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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1960

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960.

The Mayor—Councillor J. C. KENYON, T.D., J.P., M.A.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Councillor Mrs. BUTLER, Councillor PEARSON. 1.
J.P. 1.

„ CALDWELL. 2.	„ PERRYMAN. 1.
„ COCKAYNE. 2.	„ RATCLIFFE. 1.
„ DAVIES. 1.	„ SKELLERN. 2.
„ DERBYSHIRE. 1.	„ SPURR. 2.
„ KERFOOT. 2.	„ STOTT. 2.
„ MERCER. 1.	

Co-opted Members.

Mr. S. BRADBURY. 1.	Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.
Mr. E. BENNETT. 1.	Mr. J. TAYLOR. 1.
Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2.	Dr. F. M. BRAITHWAITE. 1.
Mrs. M. FORRESTER. 2.	Dr. 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....	G. A. Levell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. Ratcliffe, M.B.
*Orthopædic Surgeon	A. P. Gracie, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	I. A. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), B.Sc.
*Chest Physician	F. R. Glover, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
*Consulting Psychiatrist	L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., M.B., D.P.M.
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....	A. Hinkley, 8, 9. A. Mather, 8, 9. E. A. Rogers, 8, 9, 10. R. H. Baxendale, 8, 9. A. Jackson, 8,9.
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss M. Blockey, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7. (to 31.8.60). Miss K. Yates, 1, 2, 4, 7 (from 1.9.60.)
Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer	Miss K. Yates, 1, 2, 4, 7. (to 31.8.60.) Mrs. B. Dunleavy, 1, 2, 4, 7. (from 12.12.60).
Health Visitors	Miss C. E. Ashley, 1, 2, 3, 4. Mrs. D. R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7. *Mrs. E. Whittaker, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. Shepherd, 1, 2, 4, 7.
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. Mrs L. Hall, 2 (from 21.11.60).

STAFF (continued)

*Physiotherapist	....	....	....	....	....	Mrs. M. Fishwick.
Speech Therapist	....	....	....	....	....	Mrs. K. Newton.
Chiropodist	....	....	....	....	....	Mr. C. K. Brown (from 8.8.60).
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft...						Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	....	....				Miss N. Ford.
Mental Welfare Officers	....	....	....	....		A. Hargrave. Miss H. Wallace (to 16.10.60)
Ambulance Officer	....	....	....	....		A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	....	....	....	....		Miss K. Duckworth.
Chief Clerk	....	....	....	....	....	L. Kay.
Senior Clerk	....	....	....	....	....	V. Howarth (to 20.6.60.) K. Watson (from 18.7.60).
Mental Welfare Clerk	....	....	....	....		A. Wardle.
Clerical Staff	....	....	....	....	....	Miss M. Exley. Mrs. P. A. Calder. Mrs. E. Gribben (to 8.10.60.) Miss F. B. Appleby. Miss M. Jensen (to 14.2.60). Miss E. Morris (from 15.2.60). Miss K. E. Mackay (from 8.8.60).
Pupil Public Health Inspector	....					R. Dykes (from 2.8.60).
Temporary Public Health Inspector						W. H. Calvert (to 1.5.60).
Welfare Foods Distribution						
Assistant/Clerk	....	....	....	....		Mrs. M. G. Hodson.

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

* Part-time.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Bury.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1960. As in previous Reports this one is divided into nine sections.

In Section 1 vital and other statistics relative to the health of Bury are given. The local health statistics this year show several pleasing features which can be compared with other places in the comparative statement. There is a rising birth-rate, above the national average and also a fall in the illegitimate birth-rate. The Infantile Mortality rate of 13.45, compared with the England and Wales figure of 21.7 is extremely low. This is the lowest ever recorded for Bury and should it, as it probably will on occasion, become higher we will have the certainty of knowing what can be done again. A remarkable feature of this year was that no illegitimate children died. In the past years the general rate for illegitimate births has approached twice the legitimate infantile death-rate. Although the premature birth-rate is down the still-birth-rate has remained static. In the death-rate figures, attention should be given to the number of deaths from accidents. Our attention is constantly drawn to deaths due to motor accidents but there is also a larger number of deaths from accidents due to other causes. These deaths, mainly being avoidable, are a fruitful source for education and preventive measures. On a different theme, note the change in the rainfall. After the sunny year of 1959 the sky deposited over a foot more rain. July and August making a good contribution!

In the second Section a description is given of the Local Health Services provided under the National Health Service Act and also some of the general hospital and practitioner services available. The Ambulance Service continues to increase, another 7,707 more journeys were made. Some of this increase is due to the expanding mental health service but there is still great pressure from the public of whom many do not realise that this provision is restricted to those who are unable to travel by public transport. The Home Nursing Service remains relatively stable with a level of 30,000 visits, similar to last year.

Next comes the Section dealing with the Sanitary Services of the town. This deals with environmental conditions. Particular attention should be drawn to what is being done with reference to Air Pollution. This subject which is one of the contributory causes of many of the chronic chest complaints is receiving active attention. Smoke pollution is a matter of both industrial and domestic emission. It will be seen that the Corporation have and are tackling both of these problems. The first Smoke Control Order became operative on 1st July and this will be followed by the other areas in the twelve year programme adopted.

The water supply which has caused concern in the past appears now, by supplementary arrangements, to have been made adequate to deal with any future dry period.

Section 4 gives details of the inspection and supervision of food. Bury in owning its own abattoir demands a considerable amount of the time of Public Health Inspectors. All meat is inspected before issue to the public. Preparations are being made to modernise the equipment and lay-out of this service. This year there has been a reduction in the total number of animals, chiefly a reduction in the numbers of pigs and sheep slaughtered. The quality of the meat dealt with has been high.

The result of the milk sampling has been good. The production of a high standard of milk in the country has contributed largely in the diminution of tuberculosis, especially in the dramatic decline of tuberculosis in children which in the past was frequently due to bovine tuberculosis infection.

The housing Section on the one hand demonstrates the continued inspection of unfit houses followed by the appropriate action to clear away those unfit for human habitation and, on the other, the provision of new houses in the town. The slum clearance programme is continuing according to schedule. The majority of houses erected this year was due to private enterprise (441), an increase on last year (386). Only 38 were built by the Corporation compared with 105 last year. There is still a demand for small houses and for appropriate provision for old people and single people living alone. Experience in the health department is that these people would wish to be rehoused near the centre of activities where they can do their own shopping, attend places of worship and partake of the amenities and amusements. Many existing older houses can be greatly improved by providing in

them modern amenities. The mental stimulus of a lick of light-coloured paint and the provision of a hot water supply and inside toilet is no negligible public health aim.

Turning to the sixth Section the prevalence and control over communicable disease is noted. The success of the Diphtheria immunisation scheme is well known. We must see to it that its very success in this country does not lead to any reduction in the percentage of those immunised. The Poliomyelitis vaccination scheme has been pressed forward and has consumed a great deal of the doctors', nurses' and clinic clerks' time. Over eight thousand children have completed their vaccination and three and a half thousand adults. The majority of all immunisations have been carried out by the Health Department staff.

B.C.G. vaccination in the school children's scheme continued; 578 children under 14 years were skin tested and 479 vaccinated. All were done by Health Department doctors.

The general incidence of infectious disease has been low. Measles was higher than the previous year as also was dysentery. Most of the cases were sonne type dysentery and on the whole were more of a nuisance than a cause of serious illness.

Section 7 deals with one of the basic pillars of preventive medicine; Maternity and Child Welfare. In maternity work we are striving towards and rapidly realising a completely unified service. Although some of the duties are carried out by the Council, others by the general medical practitioners and others by the Hospital Service, these services are complementary and closely bound. For mothers wishing to have their babies at home the family doctor and municipal midwife provide the Service. Ante-natal care can be undertaken either at the doctor's surgery or at the Local Authority ante-natal clinic. Specialist advice is easily obtainable in these cases. The Hospital consultant is available at the Local Authority clinics. We have increased the number of midwives and have been fully staffed. Hospital cases may attend the Local Authority clinics (in many cases this is geographically more convenient) for the routine checking and only make the minimum of visits to the Hospital ante-natal clinic at booking, the thirty-sixth week or for special reasons, or attend solely at the Hospital. The choice is the patient's. At both clinics full facilities are available. The relaxation and instruction classes are well attended and beneficial. Outside the town is a general practitioner maternity home where some Bury mothers attend.

The Child Welfare Centres have flourished and more attendances have been made this year. The weak spot in our Child Welfare work has been the inability to carry out our domiciliary health visiting on an adequate scale. We have been cut down to the barest and inadequate minimum in this work. This is due entirely to the shortage of trained Health Visitors available. We have been unable to obtain our establishment in this section. Increasing calls on their services in the care of the aged has further accentuated this difficulty.

Another field for development will be met when a second Local Authority dentist can be appointed; frequent advertisement has failed to obtain another one to fill the vacancy.

Section 8 deals with a Service which is on the threshold of important developments. We are here hampered by the difficulty of obtaining trained staff. Much useful work is carried on in association with the School Health Service.

In the final Section are details of other functions carried out by the department. The medical examination of staff and children for other departments is quite a large job.

The figures and reports that follow are the result of many people's work directed by the Sectional heads. It is the Medical Officer of Health's privilege to present to you a report on the result of their efforts. These are fully appreciated by him and at times, for example during the poliomyelitis immunisation campaign, more than is reasonable has been asked and willingly accepted. It is right that the public should know what has been done on their behalf.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee I would tender my thanks for the support and encouragement that has been given in carrying out the work during the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

17.VII.61.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1960.

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)	45.60	
Area in Acres	7,434	
Population—(Census 1951)	58,829	
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1960)	59,290	
Persons per acre	7.98	
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1951)	19,162	
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1951)	19,461	
New Houses Certified 1960	479	
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1960	Nil	
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1960	21,932	
Rateable Value	£752,335	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,960	
Deaths	877	
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	14.79	
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	45.15	
Average Death-rate (1951 - 1960)	14.50	
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	8.06	
Cancer Death-rate	2.38	
Respiratory Death-rate	1.47	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.05	
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	Nil	
Live Births (Male 534 : Female 507) (Legitimate 980 : Illegitimate 61)	1,041	
Birth-rate (per 1000 of population)	17.56	
Average Birth Rate (1951 - 1960)	15.33	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.86	
Still-Births—(Male 14 : Female 13) (Legitimate 24 : Illegitimate 3)	27	
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	25.28	
Total Live and Still-Births	1,068	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	14	
Infant Mortality Rates :		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	13.45	
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.29	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil	

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	11.43
Early „ „ „ (per 1,000 total live births)	10.56
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	35.58
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)	17.1
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.5
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	21.7

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1960 was 17.56 per 1,000, and is 0.97 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 17.1 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1960 was 14.79. There were altogether a total of 1,132 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 877 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 755, to which must be added 122 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 877.

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
1956	15	17
1957	25	27
1958	22	24
1959	29	31
1960	14	13
Average for 5 years	—	—22

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
1956	15	16.85
1957	20	21.67
1958	22	23.68
1959	26	26.21
1960	27	25.28
Average for 5 years	—	—22.74

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1960.

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	...	...	...	877	14	6	3	5	36	228	222	363	671
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, respiratory		...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease		...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases		...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach		...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	1	13	8	11	23
" " lung, bronchus		...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	3	13	6	3	17
" " breast		...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	6	6
" " uterus		...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		...	...	...	61	...	1	...	...	1	18	18	23	49
Leukaemia, aleukaemia		...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diabetes		...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system		...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	4	27	29	50	10
Coronary disease, angina		...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	5	58	46	42	47
Hypertension with heart disease		...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	11	28
Other heart disease		...	...	...	126	...	...	...	1	1	13	26	85	63
Other circulatory disease		...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	39	132
Influenza		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia		...	...	...	31	2	2	...	...	1	12	4	10	53
Bronchitis		...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	3	14	17	20	26
Other diseases of respiratory system		...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum		...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	8
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea		...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Nephritis and nephrosis		...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	4	31
Hyperplasia of prostate		...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations		...	...	...	4	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases		...	...	...	74	10	1	...	2	3	13	18	27	82
Motor vehicle accidents		...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	1	22
All other accidents		...	...	...	27	...	2	...	...	4	2	1	18	27
Suicide		...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...
Homicide and operations of war		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
					877	14	6	3	5	36	228	222	363	671

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1960.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1960	59,290	14.79	17.56	13	14	Nil	25.28	Nil	0.05
1959	58,230	14.34	16.59	31	26	72	26.21	Nil	0.03
1958	58,090	15.13	15.61	24	23	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

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1960 (continued.)

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
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 1960 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
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	
1960	59,290	1041	17.56	1,132	19.09	377	122	14	13	877	14.79	

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

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
YEAR 1960.**

	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	17.1	11.5	21.7	19.7	*	.068	.007	0.31	0.08	0.39
Birkenhead	17.8	12.9	24.3	23.7	36.2	0.11	—	0.73	—	0.73
Burnley	15.99	15.83	24.07	26.45	42.33	0.087	—	—	—	—
Bury	17.56	14.79	13.45	25.28	35.58	0.05	—	—	—	—
Halifax	16.99	14.45	32.26	20.06	35.87	0.13	—	0.61	—	0.61
Huddersfield	16.51	12.73	23.0	24.82	37.24	0.093	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	21.15	11.78	28.25	23.07	38.86	0.107	0.004	0.304	—	0.306
Manchester	18.92	12.42	29.06	25.30	41.01	0.12	—	0.23	0.15	0.38
Oldham	16.52	14.37	25.12	24.56	39.09	0.11	0.02	0.50	—	0.50
Preston	17.83	12.76	31.64	18.91	35.89	0.06	—	—	0.49	0.49
Rochdale	16.2	14.2	31.0	23.6	38.0	0.10	0.01	—	0.7	0.7
Salford	18.56	12.67	26.75	21.59	36.31	0.13	—	—	0.33	0.33
St. Helens	17.47	11.53	39.16	36.72	54.33	0.09	—	0.50	—	0.50
Stockport	17.23	13.36	33.23	23.24	40.88	0.56	—	—	—	—
Wallasey	17.88	12.59	24.32	20.13	31.78	0.097	0.019	0.53	—	0.53
Wigan	16.52	12.04	28.42	19.79	40.32	0.11	—	0.73	—	0.73

* Not available

RAINFALL.

Bury Corporation Sewage Works, Blackford Bridge.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
January	3.98	2.83	5.27	3.71	3.58	3.21	5.25	inches
February	3.10	2.14	0.97	2.59	6.12	0.43	2.49	„
March	2.75	1.88	1.36	3.73	2.54	1.98	1.05	„
April	0.79	2.28	3.32	0.73	1.27	2.81	2.40	„
May... ..	2.79	3.28	1.43	1.61	3.70	1.73	2.06	„
June	4.10	3.28	2.82	1.82	4.52	3.38	1.87	„
July	5.79	1.03	6.34	5.40	4.14	3.33	7.09	„
August	5.15	1.15	10.15	5.35	7.95	0.44	5.49	„
September	5.04	2.71	3.75	6.18	5.89	0.23	2.88	„
October	6.70	2.24	2.75	5.11	3.49	4.04	4.81	„
November	5.70	1.80	1.51	1.85	1.57	4.06	6.16	„
December	6.02	5.47	3.79	4.38	4.09	6.80	4.05	„
TOTAL	51.91	30.09	43.46	42.46	48.86	32.44	45.60	„

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.

An outline of the type of Health Education carried out was given in last year's report. Similar activities have continued this year.

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.

Details of the service were given in last year's report.

The following figures are given for the year's work:—

Number of patients on register at 1st January	256
„ new patients during the year	836
„ visits during the year	29,702
„ patients on register at 31st December	250

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1960.

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis & Chest	44	25	4	6	5	4	477
Diabetes	30	9	4	1	6	10	3499
Blood Diseases....	105	24	7	6	7	61	2788
Cerebral	86	23	19	24	3	17	3243
Senility	118	25	25	28	8	32	2231
Cardiac	112	23	16	26	11	36	3043
Surgical	151	84	24	6	9	28	4194
Gynaecological....	34	13	1	2	6	12	369
Neoplasm	57	7	14	29	2	5	1716
Intestinal	61	40	7	2	3	9	639
Prep. for X-ray	101	—	99	—	1	1	295
Rheumatoid Arthritis	34	12	10	6	2	4	2125
Nervous Conditions	13	2	1	1	1	8	1258
Skin	4	3	—	—	1	—	194
Medical	128	68	21	9	9	21	3038
Tuberculosis	14	5	5	—	2	2	593
TOTALS	1092	363	257	146	76	250	29702

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1960 four nurses underwent Queen's training.

There is no night nursing service, although messages are received for the days work up till 9 p.m.

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 511. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to an Edgerton electrically controlled adjustable bed and wheel chairs.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

This is provided at the Child Welfare Centres for the vaccination and immunisation of children under school age, particularly infants for vaccination and children approaching the age of 12 months for primary diphtheria and whooping cough 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	31,984
Number general removals	30,500
Number of Accident Cases	1,484

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	409
(Day 276 ; Night 133)	
Motor accidents	171
Works accidents	301
Home accidents	603

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	1,545
Other cases, hospital discharge	1,938
Transfer between hospitals	1,638
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	15,983
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	53
Maternity cases, hospital admission	456
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	13
Municipal Midwives	261
Accidents	1,484
Mental cases	8,383
Mortuary cases	41
Infectious Diseases	53
Emergencies	103
To Railway Stations	33
	31,984

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 "
1960	31,984	"	7,707† "

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

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

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

† A large increase here is due to extended facilities provided for the Mental Health Services which are developing. Transport is provided to take patients to the Training Centres and also as day patients to hospitals.

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.** (See Section 6).

(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 on 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 1960, 27 whole-time and 5 part-time home-helps were employed, with one full-time organiser. Each case attended is assessed for payment, and charges are made according to an approved income scale.

The amount of assistance available during the year was limited by a financial ceiling fixed by the Council.

The number of cases attended are as follows:—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Maternity Cases ...	24	17	17	15	22	14	22	20
Sickness Cases ...	128	115	119	175	144	99	76	112
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ...	237	286	301	271	271	368	379	374
Total cases attended ...	389	418	437	461	437	481	477	506
Old cases on books at 1st January	160	179	192	206	278	305	319	327
New cases during year ...	229	239	245	255	159	176	172	158

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) A 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, Manchester.

The following specimens bacteriologically examined for the Health Department :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Faeces	78	154	12	244

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, 1961.

Doctors: 64 principals (of whom 25 were resident in Bury),
2 full-time assistants (whose names were not
included in the Medical List) were employed by
Bury doctors.

Dentists: 11 principals, 1 assistant.

Chemists: 19 chemists or firms of chemists, with 22 shops.
12 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners: 1.

Ophthalmic Opticians: 13 (and 1 assistant).

Dispensing Opticians: 1.

During the year, one resident doctor resigned, and three assistants entered into partnership with their principals. Two non-residents were added to the list and one non-resident practitioner died.

In March, 1961, a firm of dispensing opticians entered into contract with the Ophthalmic Services Committee to provide a dispensing service.

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 £108,755.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £116,211; in addition patients contributed £19,720.

The general dental services cost £35,115, and in addition patients paid £10,418. Consideration was given to 7 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £14,959, and patients contributed an additional £7,904.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £282,299. Administrative expenses amounted to £7,259.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1960 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...	1,779	723	401	864	402
Vermin	194	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	236	25	12	—	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	76	11	21	11	21
Houses let in Lodgings	21	8	1	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	36	13	3	13	3
Schools	36	—	—	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	783	84	76	59	50
Accumulations	111	21	14	27	14
Animals or Birds	23	—	—	—	—
Stable Premises	5	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	13	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	232	6	6	2	3
Drainage—Inspected	741	112	90	86	103
Tested	188	6	6	1	1
A.R.P. Shelters	17	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	175	85	52	124	46
Pails or Privies	56	1	—	6	5
Urinals	42	1	1	—	—
Cesspools	3	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	24	1	1	1	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	67	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	276	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	74	8	4	—	—
Markets	306	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection ...	1,146	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1,322	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	338	7	1	—	—
General Food Premises	6,290	53	21	133	35
Bakehouses	51	25	3	4	1
Shops Acts	3	—	—	11	2
Licensed Premises	7	5	3	—	—
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	19	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	6,145	8	8	8	8
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act...	12	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	13	—	—	—	—
Factories	138	40	15	20	7
Workplaces	5	—	—	3	1
Outworkers	28	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	7	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	33	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	13	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regs. 1932	312	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	1,342	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	224	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	31	—	—	—	—
Certificates of Disrepair	96	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Premises... ..	38	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations ...	45	8	9	8	8
Premises Visited	65	—	—	—	—

Smoke Control Area Premises	...	4,186	185	259	185	259
Pet Animals Act	...	4	—	—	—	—
Rivers Pollution Acts	...	19	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	...	1,538	—	—	—	—
Interviews— Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	...	601	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—						
Formal	...	215	—	—	—	—
Informal	...	158	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—						
Formal	...	35	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—						
Informal	...	24	—	—	—	—
Water—						
Bacteriological	...	54	—	—	—	—
Chemical	...	32	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—						
T. B. Exam.	...	51	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	...	135	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens	...	32	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	...	6	—	—	—	—
Shellfish	...	4	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	...	152	—	—	—	—
Rinses	...	6	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	30,489	1,436	1,007	1,566	969

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	884
„ informal notices complied with	860
„ statutory notices served	123
„ statutory notices complied with	109
„ nuisances or defects abated on informal notices	1,424
„ nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices	142
„ enquiries answered under Land Charges Act	1,671
 Total number of complaints received	 849
Number of complaints referred to other Corporation Departments	112

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	NUMBER OF	
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	404	113	13
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	18	18	—
TOTAL	450	133	13

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (4)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—			
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	9	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	1
Other offences against the Act... (not including offences relating... to Outwork)	—	—	—
TOTAL	13	9	11

Outworkers.

Number of lists of Outworkers received	3
Number of registered Outworkers within the Borough (all engaged in the making of wearing apparel)	39

WATER SUPPLY.

The County Borough is supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board from mains passing through the area. These mains come from five 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 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. As a means to meet these ever increasing demands for augmented services during the year the Board increased their daily intake from the mains of Manchester Corporation Waterworks passing through the area to 2,000,000.

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

PARTICULARS REQUIRED	REMARKS
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory : (a) in quality (b) in quantity	 (a) Yes (b) Yes
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained ; the results of any chemical analysis.	Raw Water. Bacteriological examination 92. (Unsatisfactory without treatment) Chemical examinations 20. Water going into supply. Bact. examinations 276. (2 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	No. of examinations 276. Results : Mainly satisfactory. All waters lime treated.
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) 21,567 (b) Nil

WATER SAMPLING BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

Sources of Supply	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	4	2	12	1	19
Private Wells and Springs	8	1	4	8	21
Total No. of Samples ...	12	3	16	9	40

Of the eight samples of water taken from private well and spring supplies and reported to be unsatisfactory following bacteriological examination, four samples were taken from a private well supplying a stock farm and two dwellinghouses also the source of the unsatisfactory sample submitted for chemical analysis. The owners of the premises have now arranged to install an automatic domestic chlorine injector in connection with this source of supply. Four other unsatisfactory bacteriological samples relate to two other private wells supplying dairy farms and dwelling houses. Both sources of supply have been subject to recent improvements and remain under observation.

The three unsatisfactory samples of towns water were reported to the statutory undertakers. Two samples relating to sediment in service mains and one high coliform count were remedied by flushing mains in the vicinity of premises concerned.

Eight samples of water were also taken during investigations into contamination of an industrial water lodge in the Borough. Contamination was eventually traced to excessive growth of underwater vegetation following excessive rain following a long period of drought twelve months previously.

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.

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

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

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

No. of premises where drainage was totally re-constructed	5
„ „ „ new drainage was provided	9
„ „ „ new sinks were provided	4

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 discontinued on 1st April. Henceforward the Council will make a payment of £8 towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to those of the fresh water flushing type unless such work is already the subject of a grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

No. of sets of sanitary fittings issued	16
„ „ grants paid towards cost of converting insanitary closets to fresh water-closets	21
„ „ insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh water-closets	46
„ „ insanitary closets abolished	15
„ „ new or additional fresh water-closets installed	86

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of Dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	943
„ „ Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	73
„ „ Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	49
„ „ Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins	67

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

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

During the past year there has been a slight increase in the progress of this form of sanitary improvement, the number of these insanitary conveniences converted being 88% higher than the average number of such conversions in the past five years.

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

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	3	—	3
(b) Pail Closets	—	3	—	—	—	3
(c) Waste Water Closets	9	5	13	6	15	48
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	—	1	—	3	3	7
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	4	1	5
(b) Pail Closets	—	1	—	—	—	1
(c) Waste Water Closets	40	40	30	41	45	196
(d) Trough Closets	—	3	—	—	—	3
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	47	50	158	86	180	521
(b) Factories and other Premises ...	56	6	23	74	71	230
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	143	100	211	205	297	956
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	—	1	—	10	4	15
(b) Dry Ashpits	19	22	21	25	67	154
(c) Wallbins	12	7	13	13	2	47
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	64	71	54	91	133	413

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	24,722
No. of Waste Waterclosets	887
No. of Dustbins	22,922
No. of Wallbins	54
No. of Ashpits	689
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences on Building Sites, etc.	224
No. of Privy—Middens	21

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 and work is due to commence during 1961.

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	12
All samples conformed to prescribed standards.	
No. of premises registered under the Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act	5
No premises within the Borough are licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.	

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades	13
„ registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	33

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 disinfectants 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	68
Total number of Council houses disinfested	23
Number of Houses infested—	
Bed bugs	13
Cockroaches	43
Other vermin	35
Number of food and other premises disinfested	10
Average quantity of materials used per case—	
Liquid—5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.49 galls.
Powder—10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.64 lbs.
Total number of visits re vermin infestation	578

In addition 113 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	96
„ „ registered premises	60

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	9
No. of informal samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	12

One informal sample of feeding stuffs was certified by the Agricultural Chemist to contain oil in excess of the quantity warranted, but that such excess was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

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 1960	Infestation Type	Treatments	No. of Bodies recovered
—March 31	Major	1	73
	Minor	119	
—June 30	Major	—	202
	Minor	159	
—Sept. 30	Major	—	171
	Minor	129	
—Dec. 31	Major	—	260
	Minor	137	

During 1960, 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, 1960	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. 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		169.75	265	188
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		8.67	13.94	9.9
	No. in Register			
Particulars of offences recorded	4	18	12	—
	21	13	10	7
	32	23	22	—
	94	6½	1	22½
	119	17	8	5
	74	14½	10	5½
	55	3½	26½	—

There was a reduced number of recorded offences compared with recent years and it is interesting to note that dense black smoke was not emitted during any recorded chimney observation, the first occasion when such phenomena has occurred, although there has been an increase in the average duration of dark and moderate smoke emitted per observation. 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 the 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 chimney heights were determined in respect of five furnaces which were incorporated in building plans deposited with the Borough Engineer. Three applications were received under Section 3, Clean Air Act, for prior approval of Council to installation of furnaces, which were completed during the year, in installation of Lancashire boiler and underfeed stoker at a braid mill, a gas-fired boiler at clothes cleaning premises and an oil-fired steam generator at a wholesale bakery. Two Lancashire boilers and three metallurgical furnaces were converted to oil-firing. One Lancashire boiler was fitted with an underfeed stoker. Four of these installations were effected as the result of action taken following contravention of smoke emission.

The Bury (No. 1) (Mosses) Smoke Control Order, 1959, became operative on 1st July. The Order relates to the sites of the Mosses Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Compulsory Purchase Orders and is designed to control redevelopment of such sites and the emission of smoke from 185 dwelling-houses 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 was £2,055. The Council's contribution towards this expenditure after deducting Ministry grant is £616. Owners and occupiers of all premises within the area were advised of the effect of the Order, having been similarly advised previously when the Order was confirmed in the previous year. In order to facilitate the conversion and adaptation of firegrates in dwellinghouses and to ensure payment of financial grant to applicants, it was necessary to serve statutory Notices under Section 12 (2), Clean Air Act, 1956, in respect of seventeen houses and execute one conversion in default of owner or occupier.

In August the Health Committee approved the Bury (No. 2) (Red-vaies) Smoke Control Order which was subsequently submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval. This Order relates to 1,126 premises including 1,065 private dwellinghouses of which 293 are 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 £9,033 of which the Council's contribution after deducting Ministry grant will be £2,710. This Order was subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 30th January, 1961, and becomes operative on 1st October, 1961.

During September the Council co-operated with the Local Joint Service Committee of the Coal Utilisation Council in staging a mobile exhibition which demonstrated to the occupiers of buildings the various approved appliances and fuels available to them to comply with the terms of the Orders. 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 Orders.

During the year a survey has been commenced of premises included within the proposed Bury (No. 3) (Unsworth) Smoke Control Area. This comprises approximately 895 dwellings and ten other premises in 244 acres.

These three areas represent the first stages of a twelve year programme adopted by the Council in May 1959 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 defining 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.

A total of 4,186 visits were made to premises situated in smoke control areas for all purposes.

The Council amended their Building Byelaws in accordance with Section 24, Clean Air Act, 1956, in 1957. During the year the Council also resolved to implement the Model Clauses re thermal insulation of dwellinghouses and flue construction.

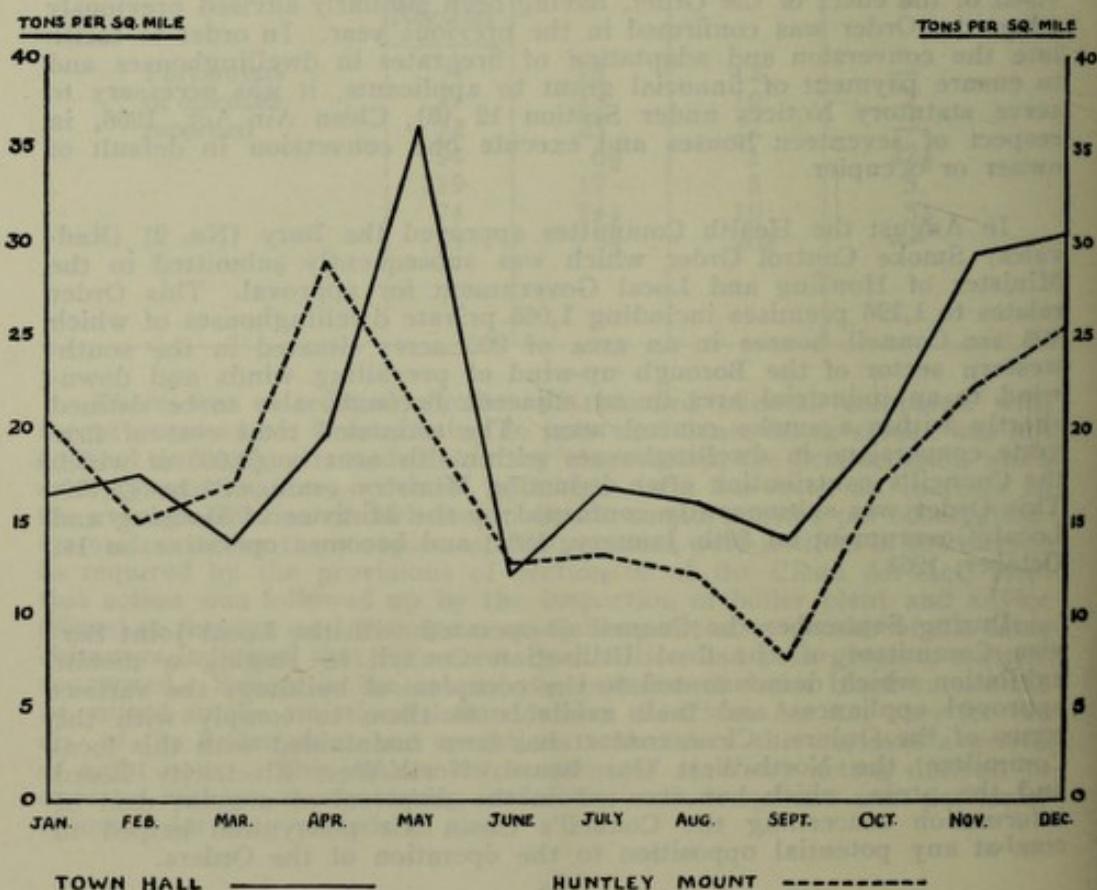
The Courses at the Municipal Technical College for the Certificate in Boiler House Practice and the Boiler Operators Certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute were continued during the session 1959/60.

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 1960	Rainfall in inches		Total Deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	3.42	3.40	16.58	20.37
February	2.36	2.01	17.48	15.00
March	0.60	0.58	13.90	16.97
April	2.33	1.94	19.54	29.04
May	2.61	0.70	36.22	21.30
June	1.64	1.47	12.42	12.80
July	5.53	5.67	16.98	13.17
August	6.06	5.95	16.03	12.3
September	2.93	2.57	14.23	7.59
October	3.92	3.88	20.04	17.20
November	6.04	5.79	29.53	22.57
December	5.40	3.98	30.44	25.54
TOTAL	42.84	37.94	242.99	213.85
Monthly Average	3.57	3.16	20.25	17.82
Mean total for 12 months on both stations	40.39		228.42	

The average monthly deposits collected on each station and the mean annual total deposit for the Borough show a slight increase on the previous year. This may be directly proportional to a considerably increased rainfall (60% higher than in the previous year) as it is known that the recordings collected by the deposit gauges are very susceptible to variations in rainfall. In view of the relatively high rainfall during the year, it may be assumed that the progressively slight reductions in total solid deposits collected in recent years is being maintained.

In August the Council established a station for the volumetric recording of sulphur dioxide pollution and determination of smoke content in the air at The Derby School, Openshaw Fold Road. The results of the first five months operation of this station are appended. The site of the station was selected as being within the area of the Bury (No. 2) Smoke Control Order made by the Council during the year, as a means of collecting evidence in support of such action.

MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE.

Period 1960	Derby School	
	Smoke Average Concentration mg/100m ³	Sulphur Dioxide Average Concentration p.p. 100m
August	27	4.8
September	19.8	6.8
October	26.7	9.7
November	32.4	14.5
December	50.2	16.3
Average for 5 months	31.2	10.4

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.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 became operative on 1st October and made a number of amendments relative to previous statutory requirements relative to the production and sale of designated milk. One such amendment is that after 1st January, 1961, dealers retailing designated milks other than solely tuberculin tested milk or holders of pasteurisers or sterilisers licences, will require only one form of licence in respect of sale of all designated milks. All licences relating to sale of designated milk will henceforward be valid for a period of five years. This action brings dealers licences into conformity with producers licences for designated milk.

Total No. of Dairy Farms	48
Total No. of licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk	34
No. of Registered Distributors of Milk	266
„ Registered Dairies	7
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	38
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	49
„ Dealers' Licences to retail sterilised milk	266
„ Milk Pasteurisers' Licences issued	1
„ Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough	34

DETAILS OF MILK SAMPLING BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

DESIGNATION OF MILK	No. of Samples	METHY- LENE BLUE TEST		PHOS- PHA- TASE TEST		T.B. INOCU- LATION TEST		TUR- BIDITY TEST		No. of tests applied
		Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	
Tuberculin Tested ... (farm bottled)	65	58	7	—	—	65	—	—	—	130
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	7	7	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	21
Pasteurised ...	52	52	—	52	—	4	—	—	—	108
Sterilised ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTALS	127	117	7	59	—	76	—	3	—	262

All samples submitted to phosphatase, turbidity and tubercle inoculation tests were reported to be satisfactory for the second successive year.

Twelve milk churn rinse samples were submitted to the Pathologist, one sample was reported to be unsatisfactory and reported to the dairy concerned.

97.4% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

The only milk which failed to satisfy tests was 11% of tuberculin tested milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test. These reports represent a 350% improvement in the sampling of the same designated milk in the previous year.

All the unsatisfactory samples were taken from licenced producers situate outside the Borough, six samples being taken during the months of July and August when air temperatures tend to be high, private water supplies are low and farm labour is fully extended. Reports on these unsatisfactory samples were referred to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food who reported that all these cases were thoroughly investigated and subsequent samples had been found to be satisfactory.

With the operation of the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order and the Tuberculosis (England & Wales, Attested Area) Order, 1960 (to which reference is made elsewhere in this Report) the sale of undesignated milk for any purpose has disappeared in the Borough, although not all milk received at the local pasteurising dairy is retailed as tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk. It is gratifying to report that during a further year no unsatisfactory reports have been received on the weekly milk samples taken from the pasteurising dairy.

The absence of any evidence of tubercle infection in milk samples taken, together with the declining incidence of tubercle infection in cows (see page 50 and page 51, 1959) proves the efficiency of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

Comparing this fact with the extremely slight deficiencies in milk samples recorded on page 45 will indicate the very satisfactory standard of milk retailed within the Borough 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 and Vendors, including Mobile Vendors, are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

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
4 (3 Hot Mix 1 Cold Mix Processes)	251	12	13

Approximately 92% 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
41	39	2	36	3	2	—

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

Two unsatisfactory samples were taken, one from a retail manufacturer within the Borough and another from a similar manufacturer situated outside the Borough. In each case subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory. The other local authority concerned with the manufacturer situated outside the Borough was also notified.

Fifteen samples of ice-lollies (two manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination.

One sample taken from a manufacturer outside the Borough was reported to be unsatisfactory. Subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory. The other local authority concerned was advised of this matter.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages		
		Fat	Milk solids	Sugar
24	23	9.37%	8.51%	14.49%

For report on unsatisfactory sample, see above.

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

MEAT INSPECTION.

1st November, 1960, was established by the Ministers of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food & Health as being the latest date on which they should be notified of the date of completion of proposals to ensure that slaughterhouses comply with the revised standards for hygiene and prevention of cruelty to animals awaiting slaughter prescribed by Regulations under the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. The Council submitted their Slaughterhouse Report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food in July, together with their proposals for the provision of stunning pens and other improvements at the Public Abattoir. The Slaughterhouse Report was subsequently approved by the Minister who also indicated his approval in principle to loan sanction for improvements at the Public Abattoir. Tenders for the execution of the appropriate work were invited before the end of the year.

The throughput of livestock at the Public Abattoir fell to the lowest level in post-war years, this being mainly due to big reductions in the number of sheep and pigs slaughtered despite some increase in the number of cattle slaughtered during the year.

There has been a further decrease in the incidence of tubercle infection of meat slaughtered for human consumption coincident with the advent of the Tuberculosis (Central England) Eradication Area Order, 1960, on 1st March, which included the County Borough. Subsequently on 1st October the whole of England & Wales was declared to be an Attested Area for the eradication of Tuberculosis in livestock. These facts are confirmed by the absence of tubercle infection in milk recorded on page 46.

Number of Slaughtermen licenced by the Borough Council 31

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1960:—

Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Total weight in Tons.
5,613	29,806	1,311	671	37,401	2,644

Amount of Imported and Port killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1960:—

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.
544	6,099	158

Boxes and Bags of Offal 363

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention 2,496 of which number 454 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degrees.

2 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 fourteen days, after infected portions and organs had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. The carcasses were subsequently released for distribution.

In addition 19 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—0.37%

Pork—0.13%

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoir.

Bulls were affected in more or less degree to the extent of 2.55%

Steers—8.24%

Heifers—4.13%

Cows—8.18%

Pigs—2.2%

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

Beasts—2. Calves—2. Sheep—14. Pigs—1.

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

42,776 lbs. (19.09 tons) or 0.70%

Total weight of Meat Condemned on Account of Tuberculosis 15,473 lbs.

Total weight of Meat Condemned on Account of Diseases other than Tuberculosis 27,527 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.
826	24,765	639	741	100	365	57	34

In addition 1604 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, which complies with the provisions of the Meat (Sterilising & Staining) Regulations, 1960.

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

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	3,658	1,955	671	29,806	1,311	Nil
Number inspected	3,658	1,955	671	29,806	1,311	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	1	1	2	14	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,127	523	2	284	106	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	30.81	26.75	0.29	0.95	8.08	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	6	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	263	160	Nil	Nil	29	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	7.24	8.18	Nil	Nil	2.2	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	14	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	1	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 two cows found dead on separate occasions in the Abattoir lairage. In each case diagnosis was not confirmed.

SHEEP DIPPING.

Five notices were received from farmers within the Borough indicating their intention to dip 369 sheep grazing on their premises. In addition a Declaration as to Dipping was received from a local farmer in respect of 14 sheep dipped on premises outside the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the provisions of the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950, fifteen cows were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir. Post mortem examination revealed that thirteen cows were infected with localised tuberculosis, and the remaining two showed no clinical evidence of infection. Diseased portions of the infected carcasses were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

On the 25th November, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & 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 the 11th December.

During this period 76 licences authorising movement of livestock were issued.

SWINE FEVER.

On 7th July the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & 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 8th October. During this period 67 movement licences were issued.

On 28th July, a local Veterinary Officer notified a suspected case of Swine Fever on a farm within the Borough. Notice under the Swine Fever Order, 1938, was served defining the infected place and also restricting the movement of the 41 pigs then on the premises. The outbreak was subsequently confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. Of the 41 pigs 27 were slaughtered on the premises and the carcasses and offal disposed of by incineration. All movement of livestock on and off the premises was restricted until the 6th October when the farm was declared free from infection. During this period a further pig was slaughtered on licence at the Abattoir and found to be free of infection.

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	27

Enquiries have revealed that 11 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	127
--	-----

The amount of food condemned during the year has been 2 Tons. 8cwt. 1 Qtr. 5 lb. an appreciable reduction compared with previous years.

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 four samples of other foods were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Progress in the improvement, reconstruction and redecoration of all types of food premises and provision of hot water supplies and washing facilities mentioned in previous reports has been maintained. During the year the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, which made some amendments to the earlier similar Regulations of 1955 became operative.

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

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 via Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955. The number of visits by public health inspectors to food preparing premises has doubled the total number of visits to similar premises during the previous year.

Food Preparing Premises**No. of Visits**

Bakehouses	92	51
Fried Fish Shops	41	338
Restaurant Kitchens	13	
Industrial Canteens	60	
	206	389
Meat Shops	76	1,332*
Licensed Premises	117	7

General Food Premises

Confectioners	102	
Grocers	139	
Fishmongers	18	
Fruit and Greengrocery	57	
Miscellaneous	22	
	531	6,290*
TOTALS	737	8,018*

* Includes Visits to 109 Market Food Stalls.

Record of Action Taken.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
General Food Premises	53	21	133	35
Bakehouses	25	3	4	1
Food Preparing Premises	65	12	—	—
TOTAL	143	36	137	36

Work was in progress at the year end on all food preparing premises subject of notices served.

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	5	9	13	—
Food Preparing Premises	1	1	1	1
Licensed Premises	8	8	8	8
Total	14	18	22	9

One new shop for the sale of flour confectionery and one new restaurant was opened during the year and one of each similar premises was completely reconditioned. One general grocery and provision shop was reconditioned. Two food preparing premises were reconditioned and redecorated with the provision of additional water-closets and washing facilities. Two new industrial canteens were also established. Two new general food premises were erected and opened.

The number of general food shops re-designed on the self-service system continues to increase, three shops being so converted during the year.

Three meat shops in one ownership and two licenced premises were closed voluntarily during the year.

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. Experience has proved that such training is best undertaken at the place of employment. Opportunity to demonstrate clean food practices is taken whenever inspectors visit various types of food premises for any purpose.

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. During the year a large grocery and provision stall in the market hall has been completely reconditioned and provided with counter screen protection for open food. Sinks and hot water supplies have been installed in an increasing number of permanent food stalls on the open market.

No. of food stalls in Market Hall 19

No. of food stalls on open market 90

Public Health Inspectors paid 306 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 6,145 visits to food shops and market stalls to ensure 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
24 different varieties of food samples	1	39	40	1	37	38	—	2	2
Milk ...	98	12	110	95	12	107	3	—	3
Ice Cream	2	22	24	2	21	23	—	1	1
Ice Lollies	—	15	15	—	15	15	—	—	—
Sausage ...	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	2	19	21	2	19	21	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	112	107	219	109	104	213	3	3	6

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, 1960	110	3.77	8.72

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)	699
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,779
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1932	233
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	408
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	192
4. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	507

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	85
Number of houses demolished	9

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	55
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	29

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 29 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (The Council resolved to demolish 72 dwellinghouses in their ownership after representation).	—
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (12 Council owned dwellinghouses were demolished after representation).	1
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	8
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	47½
B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	7
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	36

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 38
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities Nil
 - (iii) By other bodies and persons 441
2. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—all permanent houses:

Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total.
30	13	216	13	107	100	479
3. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes 17
4. (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 133
 - (ii) Discretionary grants 18

(b) Total value of financial grants issued £13,166 0s. 7d.

(c) Total value of grants issued to date is £35,321 10s. 0d. in respect of 408 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.

Three Clearance Areas, Bell Lane, Greenhalgh Moss, and Chesham Bank were represented during the year, totalling eighty-two premises involving 153 persons. In addition three blocks of Council owned houses were represented under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957, as being unfit for human habitation, nineteen houses in Bell Lane adjacent to the Bell Lane Clearance Area, forty-two houses at Pimhole and seven houses in Paradise Street. A public inquiry into the Bell Lane Clearance Area was held by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in November and the result is still awaited. A public inquiry was held in September into the Clerke Street Clearance Area which involves two houses in a main street in the town centre. In this case the Minister of Housing & Local Government refused to confirm the Clearance Order as the prospect of the re-development of the site was uncertain pending the submission by the Council of a town planning scheme involving the houses and adjacent properties. The Minister advised the Council to make Closing Orders on the houses which he was satisfied were unfit for human habitation. Action for this purpose under Section 16. Housing Act, 1957, was commenced before the year end.

Demolition of houses in the Mosses No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Order and Earl Street Clearance Area was completed in January and demolition of houses in the Elton Nos. 1 & 2, Fernhill, Gigg, Old England and Hamer Fold Clearance Areas was commenced.

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., 1960	Details given in previous Reports	Twenty-one Areas	471	1042
March, 1960	—	Bell Lane	76	140
April, 1960	—	Greenhalgh Moss	2	5
June, 1960	14th Dec. 1960	Chesham Bank	4	8
		TOTAL	553	1195

In addition 72 individual houses were represented under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957, and twenty-three individual houses were either closed or demolished following similar or voluntary action.

By the end of the year 791 houses had been represented and 548 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. The rate of applications for Certificates under the Act appears to have decreased slightly compared with previous years.

No. of applications received for issue of Certificate of Disrepair	17
„ undertakings received from landlords	6
„ Certificates issued	9
„ applications for revocation	3
„ Certificates revoked	1
„ Certificates issued re incompleted undertakings	8

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

In 2 cases still outstanding, tenants objected to the revocation of Certificates of Disrepair.

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. During the year the Council refused to give planning permission to establish one such house.

There are now 20 recorded houses within the Borough providing accommodation for 92 Lodgers in 84 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, 1957, as up to the present there appears to be some advantage in determining cases on individual merit. It is not proposed to pursue this course of action in view of the advent of the Housing Bill which if passed by Parliament will arm the Council with more definite and stronger powers for controlling this type of premises than they have previously possessed. The Department's comparative standard for such premises was published in last year's Report.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The number of casuals continuing to occupy the sole registered common lodging house is little changed from previous years and despite the reduced amount of this type of registered accommodation available in the Borough, the house is still under occupied.

No.	Situation	No. of Beds Registered	No. of Beds in Use	Average Nightly Attendance	Accommodation available for
1	26 and 28 Clerke Street	72	47	30	Males and Females

A number of further improvements to this house have been effected by the owner during the year.

Evidence proves that one registered house can amply accommodate those who normally frequent such premises. A number of former permanent lodgers at the above and other former lodging houses are now resident in Old People's Hostels. Thirty-six visits were made to the premises during the year.

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 Annual Pleasure Fairs and the visit of the Century Theatre.

These caravans were visited on seventy-six occasions during their stay within the Borough.

The site now occupied for such purposes is situate within the area subject to the provisions of the Bury (No. 1) Smoke Control Order and additional duties have been incurred in ensuring compliance with the Order by occupiers of temporary dwellings.

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 such powers was necessary to deal with eleven cases of unauthorised use of land for stationing of caravans for temporary habitation.

A development during the year has been the repeated unauthorised use of the former fairground at Woodfields for this purpose. This is encouraged by the fact that the ground is no longer occupied at any time by the Council or their tenants and has open access. The attention of other departments responsible as representatives of owners or tenants of the ground was directed to this matter on no less than eight occasions.

An application under Town & Country Planning Acts for establishing a residential caravan site on a rural site in the south-eastern sector of the Borough was refused by the Council, such decision being confirmed by the Minister of Housing & Local Government following a public inquiry on appeal by the applicant.

Three caravans on the proposed site were still being used for human habitation at the close of the year. Legal proceedings against the land owner to enforce the Minister's decision under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, are pending. The Act became operative during August and further strengthens the powers of the Council to deal with these cases.

**TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON
31st DECEMBER, 1960.**

No. of Dwellinghouses	21,932
No. of Factories	450
No. of Lock-up Shops	511
No. of Commercial premises	339
No. of Industrial premises	299
No. of Licensed premises	115
No. of Social Clubs	48
No. of Places of Entertainment	10
No. of Public Premises	36

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 (1960)	1 year (1959)	2-4 yrs. (1956-58)	5-14 yrs. (1946-55)	15 or over (before 1946)	TOTAL
Vaccinations	At Clinic	197	28	22	1	1	249
	P.M.A. ...	110	18	8	12	31	179
	TOTAL ...	307	46	30	13	32	428
Re- Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	2	—	3	5
	P.M.A. ...	—	1	3	9	103	116
	TOTAL ...	—	1	5	9	106	121

Scarlet Fever.

There were 29 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died. Of the notified cases 1 was removed to hospital.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of Diphtheria notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

An immunising Clinic is held weekly for this purpose. The majority of these children are done when they have reached one year of age. On admission to School the School Medical Service attempt to obtain immunisation for those not already done in infancy, and get a reinforcing dose given on admission to School to those who are immunised in infancy.

The number of children immunised by general medical practitioners was 172 under 5 years of age, 19 of school age, and 109 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, 1960, who have completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1946, and 31st December, 1960.

Age on 31/12/60 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1960	1—4 1956— 1959	5—9 1951— 1955	10—14 1946— 1950	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1956—1960	292	2,189	2,075	239	4,795
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1955 or earlier	—	—	948	3,960	4,908
C. Estimated mid-year child population	960	3,540	8,500		13,000
Immunity Index 100 A/C	30.4	61.8	27.2		36.9

Pneumonia.—There were 12 cases of pneumonia notified. There were no deaths of notified cases.

Whooping Cough.—There were 42 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 12 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

There were 648 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.—664 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

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

Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases notified.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

(a) Children (born in years 1943-1960) who had completed 2 injections (since 1956) 8,451

(b) Adults up to 40 years of age who had completed vaccination (2 injections) 3,522

The number of children (born in years 1943-1960) who have received three injections 31.12.60 7,426

The number of adults who have received three injections at 31.12.60 2,677

Immunisations/Vaccinations carried out during 1960 by Doctors.

The following table shows the extent done by :

	Diphtheria Whooping Cough, Tetanus	Poliomyelitis	B.C.G.	Smallpox (ex- cluding epi- demic vacci- nations)
Local authority staff	% 74	% 82	% 100	% 56
General practitioners	26	18	—	44
Others	—	—	—	—
Total	100	100	100	100

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. No individual cases were notified.

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 18.

B.C.G. VACCINATION. (Against Tuberculosis).

School Children's Scheme (under 14 years of age).

1. Number skin tested	.... .	578
2. Number found positive	.... .	87
3. Number found negative	.... .	483
4. Number vaccinated	.... .	479

Arrangements are made to vaccinate school children of 13 years of age against tuberculosis, thus giving them a certain degree of protection during early adult life, where experience has shown the disease is most likely to occur. The procedure is carried out either at School or the Clinic, and involves a single skin test in the forearm, which causes no upset, and by which the Doctor can tell if the child requires vaccination. The B.C.G. vaccination is done on the upper part of the arm, just like small-pox vaccination, although the reaction is slower and the resulting scar normally much smaller.

Consent forms have been circulated to all the parents of children of the appropriate age for them to indicate whether or not they wish their children to be protected.

The figures above give the number immunised. All for whom we received parental consent were completed by the end of the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 16 new cases was notified. Of this number 9 were males and 7 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.
1956	22	0.05	8	—
1957	13	0.88	1	0.02
1958	21	0.07	3	—
1959	26	0.03	3	—
1960	10	0.05	6	—
Average for 5 years ...	—18	—0.22	—4	—0.004

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.

A Chest Physician of the Regional Hospital Board has a joint appointment with the L. A. The Corporation T.B. Nurses attend at the Hospital Chest Clinic. Co-operation is maintained through these links.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch with 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 two cases were referred to the Housing Committee, one was provided with alternative accommodation and one 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 1960.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

1,156 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.	Females.
Tuesday, 4-30 to 7-0 p.m.	Tuesday, 4-30 to 7-0 p.m.
Friday, 10-0 to 12-0 noon.	Friday, 10-0 to 12-0 noon.

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

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

There were 175 new cases compared with 198 last year who had 1,541 consultations with the medical officers, compared with 1,878 in the previous year. The number of attendances for intermediate treatment decreased from 193 to 125. The number of specimens examined by the M.O. at the Clinic was 41.

Of the new cases attending 19 were Syphilis, 21 Gonorrhoea, and 135 other conditions. The figures for Syphilis and Gonorrhoea, are less than those of last year.

Bury residents accounted for 43% of the new cases attending the Clinic.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District													Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l	Deaths of Notifi'd Cases
	At all Ages	At Ages													
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	over 65		
Scarlet Fever	29	1	—	1	2	4	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery... ..	74	4	3	2	10	6	18	5	3	11	5	5	2	7	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	42	8	6	7	5	6	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Measles	664	20	66	93	80	82	314	5	1	2	1	—	4	8	—
Pneumonia	12	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	—
Typhoid Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	822	34	75	103	99	98	360	14	4	14	7	8	6	24	1

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1949 to 1960.

DISEASE	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	186	89	21	36	51	73	50	18	15	33	64	29
Diphtheria	7*	7*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	3	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	2	3	2	—	1	2	2	40	33	12	7	—
Erysipelas	13	8	4	3	9	9	5	9	6	4	5	1
Poliomyelitis	1	3	2	3	—	1	5	1	1	—	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	43	31	70	44	48	27	28	29	74	15	15	12
Malaria	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	23	23	15	23	18	52	121	43	18	37	74
Whooping Cough	156	128	136	186	104	33	153	20	80	121	12	42
Measles	208	835	398	876	515	339	613	112	1,230	579	135	664
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	4	—	21	4	—
†Chicken Pox	—	—	—	391	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	2	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	627	1,129	671	1,559	871	506	914	357	1,484	806	280	822

* 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 education in health matters and giving social advice.

As in previous years we have been 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.

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	....	....	....	....	....	959
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	....	1,897
Re-visits to children from one to two years	....	....	....	....	....	1,232
Re-visits to children from two to five years	....	....	....	....	....	3,261
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	....	....	....	331
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	....	16
Visits to premature infants	....	....	....	....	....	141
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	230
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....	....	....	....	....	1,156
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	....	....	....	536
Visits re Home Help Service	....	....	....	....	....	12
Visits to Old People	....	....	....	....	....	1,386
Visits for other causes	....	....	....	....	....	312
Total Visits	....	....	....	....	....	<u>11,469</u>
Attendances at Clinics :—						
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	....	....	501
Paediatric Clinics at Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	46
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	134
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....	....	....	....	<u>681</u>

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

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

	The Wylde	Tottington Road	Huntley Mount	Unsworth	Total
Number of sessions held	150	100	50	51	351
Total Attendances made:					
Infants under 1 year	5819	2785	1711	660	10975
Children 1 to 5 years	2585	1391	998	400	5374
Number of Doctors' Consultations	3147	1502	1004	433	6086
Average attendance per session	56	41	54	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	206	0	206	35	0	35	57	0	57
No. of attendances	936	0	936	179	0	179	250	0	250

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 specimens 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. 142 patients attended for ante-natal relaxation exercises, making a total of 780 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	261.	Positive	0.
			Doubtful	3.		
Rhesus Factor	....	....	Negative	48.	Positive	240.
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 487, and 5,681 attendances were made. Also 422 post-natal attendances were made by 380 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 1960 was 32. Of these four were Municipal Midwives, 27 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital, and 1 was in private practice.

Municipal Midwives.—Four Municipal Midwives (full-time) were employed by the Local Authority. They have assisted at the Municipal ante- and post-natal clinics, and are present with any of their patients attending. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was:—

As midwives	256
As maternity nurses	10

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 Trilene Equipment. Trilene was administered in 205 cases. Trilene has rapidly replaced gas and air analgesia 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 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	87 Devon Street	Bury 2526
Nurse L. Hall	346 Brandlesholme Road	Bury 2045

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
1960	1,898	16,339	67	429	1365

Attendance figures show an increase over last year.

Phenylketonuria.—Routine screening tests for Urine of all children attending the centre is now carried out. The number of children tested is 576. There have been no positive cases.

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

There were six new cases referred by the C.W. Centre and attended the Whitefield Clinic. All cases 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.

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

Cases treated	20
Number of treatments given	140
Average attendances per child	7
Number of children (a) discharged	9
(b) defaulted	3
(c) left district	1
Still attending at year-end	7

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

Cases treated	27
Number of treatments given	478
Average attendances per child	18
Number of children (a) discharged	13
(b) defaulted	4
(c) left district	1
Still attending at year-end	9

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

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).—Arrangements are in force for dealing with Premature Infants. Equipment, including cots, heated basket with oxygen supply, blankets, baby jackets, etc., has been provided, and a health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. The local hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health when premature infants are discharged. A premature infant unit under the supervision of a Pediatrician is available at Fairfield General Hospital.

During 1960 the number of babies notified who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth was 64. The majority (55) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 38, to whom 141 visits were made.

There were also 8 premature still-births, 5 of which were born in hospital.

Illegitimate Children. The Health Visitors pay special attention to illegitimate births, and make frequent visits to these cases. The Council subsidises the local Diocesan Moral Welfare Council, whose Social Worker visits unmarried mothers.

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 13.45 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.7 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. This year's figure is very satisfactory. It is our lowest recorded rate.

If we analyse the cause of death of the 14 children who died under the age of one year we find that 6 took place during the first day, another 5 within the first week, 1 during the seventh week, and 2 within the third and sixth months of the year.

Of the causes of death 7 were certified as primarily due to prematurity, 3 to pulmonary syndrome, 1 congenital deformities, 1 from asphyxia and 2 were due to cerebral haemorrhage.

The Still-birth Rate—25.28 this year compared with a five-year average of 22.74.

Instruction in Mothercraft.—This course recommenced this year for girls from the Senior Schools.

Dental Treatment.—During 1960 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 has been re-equipped with modern units during the year.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	10	9	9	6
Children under Five	101	94	86	64

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	3	2	—	—	7	—	—
Children under Five	—	26	18	—	140	15	—

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 1960	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	20
No. of children on register at end of year....	16	23
Average daily attendance during year	13	19

One block at Castlecroft Nursery is fitted with small cots for eight children under the age of one year. The central block accommodates 10 children between one and two years of age, and the third block accommodates 20 children between 2 and 5 years of age.

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

This Nursery is a training nursery for Nursery Nurses.

The charge was 13/6 per child per day. Partial revision of charges is made on an income basis as required.

Breakfasts are now made on the premises by the staff; the remaining meals are supplied from the Cooking Centre as before.

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

Bay Nursery, Castleford.

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 admission has been avoided and the child retained with the parent; some most heartening successes have been achieved.

At end of 1960		At end of 1961	
Age	0-2	Age	0-2
20	18	20	18
19	10	19	10
18	10	18	10
17	10	17	10
16	10	16	10
15	10	15	10
14	10	14	10
13	10	13	10
12	10	12	10
11	10	11	10
10	10	10	10
9	10	9	10
8	10	8	10
7	10	7	10
6	10	6	10
5	10	5	10
4	10	4	10
3	10	3	10
2	10	2	10
1	10	1	10
0	10	0	10

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

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total Deaths under 4 weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths Under 1 Year		
										M.	F.	Total
All Causes	11	1	—	—	12	—	2	—	—	11	3	14
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
TOTAL	11	1	—	—	12	—	2	—	—	11	3	14

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The staffing and general arrangements of this Service have been given in previous reports.

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 was 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.

Regular 3 monthly meetings are held at Prestwich Hospital for Mental Health Workers.

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—

Holiday Reports		29
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Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-patients' Clinics

Bury General Hospital	51
-----------------------------	----

Summary of visits by Mental Welfare Officers:

(a) Before admission to hospitals	307
(b) After discharge from hospitals	350
(c) Supervision and home reports	500
(d) Maladjusted and Special Children's cases	392
(e) To other cases	312
	1861

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 Psychiatrist, 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. Details of the work amongst School children is given in the Principal School Medical Officer's report.

Account of work undertaken in the community.

(a) The Mental Welfare Officers have visited the homes of severely sub-normal and Mentally ill Patients on 1,861 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 (up to 31st October, 1960)—

Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	13
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	7
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	5
Section 64, Lunacy Act, 1890	1

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 (up to Oct 31st)—

(1) New Cases Certified as Mental Defective requiring Institutional treatment or Statutory Supervision	8
Cases on waiting list for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions	6

(2) No Guardianship cases.

Supervision is exercised over 70 cases of Severely Sub-Normal Patients who are living in their homes.

(d) Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (from 1st Nov. 1959)—

Sec. 29	1
Informal admissions	14

(e) Under the Education Act, 1944—

Sec. 57	4
---------------	---

Ascertainment of Severely Sub-Normal Patients.

There are 129 severely sub-normal cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.21 per thousand population. The majority of these cases have previously been ascertained by Medical Officers in the School Health Service.

Training Centre.

A Training Centre (at Alston Street) provided facilities for 31 pupils whose average attendance throughout the year has been 25. 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 and visits to Circus and Cinemas have been held during the year. Male adults are now trained in woodwork, metal-work, gardening and light handicrafts. Owing to lack of space we are unable to satisfactorily separate on an age or sex basis.

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	40
Old cases still visited and helped	21
No. of visits made to Bury cases	327
No. of interviews	140

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	22
Married women with illegitimate children	1
Matrimonial problems	14
Preventive	3
	40

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	3
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	14
Babies placed for adoption	6
Advised regarding adoption	6
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	22
Referred to another Agency	1

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

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	79
---	----

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	178
---	-----

Transport.

(a) Superannuation	44
(b) Sickness Payment	7
(c) P.S.V.	50
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	96

TRAINING OF STUDENTS, ETC.

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

During Nurses Training Courses at Bury General Hospital 18 student nurses visited the Health Department for instructional visits.

Six students were taken for practical instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoir, and there was one student from Gibraltar taken for practical instruction in Public Health Inspectors' duties.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53.

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

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

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. F (1) of Form B. D. 8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
a. No Treatments	—	1	—	—
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	10	3	—	9
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	10	3	—	8

EPILEPTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases ...	0	12	20

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	4	12	9

The above table shows the age incidence of cases known to the Health Department. Of these, 1 case is 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.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

A Chiropody Service was provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and came into operation on 1st April, 1960, when eight part-time chiropodists were employed on a sessional basis for sessions at their own premises and domiciliary treatment. The services of four part-time chiropodists were not retained after 30th September, 1960. In August, 1960, a full-time chiropodist was appointed and sessions have been held at Local Authority clinics and domiciliary treatment has been afforded. The type of cases treated are, the elderly, physically handicapped, and expectant mothers. Patients make a contribution of 2/6 per treatment.

During the nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1960, the part-time chiropodists gave a total of 843 treatments to 241 patients.

From the 8th August to 31st December, 1960, the Health Department's full-time chiropodist gave 246 treatments to 93 patients at clinics, and 130 treatments to 92 patients in their own homes.

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 1960.

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

The circumstances of children in thirty-six 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	17
„ 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	2
„ Teachers' Association Representative	1

Three new cases were brought forward during 1960 and sixteen family cases previously reported made a total of nineteen considered during the year. The number of children involved is 61, of which 48 are of school age. The Committee has afforded opportunity for the various cases to be discussed, and in some, collective action to be taken. A meeting once every two months appears to be able to deal adequately with the cases referred.

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