits to 109 Market Food Stalls.

Record of Action Taken.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
General Food Premises	39	9	258	68
Meat Shops	48	15	41	12
Bakehouses	—	—	7	1
Food Preparing Premises	62	15	44	12
TOTAL	149	39	350	93

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
General Food Premises	2	13	63	—
Licenced Premises.....	3	3	4	4
Total	5	16	67	4

Two new general food shops were erected and opened on self-service system during the year whilst two other general food premises were re-conditioned together with a large butchers shop in the central area. One new catering premises was also opened, all these premises conforming to Food Hygiene Regulation standards.

Two confectioners shops and two bakehouses were discontinued during the year.

It has again been necessary for public health inspectors to constantly remind shopkeepers selling food of the necessity of using to best advantage such fittings as they may have provided to protect open food against all forms of contamination.

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 continued 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.

A considerable number of cases of misuse of good facilities for screening of open food in shops and elsewhere, and of other means of protection of open food against contamination, continue to be reported. In the main these are minor breaches of Food Hygiene Regulations and Byelaws caused by thoughtless acts of traders and employees. They emphasise the need of constant inspection of premises, constant training in hygiene practices of the itinerant staffs characteristic of food retail and preparation trades and the necessity to take legal action when circumstances warrant such action. The absence of institution of legal proceedings under Regulations and Byelaws within the Borough has only been achieved by constant supervision and a tolerant approach by public health inspectors whose principal efforts have been directed towards achieving the objects mentioned in the first paragraph following the subject heading.

Public Health Inspectors made thirty-one visits of investigation into twenty cases of reported suspected food poisoning, five of which were subsequently confirmed.

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. An increasing number of food traders occupying the permanent hut-type of stalls have 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.

Further to previous Reports the new stalls for fishmongers were completed during the year, but the traders concerned still display a reticence to provide adequate screens to their commodities as required by the Food Hygiene Regulations. Discussions on this point were still in hand at the end of the year.

During the year the Health Committee received deputations from the Chamber of Trade, and the local Grocers' and Butchers' Associations re the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations and Byelaws re Exposure of Food for sale in the Open Air on the open market. After prolonged discussions the Committee resolved that they were satisfied that the relevant provisions of the Regulations and Byelaws were being adequately enforced and implemented.

Public Health Inspectors paid 281 visits to markets.

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 5,682 visits to food shops and market stalls to observe compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders.

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
39 different varieties of food samples	6	53	59	6	52	58	—	1	1
Milk ..	124	2	126	119	1	120	5	1	6
Ice Cream	—	24	24	—	23	23	—	1	1
Ice Lollies	—	16	16	—	16	16	—	—	—
Sausage ...	11	—	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
Wines, Spirits, Beers, etc. ...	16	—	16	16	—	16	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	1	9	10	—	7	7	1	2	3
TOTAL ...	158	104	262	152	99	251	6	5	11

Average Percentage Composition of Milk Examined During the Year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st January to 31st December, 1958	126	3.81	8.68

Sixteen 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.

It is pleasing to report that it is approximately half the number of similar samples reported last year but serves to emphasise the necessity of the Milk Marketing Board's scheme for payment for milk on a quality basis which became operative on 1st October or indeed the necessity some similar absolute statutory standard for genuine milk.

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 Act)	1,396
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,590
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932.	487
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	737
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	192
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	860

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	198
Number of houses demolished	6

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	61
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	51

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

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	10
(The Council resolved to demolish 22 dwellinghouses in their ownership after representation).	
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	19
(5 Council owned dwellinghouses were demolished after representation).	
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Section 17	2

4. Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A.—1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	10
2. Number of families dwelling therein	11
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	61
B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	7
2. Number persons concerned in such cases	42

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of one house occupied by Pakistanis and found to be statutorily overcrowded. The house was subsequently decrowded before the hearing of the summons by the Borough Justices, who agreed to the Council withdrawing the summons.

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 108
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities Nil.
 - (iii) By other bodies and persons 132
2. With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:
 - (i) By the Local Authority 108
 - (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.
76	17	0	40	24	82	240
4. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes 10
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 20
 (b) Total value of financial grants issued £2,929
 (c) Total value of grants issued to date is £19,978 in respect of 151 houses.

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.

Five Clearance Areas, Back Princess Street, Booths Yard, Baptist Place and Elton No. 1 and No. 2., totalling 95 premises and involving 153 persons were represented. A public enquiry was held into the Mosses No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Order comprising 157 houses, which was subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Demolition of ninety-nine houses in the Mosses No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order and four houses in the Booths Yard Clearance Area was completed during the year. The re-housing of sixty-three tenants in the Smith's Tenements and Queen Street (No. 2) Clearance Areas was also completed within the year.

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 People Concerned
Prior to 1st Jan, 1958	—	Eight	311	781
16/1/58	19/5/58	Back Princess Street	2	4
11/6/58	4/9/58	Booths Yard	4	10
10/9/58	19/1/59	Baptist Place	4	9
11/11/58	—	Elton (No. 1)	23	48
10/12/58	—	Elton (No. 2)	62	82
TOTAL			406	934

In addition thirty-four individual houses were represented under Section 16, Housing Act 1957, and thirty-two individual houses were either demolished or closed for human habitation following similar or voluntary action.

By the end of the year 540 houses had been represented and 250 houses demolished of the Council's programme of 1,464 houses to be considered before 1965.

Rent Act, 1957.

The general observations on the operation of the Act contained in last year's Report are equally applicable this year, although the rate of applications for Certificates under the Act has approximately doubled. By the end of the year a few applications had been received from tenants for Certificates (O) re incompleted undertaking and there was other evidence that undertakings were not being completed mainly due to dilatory action by contractors. One application from a landlord for Certificate (O) on completion of undertaking was also received.

No. of applications received for issue of Certificate of Disrepair	88
„ of undertakings received from landlords	59
„ of Certificates issued	27
„ of applications for revocation	8
„ of certificates revoked	7
„ of Certificates issued re incompleted undertakings	5

In 2 cases work was completed after application had been made and before certificate was issued.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

These premises are now controlled by the provisions of Section 36, Housing Act 1957, which require 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 19 recorded houses within the Borough providing accommodation for 79 lodgers in 74 rooms.

There remain within the Borough a number of houses occupied by more than one family in such a manner as to escape classification under the above heading. These are dealt with as found by Public Health Inspectors during their routine duties.

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 Register- ed	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	—	

56 visits were made to registered common lodging houses. Two notices concerning 9 defects were served.

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 on 56 occasions during their stay in the Borough.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1958.

No. of Dwellinghouses	21,289
No. of Factories	503
No. of Lock-up Shops	515
No. of Commercial premises	339
No. of Industrial premises	288
No. of Licenced premises	119
No. of Social Clubs	48
No. of Places of Entertainment	10
No. of Public Premises	39

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

Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years		Under 1 (1958)	1 year (1957)	2-4 yrs. (1954-56)	5-14 yrs. (1944-53)	15 or over (before 1944)	TOTAL
Vaccinations	At Clinic	115	71	14	9	5	214
	P.M.A. ...	111	15	14	5	16	161
	TOTAL ...	226	86	28	14	21	375
Re- Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	1	3	5	9
	P.M.A. ...	—	—	2	8	72	82
	TOTAL ...	—	—	3	11	77	91

Scarlet Fever.

There were 33 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died. Of the notified cases 1 was removed to hospital.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of Diphtheria notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

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 156 under 5 years of age, 8 of school age, and 51 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, 1958, who have completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1944, and 31st December, 1958.

Age on 31/12/58 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1958	1—4 1954— 1957	5—9 1949— 1953	10—14 1944— 1948	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1954—1958	203	1,861	2,312	440	4,816
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1953 or earlier	—	—	945	3,685	4,630
C. Estimated mid-year child population	880	3,420	8,400		12,700
Immunity Index 100 A/C	23.1	54.4	32.8		37.9

Pneumonia.—There were 15 cases of pneumonia notified, and there was one death of notified cases.

Whooping Cough.—There were 121 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 80 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

There were 608 children immunised against Whooping Cough. They had a course of triple-antigen immunisation.

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

Measles.—579 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

Scabies.—During the year 8 cases of Scabies were discovered and treated by the School Medical Service.

Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases of this disease notified.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Children (all ages) who had completed vaccination (2 injections) :—

During 1956	.....	125
During 1957	.....	1,148
During 1958	.....	3,485
Total	.....	4,758

The number of children who have received three injections at 31.12.58 1,320

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 Council have provided a Sparkhall Disinfecter for disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., which is housed at the Ambulance Depot. Previously the work has been carried out at the Florence Nightingale Hospital in their steam disinfecter. In addition a letter disinfecter has been installed in the Health Department. This is mainly used for the disinfection of public library books which have been in contact with infectious disease.

The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 3.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 24 new cases was notified. Of this number 16 were males and 8 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last 5 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.
1954	23	0·24	3	0·02
1955	22	0·19	3	0·02
1956	22	0·05	8	—
1957	13	0·88	1	0·02
1958	21	0·07	3	—
Average for 5 years ...	—20	—0·14	—4	—0·01

One of the most striking changes in epidemiology since the war has been the recession of tuberculosis. Bury has shared in this happy event.

The average death rate for the last five years is the lowest recorded for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other tuberculosis diseases.

After Care.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch by the Tuberculosis Nurse visitors. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were contacted regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Co-operation has been made with the District Re-habilitation Officer. Various house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment, and nine cases were referred to the Housing Committee, and 6 provided with alternative accommodation, 1 refused the alternative accommodation offered, and 2 were 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 1958.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

720 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 were treated at the Joint Clinics, The Wyld, until August 17th when the clinics were transferred to the Bury General Hospital Out-patients. The Clinic sessions are as follows:—

Males.

Tuesday, 4-30 to 7-0 p.m.

Friday, 4-30 to 7-0 p.m.

Females.

Tuesday, 4-30 to 7-0 p.m.

Friday, 4-30 to 7-0 p.m.

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence.—There has been an increase during the year in the incidence of cases attending at the Bury V.D. Clinic.

There were 185 new cases compared with 162 last year who made 2,036 consultations with the medical officers, compared with 1,945 in the previous year. The number of attendances for intermediate treatment had fallen from 87 to 65. The number of specimens examined by the M.O. at the Clinic was 221.

Of the new cases attending 21 were Syphilis, 43 Gonorrhoea, and 121 other conditions. With the exception of Gonorrhoea, which has more than doubled, the other figures are very close to those of last year. An increase in the incidence of Gonorrhoea has been experienced in other places in the country this year.

Bury residents accounted for 48% of the new cases attending the Clinic.

**INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS), AGE GROUPING,
CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District											Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l	Deaths of Notifi'd Cases	
	At all Ages	At Ages												
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45			45- 65	over 65
Scarlet Fever	33	—	4	3	4	19	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Erysipelas... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Dysentery... ..	18	2	2	3	2	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	21	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	5	1	2	—	—	8
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	121	14	20	11	15	12	43	4	—	1	—	1	—	11
Measles	579	25	59	90	83	78	243	1	—	—	—	5	5	12
Pneumonia	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	7
Typhoid Fever... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neopatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	806	44	81	109	105	97	312	12	1	18	9	11	7	50
														1

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1947 to 1958.

DISEASE	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	82	59	186	89	21	36	51	73	50	18	15	33
Diphtheria	30	10	7*	7*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	1	3	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3	2	3	2	—	1	2	2	40	33	12
Erysipelas	8	10	13	8	4	3	9	9	5	9	6	4
Poliomyelitis	13	1	1	3	2	3	—	1	5	1	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Pneumonia	50	69	43	31	70	44	48	27	28	29	74	15
Malaria	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	3	3	23	23	15	23	18	52	121	43	18
Whooping Cough	106	224	156	128	136	186	104	33	153	20	80	121
Measles	680	1,029	208	835	398	876	515	339	613	112	1,230	579
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	4	—	21
†Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	391	110	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	2	—	—
TOTAL	977	1,413	627	1,129	671	1,559	871	506	914	357	1,484	806

* 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 primary function of the Health Visitor is educational in health matters and giving social advice. At first attention was concentrated upon the physical care of mothers and young children but now more attention than before is directed to mental hygiene. In schoolchildren more work is now carried out amongst handicapped children and there is a field for further health education amongst schoolchildren, possibly carried out on similar lines to the mothercraft classes which are held for girl school leavers. Health Visitors have primarily been concerned with the prevention of ill-health among the healthy but considerable work has been carried out in tuberculosis work. As has been mentioned in the Section on infectious disease this problem has changed in a very satisfactory direction.

Much help is now given to the aged, whether or not in need of medical care. The Health Visitor assists in the ascertainment of their social needs and sees that the available schemes for help are made available. This side of the work has made rapid expansion and is particularly appreciated.

In association with the General Practitioner the Health Visitor is concerned with a wider range of families than any other comparable worker and she is becoming a general purpose family visitor.

In Bury the closest working takes place with the District Nursing and Home Help Service which have a unified direction.

There has been no change during the year in Health Visitor districts or Child Welfare Centres. Health Visitors have continued to attend the Paediatric outpatients and there has continued to be the closest liaison between the Superintendent Nursing Officer, Hospital Almoner and other Hospital staff. In appropriate cases visits have been made to cases in hospital before discharge to ensure provision of local authority facilities for the patient to be made available immediately on discharge.

We have continued to provide for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from the Manchester and Bolton Health Visitor's Training Courses. Probationer nurses and midwifery students from the Bury and Rossendale H.M.C. Group have also received practical instruction in Preventive Health work.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	....	....	....	....	893
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	1,857
Re-visits to children from one to two years	....	....	....	....	1,328
Re-visits to children from two to five years	....	....	....	....	3,063
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	....	....	240
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	13
Visits to premature infants	....	....	....	....	141
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	....	....	346
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....	....	....	....	895
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	....	....	453
Visits re Home Help Service	....	....	....	....	197
Visits to Old People	....	....	....	....	1,504
Visits for other causes	....	....	....	....	266
Total Visits	....	....	....	....	<u>11,196</u>
Attendances at Clinics :—					
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	....	518
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	....	....	....	....	44
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....	....	....	<u>562</u>

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	Un- sworth	Total
Number of sessions held	151	100	48	50	349
Total Attendances made:					
Infants under 1 year	6430	1894	1403	678	10405
Children 1 to 5 years	3379	831	703	337	5250
Number of Doctors'					
Consultations	3595	858	979	357	5789
Average attendance per session	65	24	43	20	—

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	169	0	169	40	0	40	45	0	45
No. of attendances	590	0	590	185	0	185	190	0	190

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. 126 patients attended for ante-natal exercises, making a total of 641 attendances. This clinic has become deservedly popular with expectant mothers. Talks are also given here by the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

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

	Doubtful	1.
Wasserman Reaction	Negative	169.
	Positive	0.
Rhesus Factor	Negative	25.
	Positive	146.
Negative containing anti-bodies		0.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 529, and 6,171 attendances were made. Also 373 post-natal attendances were made by 440 patients.

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

All Midwives are equipped and trained with Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. This was administered to 3 patients. Trilene Equipment is supplied to each midwife, and was administered in 155 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.

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 A. Gleaves	281 Market Street (from 14/4/58)	Bury 2526

Cases attended by Health Department Domiciliary Midwives.

Year	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
1958	178	24

Maternal Mortality.—There were no maternal deaths

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AND CLINIC ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1958	1,720	15,655	68	319	965

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 1958 the number of babies notified who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth was 62. The majority (49) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 53, to whom 141 visits were made.

There were also 13 premature still-births, 11 of which were born in hospital.

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 24.25 per 1,000 live births compared with 22.5 per 1,000 live birth; 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 1958 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. 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	4	4	4	3
Children under Five	89	89	83	49

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	—	5	7	—	4	—
Children under Five	—	18	19	—	160	13

Day Nursery, Castlecroft.

At end of 1958	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	20
No. of children on register at end of year.....	19	24
Average daily attendance during year	16	19

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 1958 Medical Officers paid 49 visits to the nuresery, and made 140 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.

An extension to the Toddlers Room has been made.

Breakfasts are now made on the premises by the staff and are not taken from the Cooking Centre as before.

The nursery is open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

**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	12	1	1	1	15	4	2	—	1	10	12	22
Asphyxia	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	3	1	4
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Haemorrhagic Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Abnormalities	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Heart Disease	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	3
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prematurity	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Oesophageal Atresia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Subdural Haemorrhage with fracture of Skull	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	12	1	1	1	15	4	2	—	1	10	12	22

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Section 51—Mental Health Service.

In general the arrangements for staffing and administration of this Section have been similar to those described in previous reports.

The co-ordination with the hospital services has become still closer. The Female Social Worker now spends two sessions weekly working at the hospitals as their social worker. Preliminary arrangements to hold a psychiatric club on L.A. Clinic's premises have been made.

A commencement has been made in admitting suitable day patients to the psychiatric wards at Fairfield General Hospital. They have been conveyed by the ambulance service where transport is required.

No duties were delegated to Voluntary Associations.

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

Number of home reports completed—

(a) Holiday Reports	47
(b) Licence Reports	7
	54

Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-patients' Clinics

Bury General Hospital	32
-----------------------	----

Summary of visits by Authorised Officers:

(a) Before admission to hospitals	363
(b) After discharge from hospitals	401
(c) Supervision and home reports	587
(d) Maladjusted and Special Children's cases	401
(e) To other cases	207

1959

Account of work undertaken in the community.

(a) The authorised officers have visited the homes of Mental Defective and Mental Patients and on other 1,959 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.

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

Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	77
Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	18
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	25
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	14
Section 64, Lunacy Act, 1890	1
Section 5, Lunacy Act, 1890	—
	135

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913—

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

(2) No Guardianship cases.

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

Ascertainment of Mental Defectives.

There are 139 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 34 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.

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 sitting case ambulance transports those attending at the Occupation Centre from convenient points on the main roads to the Centre in the morning, and takes them back in the afternoon. No charge is made for this Service.

SECTION 9.

VARIOUS

MORAL WELFARE WORK.

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

Total number of New cases, 1958	43
Old cases still visited and helped	16
No. of visits made to Bury Cases in 1958	434
No. of interviews in 1958	128

ANALYSIS.

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	22
Married women with illegitimate children	12
Matrimonial problems	4
Preventive	5
	43

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	6
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	16
Babies placed for adoption	6
Advised regarding adoption	2
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	36
Referred to another Agency	3

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR OTHER DEPTS.

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	140
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Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	123
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Transport.

(a) Superannuation	87
(b) Sickness Payment	3
(c) P.S.V.	45
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	88
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age	8

Children's Department.

Examinations of children 156

Training of Students, &c.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Bolton (1) and from Manchester (8).

Three students were taken for practical instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoir.

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. F (1) of Form B. D. 8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
a. No Treatments	—	—	—	1
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	13	3	—	7
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	11	3	—	5

EPILEPTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases ...	0	11	18

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	11	9

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

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR OTHER DEPTS.			
EPILEPTICS.			
Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases	6	11	18

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of these 7 are regularly visited by the Mental Health worker. Every effort is made to see that these obtain regular medical treatment as prescribed by their own doctors.

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 1958.

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 eleven.

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

No new cases were brought forward during 1958. Twenty-one family cases previously reported have been considered. The number of children involved is 55, of which 49 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.

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