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Contributors

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1959.



The Mayor—Alderman W. K. HEATON, M.A., J.P., 1, 2.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON, 1, 2.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

Alderman BIRKS, 1. Councillor PEARSON, 2.

„ SHAW, M.A., 1. „ PERRYMAN, 1.

Councillor Mrs. BUTLER, „ RATCLIFFE, 1.

J.P., 1.

„ CALDWELL, 2. „ SKELLERN, 2.

ANNUAL REPORT

„ DERBYSHIRE, 1. „ THOMPSON, 1.

„ KERFOOT, 2. OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

Mr. S. BRADBURY, 1. „ H. MARSDEN, 2.

Mr. E. BENNETT, 1. FOR THE YEAR „ TAYLOR, 1.

Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE, 2. „ Dr. F. M. BRAITHWAITE, 1.

Mrs. M. FORRESTER, 1. 1959 „ MacLEAN, 2.

BY

Sub-Committees.

1. Standing Sub.

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

1959

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1959.

The Mayor—Alderman A. H. SHAW, M.A., J.P. 1, 2.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Alderman BIRKS. 1.	Councillor PEARSON 2.
„ SHAW, M.A. 1.	„ PERRYMAN. 1.
Councillor Mrs. BUTLER,	„ RATCLIFFE. 1.
J.P. 1.	
„ CALDWELL. 2.	„ SKELLERN. 2.
„ COCKAYNE. 2.	„ SPURR. 2.
„ DAVIES. 1.	„ STOTT. 2.
„ DERBYSHIRE. 1.	„ THOMPSON. 1.
„ KERFOOT. 2.	

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. J. MacLEAN. 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. (to 10.6.59). G. A. Levell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (from 1.8.59).
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. (to 1.3.59). A. Hinkley, 8, 9. A. Mather, 8, 9. E. A. Rogers, 8, 9, 10. R. H. Baxendale, 8, 9. A. Jackson, 8,9. (from 23.3.59).
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. Mrs. D. R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 3, 4. *Mrs. E. Whittaker, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. Shepherd, 1, 2, 4. (from 10.8.59)
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. Mrs. A. Gleaves, 1, 2.

STAFF (continued)

*Physiotherapist	.....	Mrs. M. Fishwick.
Speech Therapist	.....	Mrs. K. Newton.
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft....		Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	.....	Miss N. Ford.
Mental Welfare Officers	.....	A. Hargrave. Miss H. Wallace.
Ambulance Officer	.....	A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	.....	Miss O. Jackson (to 4.8.59). Miss K. Duckworth (from 29.9.59).
Chief Clerk	.....	L. Kay.
Senior Clerk	.....	V. Howarth.
Mental Welfare Clerk	.....	A. Wardle.
Clerical Staff	.....	Miss M. Exley. Miss P. A. Murray. Mrs. E. Gribben. Miss F. B. Appleby. Miss M. Jensen.
Pupil Public Health Inspector	....	W. H. Calvert. (to 30.8.59).
Temporary Public Health Inspector		(from 31.8.59).
Welfare Foods Distribution		
Assistant/Clerk		Mrs. M. G. Hodson.

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1. S.R.N.
 2. S.C.M.
 3. S.R.F.N.
 4. Cert. H.V.
 5. S.E.A.N.
 6. S.R.C.N.
 7. Q.I.D.N.
 8. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board.
 9. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
 10. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

* Part-time.

STAFF (continued)

STAFF

Physiologist, Mr. M. T. T. T.

Speech Therapist, Mr. E. Newton

Physiologist, Mr. M. T. T. T.

Occupational Centre Supervisor, Mr. R. T. T.

Mental Welfare Officer, Mr. A. T. T.

Mr. H. Wallace

Physiologist, Mr. M. T. T. T.

Ambulance Officer, Mr. A. T. T.

Home Help Officer, Mr. O. T. T.

Physiologist, Mr. M. T. T. T.

Physiologist, Mr. M. T. T. T.

Senior Clerk, Mr. V. T. T.

Physiologist, Mr. M. T. T. T.

Mental Welfare Officer, Mr. A. T. T.

Physiologist, Mr. M. T. T. T.

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Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. T. T.

Physiologist, Mr. M. T. T. T.

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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 1959.

The Report commences with a summary of the year's statistics. There was a slight increase in both the Birth and Death Rates. The incidence of infectious disease was low on the whole. There has, however, been an increase in the occurrence of venereal disease.

The most disturbing feature that has to be reported is the unsatisfactorily high Infantile Mortality and high Stillbirth Rates. Comment on this matter is made in the body of the report; sufficient here to say that this can only be dealt with by an all-out combined effort of the Hospitals, General Practitioner Service and the Local Authority Services.

The dryness and sunshine of the summer led to a water shortage, which although causing grave apprehension was terminated by nature and the help of the Manchester Corporation and other authorities' Water Supplies just in time.

The use of the ambulances continues its ever upward trend. In spite of efforts to curb this there has been the highest demand yet from the public.

Child Welfare attendances have increased and the Ante-Natal Services have had the same number of patients making more attendances.

The greatest shortage in staff has been in Health Visitors and this is doubtless hampering the Local Authority's efforts to reduce the Infantile Mortality Rate. Dental work in the Maternity and Child Welfare field is also static owing to staff shortage.

In Mental Health we are on the threshold of significant developments. The assistance of a part-time Psychiatrist, especially a Child Psychiatrist, would help to bridge an important gap in the development.

Matters concerning environmental health are set out in Sections 3, 4 and 5. Mr. Snodgrass, the Chief Public Health Inspector, has helped me in the preparation of these Sections. Work of clearing insanitary houses has steadily progressed and the cleared sites waiting for development are a proof of the work done. The supervision of food has received constant attention.

The sectional heads in the Health Department deserve high praise for their efforts to produce work of a high standard and they have been well supported by the other members of their staff. I should like to add my personal appreciation of the work of the staff which has made possible a report recording such extensive activities. We welcome Dr. G. A. Levell as Deputy M.O.H. to the Staff.

To you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I tender my thanks for your interest in defining policy and support of the department in carrying out the work during the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

3.VIII.60.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1959.

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)	32.44
Area in Acres	7,434
Population—(Census 1951)	58,829
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1959)	58,230
Persons per acre	7.83
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1951)	19,162
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1951)	19,461
New Houses Certified 1959	491
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1959	Nil
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1959	21,551
Rateable Value	£735,308
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,900
Deaths	835
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	14.34
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	48.4
Average Death-rate (1950 - 1959)	14.30
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	7.71
Cancer Death-rate	2.04
Respiratory Death-rate	1.57
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.03
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	Nil
Live Births (Male 491 : Female 475) (Legitimate 897 : Illegitimate 69)	966
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	16.59
Average Birth Rate (1950 - 1959)	15.11
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7.14
Still-Births—(Male 12 : Female 14) (Legitimate 23 : Illegitimate 3)	26
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	26.21
Total Live and Still-Births	992
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	29
Infant Mortality Rates :	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	31.05
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	26.76
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	72.46

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	19.67
Early „ „ „ (per 1,000 total live births)	17.60
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	43.35
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	16.5
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.6
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	22.0

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1959 was 16.59 per 1,000, and is 0.98 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1959 was 16.5 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1959 was 14.34. There were altogether a total of 1,029 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 323 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 706, to which must be added 129 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 835.

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
1955	31	37
1956	15	17
1957	25	27
1958	22	24
1959	29	31
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
1955	26	30.12
1956	15	16.85
1957	20	21.67
1958	22	23.68
1959	26	26.21
Average for 5 years	—	—25.71

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1959.

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	835	29	4	3	10	26	186	214	363	611	
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Tuberculosis, other	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syphilitic disease	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningococcal infections	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute poliomyelitis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	... ..	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	... ..	29	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	9	21	
" " lung, bronchus	... ..	23	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	1	9	
" " breast	... ..	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	5	
" " uterus	... ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	5	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	... ..	57	...	...	...	...	1	17	17	22	45	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	
Diabetes	... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	... ..	103	1	...	...	...	3	19	34	46	18	
Coronary disease, angina	... ..	95	...	...	...	...	4	43	29	19	31	
Hypertension with heart disease	... ..	32	...	...	...	...	1	5	14	12	12	
Other heart disease	... ..	155	...	1	...	1	2	14	28	109	51	
Other circulatory disease	... ..	64	...	...	...	1	1	8	18	36	117	
Influenza	... ..	22	1	...	...	1	1	6	6	7	1	
Pneumonia	... ..	33	3	1	1	...	2	8	3	15	48	
Bronchitis	... ..	53	1	...	...	...	1	11	14	26	23	
Other diseases of respiratory system	... ..	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	11	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	8	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Nephritis and nephrosis	... ..	14	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	7	30	
Hyperplasia of prostate	... ..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	13	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congenital Malformations	... ..	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	... ..	63	14	...	...	...	4	14	12	19	95	
Motor vehicle accidents	... ..	11	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	4	12	
All other accidents	... ..	25	3	1	1	...	2	4	1	13	34	
Suicide	... ..	6	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	4	
Homicide and operations of war	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		835	29	4	3	10	26	186	214	363	612	

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1959.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY				Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births	Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births		
1959	58,230	14.34	16.59	31	26	72	26.21	Nil	0.03
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	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1959 (continued.)

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'r'tality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
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 1959 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
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
1959	58,230	966	16.59	1,029	17.67	323	129	29	31	835	14.34

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 1959.**

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	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	16.5	11.6	22.0	20.7	*	.077	.008	0.32	0.06	0.38
Birkenhead	17.9	12.9	21.1	25.2	35.9	0.11	0.06	0.36	—	0.36
Burnley	15.7	15.45	26.71	16.01	37.09	0.074	—	—	—	—
Bury	16.59	14.34	31.05	26.21	43.35	0.03	—	—	—	—
Halifax	15.92	14.74	23.15	18.82	31.8	0.06	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield	16.51	12.73	23.0	24.82	37.24	0.093	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	20.6	11.3	27.4	23.4	39.5	0.135	0.004	0.25	0.06	0.31
Manchester	18.4	12.49	26.35	24.21	39.4	0.12	0.01	0.79	0.16	0.95
Oldham	16.52	14.37	25.12	24.56	39.09	0.11	0.02	0.50	—	0.50
Preston	17.20	14.07	32.0	22.4	39.32	0.04	0.009	1.0	—	1.0
Rochdale	15.9	15.7	29.0	35.8	48.0	0.66	0.01	1.4	—	1.4
Salford	18.27	13.01	23.99	23.88	41.68	0.19	0.01	—	—	—
St. Helens...	17.1	10.8	24.3	36.2	49.9	0.12	—	1.02	—	1.02
Stockport	15.6	12.27	27.57	27.26	44.41	0.04	0.007	—	—	—
Wallasey	17.85	12.55	26.06	22.29	37.69	0.078	0.08	0.53	—	0.53
Wigan	15.55	11.82	27.73	23.97	40.99	0.11	0.01	—	—	—

* Not available

RAINFALL.

Bury Corporation Sewage Works,

Blackford Bridge.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
January	1.50	3.98	2.83	5.27	3.71	3.58	3.21	inches
February	1.60	3.10	2.14	0.97	2.59	6.12	0.43	..
March	2.07	2.75	1.88	1.36	3.73	2.54	1.98	..
April	2.95	0.79	2.28	3.32	0.73	1.27	2.81	..
May... ..	2.21	2.79	3.28	1.43	1.61	3.70	1.73	..
June	2.82	4.10	3.28	2.82	1.82	4.52	3.38	..
July	6.76	5.79	1.03	6.34	5.40	4.14	3.33	..
August	4.82	5.15	1.15	10.15	5.35	7.95	0.44	..
September	4.24	5.04	2.71	3.75	6.18	5.89	0.23	..
October	1.72	6.70	2.24	2.75	5.11	3.49	4.04	..
November	4.22	5.70	1.80	1.51	1.85	1.57	4.06	..
December	1.43	6.02	5.47	3.79	4.38	4.09	6.80	..
TOTAL ...	36.34	51.91	30.09	43.46	42.46	48.86	32.44	..

The year 1959 was one of remarkable sunshine, with a low rainfall.

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 have changed little since described on pages 18 and 19 of the 1953 report. Co-operation between the hospitals, general practitioners, and the Local Authority Health Services is 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, where the Local Committee meets.

(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 beneficial.

(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 frequent contact with the Health Department.

Health Education.

Throughout the department it is thought that the most effective method of health education is by personal contact and from individual instruction given by members of the staff of all sections of the health department.

It is considered that the primary function of the Health Visitor is educational in health matters and giving social advice, and with the closer integration of the District Nursing Service in the health department a more positive attitude to general preventive measures is being fostered in patients. Constant attention is given by School Nurses to these matters and with the recently introduced changes in the method of school medical inspection more frequent visiting at schools is possible. We are hampered in these developments by the inability to obtain more Health Visitors.

Attached to the Ante-Natal Clinic there is a relaxation class for expectant mothers at which regular talks are given by the Superintendent Nursing Officer or her deputy on the hygiene of pregnancy and its problems. At each Child Welfare Centre a Health Visitor is present for instructional purposes. She is relieved of much duty in weighing babies or clerical work by the provision of a clinic nurse and clerk.

The usual supply of pamphlets, posters and other handouts are given but unless these are emphasised by personal stimulation they soon appear to lose their effect.

The School Health Service has arranged to recommence the Mothercraft classes given to girls in their last year at school. In spite of difficulties in transport of the girls to the Centre we are of opinion that these classes are of real practical value.

We have continued to provide practical instruction to Student Health Visitors from Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Training Courses. Probationer nurses and midwifery students from the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee Group have also received practical instruction in Preventive Health Work. The instruction, both theoretical and by visits to the department, appears to be particularly important in widening the outlook of the student nurse and demonstrating general social factors which affect health. This also helps her to realise that the prevention and cure of disease has many facets which are both within and without her hospital life. The early recognition of the parallel importance of curative and preventive medicine aids this.

Health education on certain specific lines has been attempted. Further efforts should be made to counteract the smoking habit of young (and older) people. Again there is much scope for propaganda against excessive self prescription of unnecessary drugs and nostrums and the abuse of many remedies. The present vogue for self and unnecessary medication and such aids could with advantage be substituted by a more rational and healthy mode of life.

Keen interest is taken in Bury in Cancer Education. As a part of this experiment we are gradually appreciating what has been done. Bury is part of the experiment serving two and a half million people inaugurated by the Manchester Committee on Cancer, which is accepted internationally as an important contribution to the study of health education methods. A wide measure of acceptance of the need to give reliable information to older children can be secured to enable them to reject the false beliefs about cancer to which they will be inevitably exposed in later life. Experimental work in youth clubs and grammar schools was discussed at a two-day conference held in 1959 by the Manchester Committee on Cancer. It has been shown that a notable improvement in the number of women who believe that cancer can be cured has taken place and that the proportion of women with breast cancer seeking advice in under one month has risen. It is found that although reaching a smaller public, talks have been found to have more influence than press articles. Future plans to bring information on a large scale to workers in industry have been made which include such items as tape-recordings from interviews with cured patients and the use of a van equipped with cine-projector, literature and lecturers. Bury is fortunate in being able to participate in this health educational project.

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. A house in Manchester Rd. near the Town Hall, owned by the Queen's Nurses Committee is divided into 3 furnished flats and let on rent to health department nurses who require them on a weekly rent. 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	269
„ new patients during the year	786
„ visits during the year	29,873
„ patients on register at 31st December	256

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1959.

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis & Chest	41	22	3	7	2	7	583
Diabetes	29	7	4	3	5	10	4069
Blood Diseases.....	118	25	11	7	16	59	3961
Cerebral	73	15	12	20	6	20	2494
Senility	112	17	28	31	10	26	1906
Cardiac	131	29	20	30	12	40	5314
Surgical	130	76	20	5	11	18	3315
Gynaecological....	40	10	6	1	9	14	324
Neoplasm	50	3	10	25	2	10	1693
Intestinal	75	49	12	3	6	5	493
Prep. for X-ray	100	—	98	—	2	—	262
Rheumatoid Arthritis	31	4	5	2	3	17	1763
Nervous Conditions	21	2	4	—	5	10	1364
Skin	5	2	1	—	—	2	122
Medical	85	45	8	7	9	16	1704
Tuberculosis	14	5	3	—	4	2	506
TOTALS	1055	311	245	141	102	256	29873

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1959 three nurses underwent Queen's training.

There is no night nursing service.

There is close co-operation between the hospital and health department, especially on the discharge of patients. Home nursing and domestic help is 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 506. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to an Edgerton electrically controlled adjustable bed and wheel chairs. We are sorry to have to 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.

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	....	....	....	....	....	24,277
Number general removals	....	....	....	....	....	23,117
Number of Accident Cases	....	....	....	....	....	1,160

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	...	...	...	...	...	365
(Day 260 ; Night 105)						
Motor accidents	...	...	...	...	...	111
Works accidents	...	...	...	...	...	221
Home accidents	...	...	...	...	...	463

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	...	1,416
Other cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	...	2,057
Transfer between hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	1,471
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	16,758
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	...	...	...	...	...	46
Maternity cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	...	382
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	...	16
Municipal Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	339
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1,160
Mental cases	...	...	...	...	...	411
Mortuary cases	...	...	...	...	...	43
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	35
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	123
To Railway Stations	...	...	...	...	...	20
						24,277

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*	"
1959	24,277	"	1,975	"

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

The personnel consists of one ambulance Officer, twelve drivers, eight 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 requested 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.

In spite of many efforts to control unnecessary journeys in the Service, it will be seen that increased use of ambulances is used. The public are very demanding in the use of this amenity.

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 appropriate 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. These requirements have been met by the Local Authority.

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 such as the Manchester Committee in Cancer working 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 1959, 27 whole-time and 6 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. This has meant that all demands have not been satisfied. The available help has been given to the more urgent or deserving cases.

The number of cases attended are as follows :—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Maternity Cases ...	29	24	17	17	15	22	14	22
Sickness Cases ...	131	128	115	119	175	144	99	76
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ...	201	237	286	301	271	271	368	379
Total cases attended ...	361	389	418	437	461	437	481	477
Old cases on books at 1st January	119	160	179	192	206	278	305	319
New cases during year ...	242	229	239	245	255	159	176	172

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

The standard charge shall be 3s. 9d. per hour.

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

1. From the gross weekly income of applicants as adjusted in accordance with the Second Schedule of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (total income in the case of husband and wife living together and including Family Allowances) deduct :—

- (i) Rent and rates.
- (ii) Compulsory National Insurance.
- (iii) An allowance of 50s. 0d. for each adult or 85s. 0d. for two adults.
- (iv) An allowance of 20s. 0d. for each dependent child.
- (v) An household domestic allowance of 20s. 0d.

2. Of the remaining net income the following amounts are taken:—

One-third of the first £.

Three-quarters of the second £.

The whole of the remainder.

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

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

Mental Health.

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

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The Laboratory, Bury General Hospital.

Borough Analyst Laboratory.

The following specimens bacteriologically examined for the Health Department :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Faeces	37	94	1	132

The results of examinations of water, food etc. are given in Section 3 of this report.

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
4172.

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 4604.)

The following information is extracted from the Report on the work of the Executive Council during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1960.

Doctors: 62 principals (of whom 23 were resident in Bury),
3 full-time assistants (whose names were not
included in the Medical List) were employed by
Bury doctors.

Dentists: 11 principals.

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

1 druggist.

12 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners: 1.

Ophthalmic Opticians: 12 (and 1 assistant).

During the year three non-resident doctors were added to the list. One dentist resigned from the Dental List and one ophthalmic optician died.

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 £80,068.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £107,394; in addition patients contributed £18,388.

The general dental services cost £34,268, and in addition patients paid £10,180. Consideration was given to 10 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £16,331, and patients contributed an additional £8,586.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £243,805. Administrative expenses amounted to £5,743.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1959 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...	1,584	1,003	244	897	177
Vermin	177	2	1	2	1
Water Supply	248	22	21	3	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	76	—	—	—	—
Houses let in Lodgings	3	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	87	—	—	—	—
Schools	17	—	—	—	—
Entertainment Houses	1	—	—	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	714	107	101	70	67
Accumulations	92	14	13	17	17
Animals or Birds	9	—	—	—	—
Stable Premises	10	1	1	—	—
Piggeries	41	—	—	1	1
Rats and Mice	66	—	—	—	—
Drainage—Inspected	470	72	65	57	44
Tested	101	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	1	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	228	86	68	60	45
Pails or Privies	105	17	14	7	7
Urinals	14	2	1	1	—
Cesspools	2	1	1	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	19	—	—	2	1
Diseases of Animals Acts	108	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	244	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	106	—	—	—	—
Markets	329	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	872	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1,712	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	168	10	2	7	1
General Food Premises	6,954	74	20	147	36
Bakehouses—Factory	36	—	—	14	2
—Non-factory	1	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	10	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	25	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	65	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	6,479	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	11	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	23	—	—	—	—
Factories (with Mechanical power)... ..	84	96	20	4	4
do. (without Mechanical power)	1	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	3	1	1	—	—
Outworkers	13	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	11	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	16	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	18	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regulations	111	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	1,228	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	184	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	17	—	—	—	—
Certificates of Disrepair	215	—	—	—	—

Rag Flock Premises...	6	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations ...	87	9	9	9	9
Premises Visited(re Smoke Control Areas)	565	—	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act ...	10	—	—	—	—
Rivers Pollution Acts ...	19	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits ...	887	1	1	2	2
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc. ...	396	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal ...	292	—	—	—	—
Informal ...	103	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—					
Formal ...	34	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Informal ...	33	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological ...	119	—	—	—	—
Chemical ...	38	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam. ...	109	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological ...	191	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens ...	21	—	—	—	—
Other Foods ...	7	—	—	—	—
Shellfish ...	3	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream ...	109	—	—	—	—
Rinses ...	17	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	26,155	1,518	583	1,300	417

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served ...	485
„ informal notices complied with ...	363
„ statutory notices served ...	98
„ statutory notices complied with ...	54
„ nuisances or defects abated on informal notices	1231
„ nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices	59
„ enquiries answered under Land Charges Act	1579

In addition an increased number of 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 or where the purchaser or enquirer was anxious to attract the benefit of the improvement provisions of the Act.

Total number of complaints received ... 707

Number of complaints referred to other Corporation Departments 101

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959.

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	15	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	381	129	20
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	38	15	1
TOTAL	478	159	21

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—			
(a) Insufficient	1	2	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	20	2	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act... (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—
TOTAL	21	4	3

Outworkers.

Number of lists of Outworkers received	1
Number of registered Outworkers within the Borough (all engaged in the making of wearing apparel).	4

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.

During the months of August, September and October the Borough experienced an acute shortage of water from towns mains due to the prevailing drought conditions which affected the whole of the country at this time. Supplies of water from towns mains to domestic taps in houses and for other drinking purposes were only maintained, although at considerably reduced pressures, by a great deal of ingenuity by the Board's Engineer. The whole-hearted co-operation of neighbouring water undertakings and industrialists, who obtained process water from private sources regardless of expense or curtailed production, were contributing factors to maintaining such supplies. Even so consumers endured reduced pressures in mains and service pipes for a considerable period and towards the end of the emergency isolated premises on the periphery of the Borough, normally supplied from town's mains were dependent upon delivery of bulk supplies in water carts and tank waggons etc. Fortunately the drought broke a few days prior to the erection of stand pipes in the Borough. At varying times during the drought, the amount of water stored in the Water Board's Reservoir was down to twelve days supply. It is comforting to report that the Board have subsequently augmented their reserve supply by increasing their daily bulk intake from a large neighbouring undertaking.

Whilst the emergency lasted, weekly and occasionally more frequent consultations were held with the Board's Engineer and all public health officers, within the Board's supply area, to review the various public health problems emerging from the continuance of the drought. Fortunately no incidents arose involving any serious consequence and the public were co-operative.

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) Due to the prolonged drought and difficulty of (b) maintaining supplies, not always as satisfactory as desirable.
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 20. Water going into supply. Bact. examinations 269. (16 of these were unsatisfactory). Chemical examinations 60. (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	All 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) 100% (b) None, so far as is known.

WATER SAMPLING BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

Sources of Supply	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	17	3	36	19	75
Private Wells and Springs	9	8	16	10	43
Total No. of Samples ...	26	11	52	29	118

Twenty-two unsatisfactory samples of water from Towns mains (three submitted for chemical analysis and nineteen for bacteriological examination) were taken during the period of drought in the summer and autumn months. The three samples submitted for chemical analysis were taken from domestic taps in dwellinghouses and a school, and conditions were remedied by subsequent flushing of the main. Seven unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were taken from the same service main during a period when difficulties were being experienced in changing sources of supply, feeding this main. Nine unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were taken at the outlet of a chlorination plant in connection with a service reservoir during a series of tests undertaken whilst the plant was treating water from varying sources. Three other unsatisfactory samples were taken from towns mains in different areas of the Borough during the same period.

Of the eight samples of water taken from private well and spring supplies and reported to be unsatisfactory following chemical analyses only three supplies are normally used for drinking purposes. One is a private well supply contaminated by copper salts during storing in galvanised tank, due to electrolic action between the metal tank and copper service pipes. This case has been reported on two previous occasions and recent samples indicate some improvement. The supply remains under observation, meanwhile the premises concerned are supplied daily with wholesome water in bulk. Another well supply was in connection with a dwellinghouse which has since been demolished under the provisions of the Housing Act. The third is a shallow well supplying a dwellinghouse and dairy farm. More recent samples indicate some improvement following the cleansing and protecting of the well.

Three of the unsatisfactory samples of water from private sources submitted for bacteriological examination were taken from the last mentioned source.

The remaining samples of water from private sources were taken for an assessment of purity and having regard to the reported results are not used for drinking purposes.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.35%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from the Board's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Fourteen samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination from the two swimming baths within the Borough and thirteen were reported to be satisfactory. One swimming bath at the Municipal Technical College was not used during the year pending re-decoration.

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	....	21
„ premises where new drainage was provided	....	130
„ premises where new sinks were provided	....	6

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

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

No. of sets of sanitary fittings issued	....	42
„ insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh water-closets	....	45
„ insanitary closets abolished	....	12
„ new or additional fresh water-closets installed	....	86

In March 1958 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. Eleven such grants were paid during the year.

In November 1959 the Council resolved to extend this scheme of financial payment to all forms of closet conversion from 1st April, 1960, excluding those cases which may come within the provision for statutory improvement grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

Progress on closet conversion this year has been retarded due to the severe reduction in water available from towns mains during the period of drought referred to in the Section dealing with water supply.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of Dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	....	1,291
„ Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	....	70
„ Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	....	36
„ Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins	....	38

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.**

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	3	3
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	3	—	—	3
(c) Waste Water Closets	11	9	5	13	6	44
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	—	—	1	—	3	4
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	6	—	—	—	4	10
(b) Pail Closets	14	—	1	—	—	15
(c) Waste Water Closets	38	40	40	30	41	189
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	3	—	—	3
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	55	47	50	158	86	396
(b) Factories and other Premises ...	48	56	6	23	74	207
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	161	143	100	211	205	820
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	—	—	1	—	10	11
(b) Dry Ashpits	32	19	22	21	25	119
(c) Wallbins	15	12	7	13	13	60
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	87	64	71	54	91	367

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	24,044
No. of Waste Waterclosets	947
No. of Dustbins	22,310
No. of Wallbins	56
No. of Ashpits	756
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences on Building Sites, etc.	221
No. of Privy—Middens	25

The remaining privies are due for demolition under Clearance Order procedure under the Housing Act 1957 or are in areas awaiting provision of sewers. The latter scheme is receiving the active attention of the Borough Engineer.

PET ANIMALS.

Seven 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	5
„ samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	9
All samples conformed 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	32

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

A disinfestation service free of charge to all dwelling houses is provided.

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	90
Total number of Council houses disinfested	23
Number of Houses infested—	
Bed Bugs	7
Cockroaches	55
Other vermin	51
Number of food and other premises disinfested	6
Average quantity of materials used per case—	
Liquid—5% D.D.T. (Geigy).	1.3 galls.
Powder—10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.44 lbs.
Total number of visits re vermin infestation	361

In addition 217 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	106
„ registered premises	67

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	8
No. of informal samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	12

SANITARY CONVENIENCES ON FARMS.

The following details indicate the work undertaken since the Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 became operative.

No. of premises to which the Act is applicable—75. (48 dairy farms, 27 registered piggeries and known smallholders, poultry keepers etc.).

No. of the above premises visited for the purpose of the Act by Health Inspectors—42. i.e. 56%

No. of visits made for this purpose—327.

No. of premises where the conveniences for workers were found to be adequate—28. i.e. 66%

No. of premises where the conditions were found to be inadequate or defective—14. i.e. 33%.

No. of notices served in respect of 15 defects found—14.

No. of notices abated in respect of 10 defects—9.

The type of premises within the Borough to which the Act applies are small dairy farms, piggeries and smallholdings, mainly used for poultry keeping etc. In the case of the latter premises, the only persons usually attending poultry are the owners of flocks or occupiers of the smallholdings. In the case of the farms and piggeries a maximum of three persons are employed other than the occupiers family and these not always in whole-time employment. The general average of such persons employed whole-time on these premises averages one. It is within the knowledge of the Health Inspectors from their visits, in connection with other duties, that adequate provision of sanitary con-

veniences is made on the remaining premises to which the Act applies. Records for the purpose of the Act in respect of these premises are being compiled as Health Inspectors visit same in connection with other matters.

RODENT CONTROL.

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

Quarter ending 1959	Infestation Type	Treatments	No. of Bodies recovered
—March 31	Major	—	44
	Minor	199	
—June 30	Major	2	167
	Minor	155	
—Sept. 30	Major	4	260
	Minor	109	
—Dec. 31	Major	1	155
	Minor	203	

During 1959 Warfarin was used extensively. In respect of this poison the 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, 1959	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Manholes showing Pre-bait taken	No. of Manholes showing complete take	No. of Manholes in Borough
Treatment (1) Test Bait 29.2.60 12.3.60 (inclusive)	440	196	196	1,641
Treatment (2) 21.3.60 11.4.60 (inclusive)	693	416	416	1,641

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION.

		Ringelmann No. 5 Dense Black Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 2 and over Dark Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 1 Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 0 Little or no smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		21.5	160.5	453	582
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		0.54	4.01	11.33	14.55
Particulars of offences recorded	No. in Register				
	15	—	8½	2½	19
	15	½	11	11½	7
	15	—	5	11½	13½
	32	—	8½	21½	—
	32	—	6	21½	2½
	74	1	6½	8½	14
	6	2	3½	7½	17
	6	5½	4½	2½	17½
	88	—	7½	—	22½
	55	5	7	18	—

Although the number of thirty minute observations of industrial chimneys is approximate to those in the previous year, the average amount of dense, black smoke recorded per observation has been reduced but there has been an increase in the average amount of dark smoke recorded per observation. It will be noted that the ten offences recorded above were in respect of emissions from six different chimneys. On each occasion the occupiers of the premises were notified of the offence as required by the provisions of Section 30 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. This action was followed up by inspection of boiler plant and advice offered to firemen and management. Subsequent observations of the same chimneys indicated that the necessary attention had been given to matters concerned. Except in the case of the emission of dense black smoke the permitted smoke emissions defined under the Clean Air Act vary for the size of the boiler plant and operations undertaken thereon over a period

of eight hours. This makes enforcement of statutory action difficult to operate without concentrating enforcing action against one particular chimney for long periods of time.

Numerous visits continue to be made to boiler plants and as a result there is continuing co-operation with combustion and plant engineers and boiler firemen.

Despite the progressive increase in conversion of industrial boilers to oil-firing the main problem of dark smoke emission within the Borough remains to be the use of bituminous coal on sprinkling stokers. Although this combination appears to remain a tradition in local textile manufacturing and processing trades the use of this method is little better than hand firing boilers. The users of this type of stoker claim that it is the only method of adapting Lancashire boilers to deal with a swinging load. The modern adoption of chain grate stokers and the latest types of coking stokers fitted to these boilers are quite capable of adequately handling this problem.

During the year the chimney heights were determined in respect of seven furnaces which were incorporated on building plans deposited with the Borough Engineer. One Lancashire boiler at a textile mill was fitted with a coking mechanical stoker. Subsequent to action taken in respect of a serious smoke nuisance arising from hospital premises the existing Lancashire boiler plant is to be replaced with a battery of economic boilers with mechanical coking stokers.

The Bury (No. 1.) (Mosses) Smoke Control Order, 1959, was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 10th December and becomes operative on 1st July, 1960, no objections to the Order having been received. The Order relates to the sites of the Mosses Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Compulsory Purchase Orders and is designed to control redevelopment on such sites and the emission of smoke from 185 dwellinghouses and 45 industrial, commercial and business premises fringing such sites.

The area is 23½ acres in extent and the total cost of firegrate conversions in the dwellinghouses concerned is £2,294. The Council's contribution towards this expenditure after deducting Ministry grant is £688.

Owners and occupiers of all premises within the area had been advised of the effect of the Order before the end of the year, having been similarly advised previously when the Order was submitted for confirmation in August. During the October the Council co-operated with the Local Joint Service Committee of the Coal Utilisation Council in staging a mobile exhibition within the area, which demonstrated to the occupiers of buildings the various approved appliances and fuels available to them to comply with the terms of the Order. Subsequent to the submission of the Order for confirmation close contact has been maintained with this local Committee, the North-West Gas Board, North-West Electricity Board and the press, which has resulted in the dispersal of a great deal of information concerning the Council's Clean Air policy and helped to combat any potential opposition to the operation of the Order.

On the 10th December, also, the Health Committee approved provisional proposals for the Bury (No. 2) (Redvales) Smoke Control Order which were subsequently submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for provisional approval. This proposed Order relates to some 974 premises including 679 private dwellinghouses and 236 Council houses in an area of 300 acres situated in the south-western sector of the Borough up-wind of prevailing winds and down-wind to an industrial area in an adjacent Borough also to be defined shortly within a smoke control area. The estimated total cost of firegrate conversions in dwellinghouses within this Area is £7,468 of which the Council's contribution after deducting Ministry grant will be £2,240. It is intended that this Order shall become operative on 1st August, 1961.

These two Orders represent the first stages of a twelve year programme adopted by the Council in May following the issue of Circular 5/59 by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to local authorities situated within the "black areas" defined by the Beaver Committee on Air Pollution in 1954. The Council's programme involves the defining of eleven smoke control areas comprising 9,556 premises within 2,168 acres. It represents a rational and practical approach to reducing air pollution within the Borough within a reasonably short time having regard to the widespread mixed industrial and domestic development within the Borough and qualified technical staff likely to be available for these duties without reducing other activities in environmental hygiene.

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

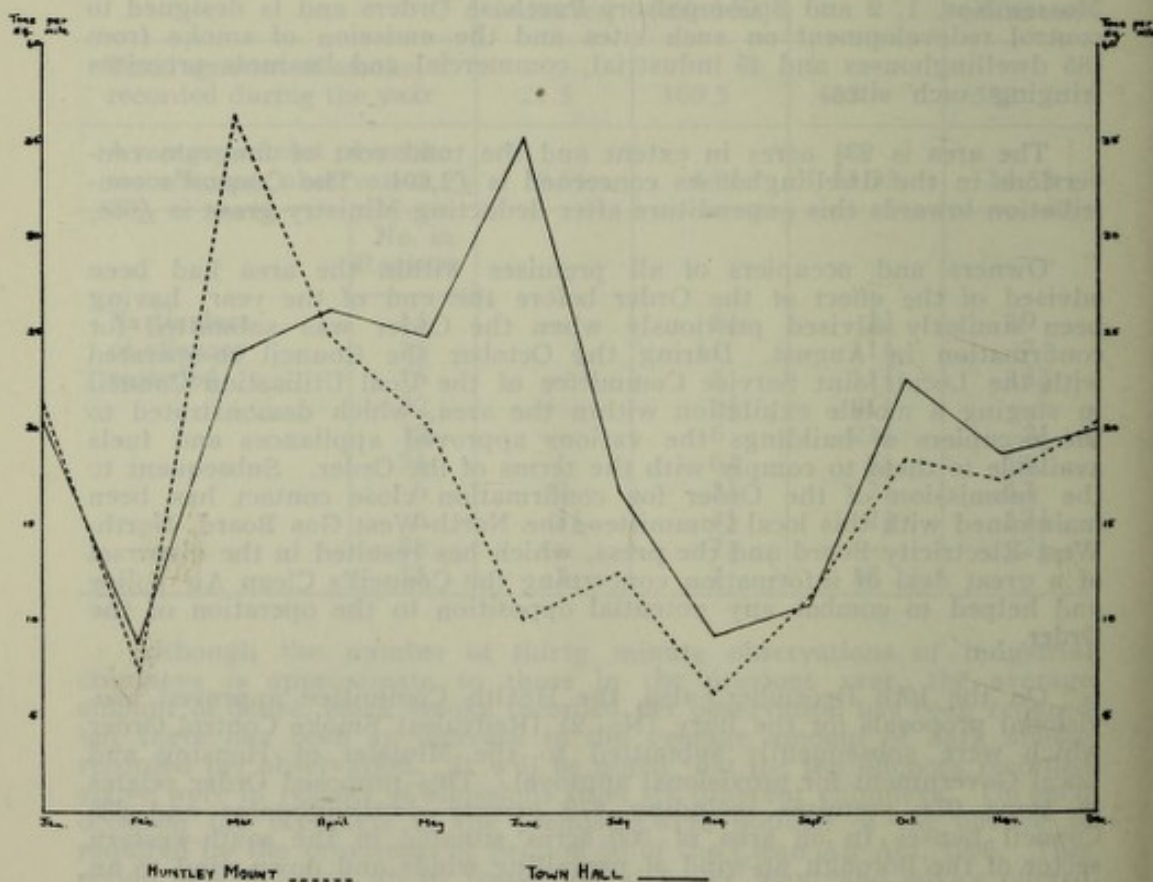
The Courses at the Municipal Technical College for the Certificate in Boiler House Practice and Boiler Operators Certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute were better attended than in the previous year.

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.



Period 1959	Rainfall in inches		Total Deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	3.13	2.54	20.37	21.40
February	0.04	0.02	8.66	7.17
March	2.02	1.64	24.63	36.34
April	2.56	1.47	26.01	24.85
May	1.45	0.85	24.74	20.10
June	3.35	1.02	35.04	10.07
July	3.43	2.01	16.89	12.50
August	0.27	0.04	9.33	6.17
September	0.27	0.20	10.64	11.17
October	4.22	3.11	22.55	18.30
November	3.77	2.76	18.52	17.37
December	5.84	5.91	20.00	20.04
TOTAL	30.35	21.57	237.38	205.48
Monthly Average	2.53	1.80	19.76	17.12
Mean total for 12 months on both stations	25.96		221.86	

The average monthly deposits collected on each station and the mean annual total deposit for the Borough show a slight decrease on the two previous years.

The Council resolved to establish a station for the volumetric determination of sulphur dioxide pollution and determination of smoke content by filtration early in 1960.

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	32
No. of Registered Distributors of Milk	260
„ Registered Dairies	7
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	39
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	47
„ Dealers' Licences to retail sterilised milk	265
„ Milk Pasteurisers' Licences issued	1
„ Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough	35

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)	53	32	21	—	—	53	—	—	—	106
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	4	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	12
Pasteurised ...	58	58	—	58	—	4	—	—	—	120
Sterilised ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Undesignated	7	2	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	14
TOTALS	130	96	26	62	—	68	—	8	—	260

All samples submitted to phosphatase, turbidity and tubercle inoculation tests were reported to be satisfactory.

Thirteen milk bottles and milk churn rinse samples were submitted to the Pathologist and reported to be satisfactory.

95% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

The only milk which failed to satisfy tests was 39% of tuberculin tested milk and 71% of undesignated milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test.

The majority of these cases arose during the prolonged period of drought in the summer when farmers were obliged to conserve water supplies and only restricted quantities of water were available for cooling milk.

Reports on twenty-one samples of tuberculin tested (farm bottled) milk (including six taken from licenced producers situated within the Borough) and five samples of undesignated milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test were referred to the appropriate officer who reported that all these cases were thoroughly investigated and subsequent samples had been found to be satisfactory.

Difficulty is experienced in sampling undesignated milk as it is found there is a rapidly diminishing quantity of such milk being received at the local pasteurising dairy. Most of the milk now received at such dairy is tuberculin tested milk although only a relatively small percentage of same is retailed as tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk.

The absence of evidence of tubercle infection in any milk sampled is further evidence of the success of the tuberculosis eradication plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food to which further reference is made in other sections of this Report and the increased number of licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk.

All samples of pasteurised milk were reported to be satisfactory to the phosphatase test, further evidence of the efficiency of the local pasteurising plant which has been sampled and inspected at least once weekly throughout the year.

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, 1959.

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-lollies
5 (3 Hot Mix 2 Cold Mix Processes)	241	22	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
48	42	6	31	11	3	3

Nine samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough, and thirty-nine samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough.

Three unsatisfactory samples were taken from retail manufacturers situated within the Borough, and another three from manufacturers outside the Borough. Subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

Twelve 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
21	21	10.6%	8.9%	14.3%

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

MEAT INSPECTION.

As mentioned in two previous Reports the Council has already resolved in principle to proceed with a reconstruction scheme at the Public Abattoir in order to ensure that the premises comply with the revised standards for hygiene and prevention of cruelty to animals awaiting slaughter defined in Regulations made jointly by the Ministers of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and Health under the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. 1st November, 1960, has now been established by the Ministers as being the latest date on which they shall be notified of the date of completion of such proposals. On 10th December the Health Committee approved the Borough Engineer's scheme and estimates for this work at a provisional cost of £29,000 and authorised tenders to be invited for the completion of the scheme. Detailed working drawings and quantities have still to be prepared and the services of a quantity surveyor and architect have been retained for this purpose.

Section 7 of the Slaughterhouses Act applies the provisions of the Factories Acts to slaughterhouses for the first time. During the year winches and lifting tackle at the Public Abattoir have been strengthened and supported to comply with requirements of H.M. Inspector of Factories and the Council's insurers.

The throughput of livestock at the Abattoir appears to have remained fairly static during the past four years around 46,000 animals. This appears to have become established as the average requirements of local trade, a point to be remembered when the Council prepare their Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

There has been a further decrease in the incidence of tubercle infection of meat slaughtered for human consumption at the Abattoir. This factor together with the absence of tubercle infection of milk samples is testimony to the progress of the Area Eradication Scheme for the compulsory elimination of bovine tuberculosis throughout the country. The Borough will come into such scheme on 1st March, 1960, by which time the whole of England and Wales will have been declared to be within either Attested or Eradication Areas.

Number of Slaughtermen licenced by the Borough Council 30

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1959:—

Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Total weight in Tons.
5,549	38,644	1,919	415	46,527	3,000

Amount of Imported and Port killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1959:—

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.
4	1,510	—
Boxes and bags of offal	.....	99

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention 2,954
of which number 812 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degrees.

16 Carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localised *Cysticercus Bovis* in a viable state. These were subjected to cold storage treatment for a period of 14 days, after infected portions and organs had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. The carcasses were subsequently released for distribution.

In addition, 16 carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localised *Cysticercus Bovis* in a degenerated state. These were released for distribution after affected portions and organs had been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Percentage of meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis:—
Beef—0.73% Pork—0.25% Veal—0.24%

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoir.

Bulls were affected in more or less degree to the extent of	10.69%
Steers	7.97%
Heifers	7.35%
Cows	19.69%
Calves	0.25%
Pigs	2.55%

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

Beasts—5. Calves—2. Sheep—13. Pigs—9.

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption:—

61,331 lbs. (27.4 tons) or 0.90%

Total Weight of Meat Condemned on Account of Tuberculosis 29,903 lbs.

Total weight of Meat Condemned on Account of Diseases other than Tuberculosis 31,428 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.
1,994	25,616	755	1,101	956	884	72	50

In addition 998 lbs. of meat was condemned, comprising imported, port-killed and canned meat, and home-killed meat condemned for decomposition.

Condemned meat and offal is disposed of to Contractors outside the Borough appointed by the Council for processing into inedible fat and glue.

The infected materials are sterilised during this process and are stained in an approved manner with naphthalene green prior to removal. Contact is maintained with the other local authority concerned to ensure that adequate supervision is exercised over the transport and processing of the diseased material.

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)	2,872	2,677	415	38,644	1,919	Nil
Number inspected	2,872	2,677	415	38,644	1,919	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	3	2	2	13	9	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	747	728	4	508	155	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	26.01	27.19	0.94	1.31	8.08	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	4	8	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	236	527	1	Nil	48	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	8.25	19.69	0.25	Nil	2.55	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	23	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

ANTHRAX.

Two suspected cases of anthrax were notified in respect of a cow and a pig found dead in the Abattoir lairage on separate occasions but in each case diagnosis was not confirmed.

SHEEP DIPPING.

Eight notices were received from farmers within the Borough indicating their intention to dip 409 sheep grazing on their premises. In addition, a similar notice was received from a farmer outside the Borough in respect of his intention to dip 12 sheep on premises within the Borough.

In each case the dipping of the sheep was carried out on the respective farms in the presence of a Public Health Inspector.

During the year the Council submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for approval revised draft Sheep Dipping Regulations which will bring the timing and method of dipping sheep within the Borough into uniformity with other areas throughout Lancashire. The Minister's decision is awaited.

FOWL PEST.

An outbreak of fowl pest occurred on a farm within the Borough. Following confirmation of the diagnosis all birds on the infected premises were destroyed and complete disinfection of the infected place was carried out by officers of the Ministry. In connection with this outbreak all birds on three adjacent smallholdings were destroyed as dangerous contacts and similar disinfection carried out on the three premises.

A further suspected outbreak of the disease on a farm was not confirmed and restriction of movement of stock imposed in respect of the premises was subsequently lifted.

In addition, poultry on two further premises were subjected to movement restriction for a period, having been found to be contacts with the outbreak within the Borough and one other outbreak which occurred outside the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders, 1938-46, three cows were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir. Post-mortem examination revealed that one cow was infected with generalised tuberculosis and the remaining two cows were infected with localised tuberculosis.

The carcase and offal of the cow infected with generalised tuberculosis was condemned as unfit for human consumption, together with the infected portions of the other cows.

One of the cows was the dam of a calf found, on post-mortem examination at the Abattoir, to be infected with congenital tuberculosis and subsequently traced by the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food from information supplied.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

On the 5th December the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food made a Special Order defining an Area including the Borough to be an Infected Area for the purposes of controlling movement of livestock to prevent the spread of infection of foot and mouth disease.

No outbreak of the disease occurred within the Borough and the Special Order was revoked by the Minister on 20th December.

During this period 96 licences authorising movement of livestock were issued.

SWINE FEVER.

On 3rd September the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food defined an area including the County Borough within which pigs were subject to movement control under the provisions of the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1958 in order to prevent risk of spread of infection of swine fever.

The restrictions remained operative until 19th December. During this period 137 licences were issued.

A pig slaughtered at the Public Abattoir on the 30th November was found to be affected with Swine Fever. The Divisional Veterinary Officer Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified accordingly and steps and precautions taken for dealing with the matter. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food subsequently confirmed diagnosis and movement restrictions were imposed on the farm within the Borough from which the pig had been consigned for a period of two months. Of the original stock of 31 pigs on the farm, 9 were found on slaughter under licence at the Abattoir, or on death at the farm to be infected with swine fever. 22 pigs were found on slaughter under licence at the Abattoir to be free from infection.

The premises were declared free from infection and restrictions on movement of stock were withdrawn on 1st February, 1960.

During the year 3 other suspected outbreaks occurred among pigs but in each case diagnosis was not confirmed.

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 and Food.

No. of licences previously issued by Ministry 11

No. of licences issued by Council 5

No. of registered piggeries 25

Enquiries have revealed that 9 pig keepers are feeding pigs on meal and the majority of poultry keepers use meal and grain exclusively for feeding their birds.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

No. of visits by Public Health Inspectors to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation 188

The amount of food condemned

during the year has been 3 tons. 11 Cwts. 3 Qtrs. 21 lbs.

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.

Three samples of synthetic cream, three samples of shellfish and a soft drink were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

A number of enquiries from food manufacturers within the Borough were made on behalf of other local authorities concerning alleged sales of their commodities outside the Borough.

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, 1959.

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. The number of visits by public health inspectors to all types of food premises has increased by 700 compared with the previous Report, of these additional visits, 120 have been made to food preparing premises.

Food Preparing Premises		No. of Visits
Bakehouses	91	37
Fried Fish Shops	46	168
Restaurant Kitchens	12	
Industrial Canteens	60	
	209	205
Meat Shops	77	1,712*
Licenced Premises	119	25
General Food Premises		
Confectioners	109	
Grocers	144	
Fishmongers	13	
Fruit and Greengrocery	59	
Miscellaneous	19	
	540	6,954*
TOTALS	749	8,896*

* Includes Visits to 109 Market Food Stalls.

Record of Action Taken.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
General Food Premises	74	20	147	36
Bakehouses	—	—	14	2
Food Preparing Premises	10	2	7	1
TOTAL	84	22	168	39

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	11	21	31	5
Licenced Premises	4	4	4	4
Food Preparing Premises	1	1	1	—
Total	16	26	36	9

One new food warehouse was opened during the year and two licenced premises—one bakehouse, one food preparing premises, and six general food premises were closed.

A number of general food shops were re-designed on the self-service system after being re-conditioned or re-decorated. This appears to be a modern and increasing development.

One fried fish shop was completely re-conditioned including re-building of the main external structure.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Public Health Inspectors have continued to use their efforts to educate food traders and their employees in the principles of clean food handling. The comments made in last year's report are still applicable.

Public Health Inspectors made eight visits of investigation into four cases of food poisoning, only one family was involved in each case. Twenty-one food samples and faeces specimens were collected in connection with these investigations.

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
---	----

Public Health Inspectors paid 329 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 6,479 visits to food shops and market stalls to observe compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders.

FOODS AND DRUGS—SAMPLING.

Particulars of articles of food and drugs sampled during the year

ARTICLES	No. OF SAMPLES			No. GENUINE			No. ADULTERATED		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
35 different varieties of food samples	10	41	51	8	40	48	2	1	3
Milk ...	93	25	118	91	23	114	2	2	4
Ice Cream	—	21	21	—	21	21	—	—	—
Ice Lollies	—	14	14	—	14	14	—	—	—
Sausage ...	9	—	9	8	—	8	1	—	1
Wines, Spirits, Beers, etc. ...	11	1	12	11	1	12	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	123	108	231	118	105	223	5	3	8

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, 1959	118	3.66	8.68

Nineteen samples of milk contained less than 8.5% solids not fat but were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine milk. The attention of the producer was directed to this matter wherever the deficiency exceeded 2%.

Action taken in respect of samples certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated or otherwise not genuine.

MILK.

The attention of producers was directed to three samples of milk certified to be 2%—3% deficient in fat. In each case the sample concerned was taken from a single churn forming part of a larger consignment of churns. The other churns and the whole consignments were certified to be genuine milk.

One sample of milk certified to be 12% deficient in fat was found on investigation to be genuine milk, the dairy herd having been fed on a ration deficient in protein with a high water content. The Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was requested to advise the producer on this matter.

One vendor was cautioned after selling two glasses of hot milk certified to contain 12% added water due to the milk being heated by steam injection, the Council being satisfied there was no intent to defraud the purchaser in this case.

BUTTER.

In one sample where the Public Analyst certified margarine had been spread on bread instead of butter, the vendor had exhibited an appropriate notice on his premises stating that margarine may be used for this purpose.

SAUSAGE.

The attention of the manufacturer was directed to one sample of beef sausage certified to be 2% deficient in meat.

SOFT DRINKS.

Legal proceedings under Section 8, Food & Drugs Act, 1955, alleging the drink to be unfit for human consumption were instituted during 1960 in respect of a bottle of orangeade certified to contain 2.4% zinc chloride. The Justices dismissed this case but ruled that proceedings had been properly instituted and refused defendant's claim for costs.

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)	971
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,910
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1932	206
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	346
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	101
4. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	547

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	136
Number of houses demolished	8

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	56
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	18

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 25 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (The Council resolved to demolish 28 dwellinghouses in their ownership after representation).	3
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (7 Council owned dwellinghouses were demolished after representation).	2
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Section 17 (owned by Council)	1

4. Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A.—1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	8
2. Number of families dwelling therein	9
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	43½
B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	23½

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 105
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities Nil
 - (iii) By other bodies and persons 386
2. With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:
 - (i) By the Local Authority Nil
 - (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.
59	84	110	33	65	140	491
4. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes 12
5. (a) Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for the improvement of dwellinghouses under the provisions of the Housing Acts, 1949/59:
 - (i) Standard grants 35
 - (ii) Discretionary grants 38(b) Total value of financial grants issued £8,362
(c) Total value of grants issued to date is £28,340 in respect of 224 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, or the provision of one or more of the standard amenities in owner/occupier dwelling houses.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Eight Clearance Areas, Fernhill, Brickcroft Terrace, Clerke Street, Gigg, Nabb Street, Hamer Fold, Bolton Road No. 1, Old England, totalling 65 premises and involving 148 persons, were represented. A public enquiry was held into Elton No. 1 Clearance Area during June. This Clearance Order and the Elton No. 2 Clearance Order were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in October. The Council made a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of the Brickcroft Terrace area.

Demolition of houses in the Mosses No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Order totalling 157 houses was almost complete by the end of the year. In addition, the demolition of 43 houses in the Back Princess Street, Baptist Place, Smiths Tenements, Queen Street and Booth's Yard Clearance Area was completed.

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., 1959	Details given in previous Reports	Thirteen	406	934
June, 1959	Feb., 1960	Fernhill	23	42
June, 1959	—	Brickcroft Terrace	5	7
Sept., 1959	—	Clerke Street	2	5
Sept., 1959	—	Gigg	2	1
Nov., 1959	—	Nabb Street	17	36
Nov., 1959	—	Old England	5	14
Dec., 1959	—	Bolton Road No. 1	6	1
Dec., 1959	—	Hamer Fold	5	2
TOTAL			471	1042

In addition, 32 individual houses were represented under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957, and 29 individual houses were either demolished or closed for human habitation following similar involuntary action.

By the end of the year 637 houses had been represented and 467 houses demolished of the Council's programme of 1,464 houses to be considered before 1965.

Rent Act, 1957.

The general observation on the application of the Act contained in the 1957 Report are still applicable and the rate of applications for Certificates under the Act appear to have become established on a regular local level. There has been a slight increase compared with the two previous years in the number of applications received from tenants for Certificates re incompleted undertakings previously given by landlords either to themselves or the Council. This indicates that tenants are becoming more aware of the provisions of the Act.

No. of applications received for issue of Certificate of Disrepair	30
„ undertakings received from landlords	13
„ of Certificates issued	13
„ of applications for revocation	5
„ of Certificates revoked	5
„ of Certificates issued re incompleted undertakings	11

In 3 cases work was completed after application had been made and before Certificate was issued. In another case tenant purchased house before Certificate issued.

One revocation was in respect of a Certificate of Disrepair issued prior to 1st January and in another case the tenant objected to the revocation of a Certificate of Disrepair which remained operative at the year end.

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.

The Council have not determined any standards for these premises under the Housing Act as up to the present there appears to be some advantage in determining cases on individual merit. The following departmental comparative standard is submitted for information.

PROPOSED STANDARD OF FITNESS. Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

SECTION 36. HOUSING ACT, 1957

1. **NATURAL LIGHTING**—Every room shall be adequately lit by natural means, i.e. there shall be a glass area of not less than one-tenth of the area of the floor and, as far as practicable, every passage, hall and stair-case shall be adequately lit by natural means.
2. **VENTILATION**—Every room and staircase shall be ventilated in accordance with the standards of the building byelaws.
3. **WATER SUPPLY**—A satisfactory piped water supply off the main shall be provided within the house, so that each occupant has free access to such a supply on the floor of which he occupies, the whole or part, or within a reasonable distance on the floor above or below that floor.
4. **SANITARY CONVENIENCE**—Suitable sanitary conveniences shall be provided and available to every occupant not more than one floor above or below where he lives; the minimum provision shall be 1 w.c. for 6 persons of either sex or 1 w.c. for 10 persons of the same sex. The w.c. compartments to be maintained at all times in a sanitary condition with adequate artificial and natural lighting and natural ventilation.
5. **FACILITIES FOR—STORAGE OF FOOD**—Every tenant shall have free access to an adequate ventilated foodstore, affording protection from dust and flies, suitably and conveniently situated; each family shall have a separate foodstore.

PREPARATION OF FOOD—A properly fitted and satisfactory sink to which water is laid on shall be freely available to every tenant, not more than one floor removed from the floor which he occupies, with draining board and table suitably placed; provided that not more than 8 single tenants or not more than 2 families shall share such facilities.

COOKING OF FOOD—A satisfactory cooker shall be suitably and conveniently situated and readily accessible for each tenant, but shall not be shared by more than 4 tenants; each family shall have a separate cooker.

6. **PREVENTION OF OVERCROWDING**—Where accommodation is occupied by families, there shall be proper separation of sexes, and the number of occupants shall not exceed the following for rooms with a floor area exceeding 110 sq. ft.:—

Number of Rooms.	Permitted number of persons.
1	2
2	4
3	6
4	8
5	10
Each additional room	2

Where accommodation is let to individual persons and the rooms have a floor area exceeding 110 sq. ft. the permitted number shall allow 55 sq. ft. of floor space for each person, the occupants of each room to be of the same sex.

In every case where a room has a floor area less than 110 sq. ft. the overcrowding standard fixed by the Housing Act, 1957 shall apply.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

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

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

87 visits were made to registered common lodging houses.

The Owner occupier of the registered premises numbers 7 and 9 Clerke Street voluntarily closed this house at the end of the year. The displaced lodgers appear to have been adequately accommodated in the remaining registered lodging houses and Old People's Hostels. Evidence indicates that one registered house can accommodate those who normally frequent such premises. The remaining premises continues to be successively improved voluntarily by the owner. There is a need for one of this type of premises in the Borough.

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 68 occasions during their stay in the Borough.

The use of caravans for human habitation within the Borough is controlled by the provisions of Section 143, Bury Corporation Act, 1932. The use of these powers was resorted to, to deal with four cases of unauthorised use of land for stationing of caravans for temporary habitation.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

No. of Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,551
No. of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478
No. of Lock-up Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535
No. of Commercial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
No. of Industrial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
No. of Licenced premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
No. of Social Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
No. of Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of Public Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38

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 (1959)	1 year (1958)	2-4 yrs. (1955-57)	5-14 yrs. (1945-54)	15 or over (before 1945)	TOTAL
Vaccinations	At Clinic	195	9	19	1	2	226
	P.M.A. ...	116	10	21	15	17	179
	TOTAL ...	311	19	40	16	19	405
Re- Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—
	P.M.A. ...	—	—	—	12	96	108
	TOTAL ...	—	—	—	12	96	108

Scarlet Fever.

There were 64 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died. Of the notified cases 3 were removed to hospital.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of Diphtheria notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

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 175 under 5 years of age, 17 of school age, and 70 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, 1959, who have completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1945, and 31st December, 1959.

Age on 31/12/59 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1959	1—4 1955— 1958	5—9 1950— 1954	10—14 1945— 1949	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1955—1959	250	1,945	2,217	306	4,718
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1954 or earlier	—	—	915	3,837	4,752
C. Estimated mid-year child population	920	3,480	8,500		12,900
Immunity Index 100 A/C	27.2	55.9	29.7		36.6

Pneumonia.—There were 15 cases of pneumonia notified, and there were four deaths of notified cases.

Whooping Cough.—There were 12 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 121 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

There were 753 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.—135 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

Scabies.—During the year one case of Scabies was discovered and treated by the School Medical Service.

Poliomyelitis.—There was one paralytic (slight) case of this disease notified.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

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

(b) Adults up to 26 years of age who had completed vaccination (2 injections).

During 1956	....	....	....	....	....	—
During 1957	....	....	....	....	....	—
During 1958	....	....	....	....	....	168
During 1959	....	....	....	....	....	1,438
						—
Total	....	....	....	....	....	1,606

The number of children who have received three injections at 31.12.59 5512 0,000

The number of adults who have received three injections at 31.12.59 570

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. Four individual cases were investigated.

Disinfection.—A Sparkhall Disinfector for disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is housed at the Ambulance Depot. A letter and book disinfector is installed in the Health Department which 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 5.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 29 new cases was notified. Of this number 21 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.
1955	22	0.19	3	0.02
1956	22	0.05	8	—
1957	13	0.88	1	0.02
1958	21	0.07	3	—
1959	26	0.03	3	—
Average for 5 years ...	—21	—0.24	—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 three cases were referred to the Housing Committee, and 1 provided with alternative accommodation, 1 refused the alternative accommodation offered, and 1 was still awaiting re-housing.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing etc., during 1959.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

832 visits were paid by specially trained tuberculosis nurses.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No case of Tuberculosis among employees in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Bury General Hospital Out-Patients Department. 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 198 new cases compared with 185 last year who had 1,878 consultations with the medical officers, compared with 2,036 in the previous year. The number of attendances for intermediate treatment increased to 193 from 87. The number of specimens examined by the M.O. at the Clinic was 83.

Of the new cases attending 25 were Syphilis, 49 Gonorrhoea, and 124 other conditions. The figures are slightly more than those of last year. The continued 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.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1948 to 1959.

DISEASE	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	59	186	89	21	36	51	73	50	18	15	33	64
Diphtheria	10	7*	7*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	1	3	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	3	2	—	1	2	2	40	33	12	7
Erysipelas	10	13	8	4	3	9	9	5	9	6	4	5
Poliomyelitis	1	1	3	2	3	—	1	5	1	1	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Pneumonia	69	43	31	70	44	48	27	28	29	74	15	15
Malaria	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	3	23	23	15	23	18	52	121	43	18	37
Whooping Cough	224	156	128	136	186	104	33	153	20	80	121	12
Measles	1,029	208	835	398	876	515	339	613	112	1,230	579	135
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	4	—	21	4
†Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	391	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,413	627	1,129	671	1,559	871	506	914	357	1,484	806	280

* 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.

In Bury we are greatly hampered in this work by the lack of trained Health Visitors so that it is only possible to deal with urgent day to day problems and concentrate on certain special projects. The most disturbing feature of this year's report is the unsatisfactory infantile mortality figure. This will need concentrated effort from all sections of the Health Service and the Health Visitor must help in concentrating on the ante-natal and very early period after birth. The extension of Health Visiting to all ages has, without any corresponding increase in staff, tended to starve this period of development from attention.

Increased use of the services of the Health Visitor is being made by general medical practitioners in the area.

The following table shows the nature of the visits paid and indicates the gradual extension of work to the old people.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	958
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	1,459
Re-visits to children from one to two years	1,179
Re-visits to children from two to five years	2,684
Visits to expectant mothers	248
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	32
Visits to premature infants	88
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	116
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	832
Visits re Hospital discharges	448
Visits re Home Help Service	115
Visits to Old People	1,360
Visits for other causes	255
Total Visits	9,774
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	508
Paediatric Clinics at Hospitals	48
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	43
Total Attendances at Clinics	599

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

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

	The Wylde	Tottington Road	Huntley Mount	Unsworth	Total
Number of sessions held	150	100	50	51	351
Total Attendances made:					
Infants under 1 year	6203	2129	1940	690	10962
Children 1 to 5 years	2898	944	886	306	5034
Number of Doctors' Consultations ...	3263	1218	1038	314	5833
Average attendance per session ...	65	40	56	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, every afternoon. 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 ...	199	0	199	50	0	50	69	0	69
No. of attendances	808	0	808	216	0	216	252	0	252

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 for a specialist opinion. Reports of all results of speci-

mens taken etc. at the Clinics are forwarded to the medical practitioner. A special card for "two-way" use is supplied and completed at the Clinics. Few of these cards are returned by the practitioner.

A physiotherapist was available at the Wylde Clinic. 96 patients attended for ante-natal relaxation exercises, making a total of 566 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:—

Wasserman Reaction Negative 264. Positive 1.

Rhesus Factor Negative 32. Positive 238.

Negative containing anti-bodies 2.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 375, and 5,665 attendances were made. Also 388 post-natal attendances were made by 436 patients.

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

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Each midwife has an area of the town and resides in her area. She attends ante-natal clinics on a rota, normally at the ante-natal clinic at which her patients are attending, and also visits the patients at home for ante-natal supervision. Transport from the Ambulance Depot is supplied in case of urgency, or at night after the bus service has ceased to run. Car allowances are provided for those midwives with cars.

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

There is close co-operation with general practitioners undertaking maternity medical services.

The midwives receive pupil midwives from the local training hospital (Fairfield General Hospital). Twelve pupil midwives have been taken for training.

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

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1959 was 32. Of these three were Municipal Midwives, 27 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital, and 2 were in private practice.

Municipal Midwives.—Three Municipal Midwives (full-time) were employed by the Local Authority. Since the Municipal midwives have been in the Corporation's employ they have assisted at the Municipal ante- and post-natal clinics, and are present with any of their patients attending. During the holiday period unsuccessful attempts were made to obtain an additional midwife for relief purposes. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was:—

As midwives		245
-------------	-------	-----

As maternity nurses		10
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Midwives are on call for their own cases and for cases of other midwives who are off duty, night and day except for one day off per week and one week-end off per month when they are relieved by a midwife who is on duty. There is no night duty rota as such. When a midwife is on duty she takes night and day cases.

All Midwives are equipped and trained with Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. This was administered to 8 patients. Trilene Equipment is supplied to each midwife, and was administered in 191 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 4606
Nurse E. Brown	3 Walmsley St., Woolfold	Bury 1703
Nurse A. Gleaves	281 Market Street	Bury 2526

Cases attended by Health Department Domiciliary Midwives.

Year	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
1959	245	10

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
1959	1,804	15,996	70	318	1276

All figures show an increase over last year.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—Arrangements are in force for cases to be referred to Orthopaedic Clinic at Whitefield. In-patient treatment is provided under the scheme if necessary at the Biddulph Orthopaedic Hospital, at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, and at Marple Orthopaedic Hospital.

There were no new cases referred by the C.W. Centre. Three cases attended the Whitefield Clinic, and had 3 consultations with the surgeon. Many cases are also sent direct to Bury General Hospital by the family doctor. The Orthopaedic Services at Bury General Hospital appear to be supplanting the use of the Lancs C.C. Scheme for Bury residents.

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 31.05 per 1,000 live births compared with 22 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. This year's figure is very unsatisfactory. Even taking an average of the last five years the rate is high at 27.

If we analyse the cause of death of the 30 children who died under the age of one year we find that 13 took place during the first day, another 7 within the first week, another 4 within the second and third months, and the remaining 6 in the last six months of the year.

Of the causes of death 11 were certified as primarily due to prematurity, 6 to pulmonary syndrome, 5 congenital deformities, 3 were haemolytic in origin, 4 from asphyxia and 1 was due to subarachnoid haemorrhage.

To deal with this problem with the preponderance of perinatal deaths it is necessary to concentrate more attention on antenatal and midwifery care as well as on the child welfare service. The hospital and general practitioner services are vitally interested in these problems and only an all-out effort on the tripartite front of the health services will succeed in dealing with this problem.

The Still-birth Rate is also high in Bury, 26.21 this year compared with a five-year average of 25.76.

Instruction in Mothercraft.—No classes were held during the year for the girls from the Senior Schools.

Dental Treatment.—During 1959 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.

The dental surgery at The Wylde Clinic is to be re-equipped with modern units next year.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	9	8	8	6
Children under Five	109	101	91	67

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided full upper or lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	5	8	—	—	7	—	5
Children under Five	—	35	30	—	150	6	—

Day Nursery, Castlecroft.

This Nursery has provided accommodation in cases of difficulty, where children have been deprived of a parent due to illness or other causes. With this aid adoption has been avoided and the child retained with the parent ; some most heartening successes have been achieved.

At end of 1959	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	20
No. of children on register at end of year....	15	21
Average daily attendance during year	11	17

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 1959 Medical Officers paid 50 visits to the nursery, and made 91 examinations of children.

This Nursery is a training nursery for Nursery Nurses.

The Health Committee increased the charge to 13/6 per child per day as from 1st April, 1959. The immediate result was fewer children in the nursery and up to August there was no waiting list. Since then a waiting list has gradually accumulated.

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	17	2	—	—	19	3	5	1	—	16	13	29
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2
Broncho Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4	—	4
Lobar Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haemolytic Disease	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Abnormalities	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Congenital Heart Disease	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Ancephalic	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prematurity	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Rhesus Incompatibility	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	17	2	—	—	19	3	5	1	—	16	13	29

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The staffing and general arrangements of this Service have been given in previous reports. Revised proposals have been prepared for submission in 1960 to the Ministry for approval. The main development suggested is the provision of a new occupation centre where separation into junior and adult sections can take place and the provision of a new adult training centre. It is proposed that these buildings should be erected as one scheme on a new site. Proposals for a residential hostel for this Service have also been agreed.

We have been fortunate in our experience of close co-operation with the hospital services. Our female mental health worker spends two sessions weekly working at the hospitals of the Bury and Rossendale Group as their Social Worker and the male mental health worker regularly attends meetings at hospitals with their psychiatric staff. A psychiatric club, held on Local Authority clinic premises is now in operation. The majority of those attending are patients who have been discharged from hospital. Both hospital and local authority staff help in running this club.

No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Suitable patients have been admitted to the psychiatric wards at Fairfield General Hospital as day patients. They have been conveyed by the Ambulance Service where transport has been required.

Informal admissions to the psychiatric wards have been arranged as envisaged in the Mental Health Act, 1959. Regular case conferences with the consulting psychiatrist are held at the Fairfield General Hospital.

The number of visits paid by the Local Authority's workers in connection with hospital cases has been as follows:—

Subnormal Patients.

Number of home reports completed—

(a) Holiday Reports	27
(b) Licence Reports	11

Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-patients' Clinics

Bury General Hospital	35
-----------------------	----

Summary of visits by Mental Welfare Officers:

(a) Before admission to hospitals	289
(b) After discharge from hospitals	312
(c) Supervision and home reports	560
(d) Maladjusted and Special Children's cases	444
(e) To other cases	316
	1921

The screening and preliminary examination of many suspected subnormal children is done at either the Child Welfare Centres or the School Clinic. Many of these children first come to notice either when they are brought by their parents, referred by Head Teachers or sent to us for investigation by their own doctors. The Educational Psychologist and the School Medical Officers have considerable experience in this field and offer great assistance. A number of children with behaviour problems, educational subnormality, or mental illness have been investigated and passed on to the appropriate agencies for treatment. The services of a psychiatrist, and especially a child psychiatrist, on the staff, would be an invaluable aid.

Account of work undertaken in the community.

(a) The Mental Welfare Officers have visited the homes of severely sub-normal and Mentally ill Patients and on 1,921 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 sub-normal children.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act, 1890—1930 and Mental Health Act, 1959, the following admissions have been made—

Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	64
Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	15
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	8
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	2
Section 64, Lunacy Act, 1890	1
Section 5, Mental Health Act, 1959	7

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913—

(1) New Cases Certified as Mental Defective requiring Institutional treatment or Statutory Supervision	6
Cases on waiting list for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions	10

(2) No Guardianship cases.

Supervision is exercised over 73 cases of Severely Sub-Normal Patients who are living in their homes.

Ascertainment of Severely Sub-Normal Patients.

There are 135 severely sub-normal cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.32 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 are granted in special cases. A Christmas Party has been held during the year. Male adults are now trained in woodwork, metal-work, gardening and light handicrafts.

The Staff consists of one female Supervisor, one female assistant, one part-time male assistant, a female 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	52
Old cases still visited and helped	23
No. of visits made to Bury cases	381
No. of interviews	133

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	29
Married women with illegitimate children	7
Matrimonial problems	9
Preventive	7
	52

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	2
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	22
Babies placed for adoption	5
Advised regarding adoption	8
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	24
Referred to another Agency	6

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

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	85
---	----

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	139
---	-----

Transport.

(a) Superannuation	51
(b) Sickness Payment	13
(c) P.S.V.	28
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	86
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age	18

Children's Department.

Examinations of children 142

TRAINING OF STUDENTS, ETC.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Bolton (2) and from Manchester (7).

Four 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	—	—	—	
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	9	1	—	7
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	9	1	—	4

EPILEPTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases ...	0	13	18

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of these 6 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	12	8

The above table shows the age incidence of cases known to the Health Department. Of these, 2 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.

Case of Disability	1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which return is made (i) of Form B.D. 8 re- comments:—	
	a. The Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...
...	...	...

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR OTHER DEPTS.

EPILEPTICS.		Age	
All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport.		0-5 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
...		0	18

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of these 8 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.

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 1959.

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 eight.

The circumstances of children in thirty-three 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
„ Children's Officer	2
„ Director of Education	1
„ Teachers' Association Representative	1

One new case was brought forward during 1959. Nineteen family cases previously reported have been considered. The number of children involved is 63, of which 53 are of school age. The Committee has afforded opportunity for the various cases to be discussed, and in some, collective action to be taken, in other cases in order to prevent reduplication of effort it has been decided which is the most appropriate department to take over supervisory charge of the case. A meeting once every two months appears to be able to deal adequately with the cases referred.

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