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Contributors

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1961

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, 1961.

The Mayor—Councillor P. MANNERS, J.P.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Councillor BERRY. 2.

Councillor MERCER. 1.

„ BROWN. 2.

„ PATERSON. 2.

„ Mrs. BUTLER, J.P. 1

„ PEARSON. 1.

„ COCKAYNE. 2.

„ RATCLIFFE. 1.

„ DAVIES. 1.

„ ROGERS. 1.

„ KERFOOT. 2.

„ SPURR. 2.

„ LAWLESS. 1.

Co-opted Members.

Mr. S. BRADBURY. 1.

Mrs. M. S. SAWTELL. 1.

Mr. E. BENNETT. 1.

Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.

Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2.

Dr. F. M. BRAITHWAITE. 1.

Mrs. M. FORRESTER. 2.

Dr. J. H. LATCHFORD. 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 Gynaecologist ...	G. H. Ellidge, M.B., M.R.C.O.G.
*Consulting Psychiatrist	L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., M.B., D.P.M.:
*Consulting Paediatrician ...	Vacant.
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 K. Yates, 1, 2, 4, 7.
Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer	Mrs. B. Dunleavy, 1, 2, 4, 7.
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.
Midwifery Supervisor ...	*Miss F. Wright.
Municipal Midwives	Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2. Mrs. E. Brown, 1, 2. Mrs. A. Gleaves, 1, 2. Mrs. L. Hall, 2.

STAFF (continued)

*Psychologist	... ..	Mrs. J. Shepherd, B.A.
*Physiotherapist	... ..	Mrs. M. Fishwick.
Speech Therapist	... ..	Mrs. K. Newton (to 31.5.61).
*Orthoptist	... ..	Mrs. K. M. Rogerson.
Chiropodist	... ..	Mr. C. K. Brown (to 7.12.61).
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft...		Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	... ..	Miss N. Ford.
Mental Welfare Officers	... ..	A. Hargrave. Miss J. Butterworth.
Ambulance Officer	... ..	A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	... ..	Miss K. Duckworth.
Chief Clerk	... ..	L. Kay (to 31.12.61).
Senior Clerk	... ..	K. Watson (to 26.3.61). P. Butterworth (from 17.4.61).
Mental Welfare Clerk	... ..	A. Wardle.
Clerical Staff	... ..	Miss M. Exley. Mrs. P. A. Calder. Miss F. B. Appleby. Miss E. Morris. Miss K. E. Mackay.
Pupil Public Health Inspector		R. Dykes.
Welfare Foods Distribution		
Assistant/Clerk		Mrs. M. G. Hodson.

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1. S.R.N.
 2. S.C.M.
 3. S.R.F.N.
 4. Cert. H.V.
 5. S.E.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 1961. As in previous Reports this one is divided into nine sections.

The first Section deals with vital statistics relative to Bury, with a table showing comparisons with the country as a whole and certain towns. There is a rising birth-rate above the national level. The Infantile Mortality of 27.2 per thousand compared with the England and Wales figure of 21.4 is unsatisfactory, especially after the exceptionally low figure of 13.45 last year. Amongst the death-rate figures attention should be given to the large numbers due to circulatory diseases and also to the frequently avoidable accident deaths.

In the second Section a description of the Local Health Services is given. The Ambulance Service continues to increase, another 1,189 journeys were made. One wonders when this progression will cease. It is hard to make the public realise that this Service should be restricted to those who are unable to travel by public transport.

The Home Nursing Service remains relatively stable with a level of 27,533 visits.

Next comes the Section dealing with Sanitary Services. Much work has been done in dealing with reference to the prevention of Air Pollution. This is being tackled in a realistic and energetic manner, a twelve year programme is actively going on.

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. Modernisation of the equipment and lay-out of the abattoir has been actively going on and will be completed in 1962. 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 (475), an increase on last year (441). Only 16 were built by the Corporation. 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 reconditioning, 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. During the year 961 children completed an initial course and 433 children received reinforcing doses. 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. Since the commencement of the scheme, over 10,904 children have completed their vaccination and 5,758 adults. 84% of all immunisations have been carried out by the Health Department staff. All who applied have received immunisation but a drive is required to stimulate those who have not bothered.

B.C.G. vaccination in the school children's scheme continued; 553 children under 14 years were skin tested and 456 vaccinated. All were done by Health Department doctors.

The general incidence of infectious disease has been low. Measles was slightly lower than last 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 regularly attends at a Local Authority clinic. The midwives 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. At present we are only able to cope with emergencies and a small proportion of the dental work required.

Section 8 deals with the Mental Health Services which have expanded and are on the threshold of further important developments. We now have Psychiatric advice available, expanded child guidance work at the School Clinic and we know that our home visiting service is improving. Active plans are afoot to replace our Training Centre with a modern building and provision of a workshop and hostel for appropriate cases.

The final Section gives details of some other functions carried out by the department. The medical examination of staff and children for other departments has taken a great deal of time.

This report is a synthesis of the efforts of many people, working under the Sectional heads. It is my privilege as Medical Officer of Health to present to you a report on the result of their endeavours. I know what ungrudging efforts have been made and wish to thank them. I wish to make this known both to the Committee and the public which they serve.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee I would tender my thanks for the support and encouragement given during the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

26.VII.62.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1961.

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)	41.85	
Area in Acres	7,434	
Population—(Census 1951)	58,829	
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1961)	60,270	
Persons per acre	8.01	
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1951)	19,162	
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1951)	19,461	
New Houses Certified 1961	475	
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1961	Nil	
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1961	22,226	
Rateable Value	£764,905	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,060	
Deaths	909	
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	15.08	
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	53.57	
Average Death-rate (1952 - 1961)	14.42	
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	7.99	
Cancer Death-rate	3.06	
Respiratory Death-rate	1.84	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.01	
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	Nil	
Live Births (Male 555 : Female 511)		
(Legitimate 1009 : Illegitimate 57)	1,066	
Birth-rate (per 1000 of population)	17.67	
Average Birth Rate (1952 - 1961)	15.66	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.34	
Still-Births—(Male 9 : Female 10) (Legitimate 17 : Illegitimate 2)	19	
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	17.51	
Total Live and Still-Births	1,085	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	29	
Infant Mortality Rates :		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	27.20	
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.82	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	35.09	

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	19.69
Early „ „ „ (per 1,000 total live births)	15.01
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	32.25
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.92

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	17.4
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	12.0
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	21.4

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1961 was 17.67 per 1,000 and is 0.11 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 17.4 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1961 was 15.08. There were altogether a total of 1169 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 386 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 783, to which must be added 126 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 909.

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
1957	25	27
1958	22	24
1959	29	31
1960	14	13
1961	29	27
Average for 5 years	—	—24

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
1957	20	21.67
1958	22	23.68
1959	26	26.21
1960	27	25.28
1961	19	17.51
Average for 5 years	—	—22.87

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1961.

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	909	29	4	3	7	23	217	239	387	718
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, other	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute poliomyelitis	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	24	...	...	...	...	1	8	6	9	29
" " lung, bronchus	19	...	...	...	...	1	14	3	1	13
" " breast	13	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	13
" " uterus	8	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	61	...	1	...	1	2	23	20	14	63
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Diabetes	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	115	...	...	...	...	...	17	40	58	11
Coronary disease, angina	153	...	...	...	1	4	50	50	48	62
Hypertension with heart disease	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	13	19
Other heart disease	136	...	...	...	...	2	11	26	97	69
Other circulatory disease	58	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	36	125
Influenza	20	...	1	1	...	1	4	1	12	...
Pneumonia	36	4	...	...	...	...	6	8	18	80
Bronchitis	65	...	...	...	...	1	20	20	24	29
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	12
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	15	...	...	...	1	...	5	5	4	29
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	61	13	...	...	1	1	12	15	19	75
Motor vehicle accidents	15	...	1	...	2	5	3	1	3	13
All other accidents	22	...	...	1	...	2	4	4	11	30
Suicide	13	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	2	5
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	909	29	4	3	7	23	217	239	387	718

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1961.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'tality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1961	60,270	15.08	17.67	27	20	35	17.51	0.92	0.01
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	20	86	23.68	Nil	0.07
1957	58,210	13.59	15.51	27	24	65	21.67	Nil	0.10
1956	58,210	13.74	15.03	17	14	62	16.85	Nil	0.05
1955	58,140	14.40	14.40	37	38	Nil	30.12	Nil	0.21
1954	58,320	14.25	14.66	33	32	57	25.09	1.14	0.26
1953	58,150	14.84	14.94	18	18	23	27.96	Nil	0.14
1952	58,310	14.20	14.68	30	26	102	31.67	1.13	0.31
1951	58,380	15.81	14.35	37	38	19	14.12	1.18	0.17
1950	59,190	12.75	15.39	20	20	18	19.3	1.07	0.32
1949	58,620	14.81	15.39	44	45	37	29.0	Nil	0.34
1948	58,030	13.39	17.90	47	43	94	30.8	1.86	0.38
1947	56,280	15.05	20.63	38	36	81	27.6	2.51	0.35
1946	55,360	14.50	18.36	58	53	106	34.2	1.90	0.38
1945	52,530	15.66	15.95	44	48	18	43.3	3.42	0.30
1944	52,160	14.68	17.67	37	33	66	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1961 (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 1961 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		
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			
1961	60,270	1066	17.67	1,169	19.39	386	126	29	27	909	15.08			

Area of District in acres (land and 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 1961.**

	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	17.4	12.0	21.4	18.7	*	0.065	0.007	0.27	0.07	0.33
Birkenhead	19.4	14.0	32.8	22.9	43.1	0.09	0.01	0.37	—	0.37
Burnley	17.00	16.43	26.55	22.25	40.06	0.049	—	—	—	—
Bury	17.67	15.08	27.20	17.51	32.25	0.01	—	0.92	—	0.92
Halifax	16.35	15.98	32.50	19.99	36.23	0.12	0.01	—	—	—
Liverpool	22.1	12.4	28.3	22.5	38.3	0.107	0.008	0.118	—	0.118
Manchester	19.69	13.49	29.84	21.89	39.94	0.08	0.01	0.23	—	0.23
Oldham	17.83	15.22	35.51	19.55	41.01	0.06	—	—	0.48	0.48
Preston	17.99	15.17	33.87	28.61	50.07	0.04	0.02	—	—	—
Rochdale	17.1	15.6	20.0	20.0	28.7	0.07	0.01	—	—	—
Salford	19.48	13.96	28.16	26.14	40.34	0.135	0.006	—	—	—
St. Helens...	17.59	12.67	28.30	26.53	40.31	0.09	—	—	—	—
Stockport	18.03	13.52	25.77	24.39	39.63	0.042	0.007	0.381	—	0.381
Wallasey	18.00	14.08	19.38	20.56	31.63	0.11	—	—	0.53	0.53
Wigan	15.71	13.91	21.77	20.54	32.39	0.09	0.01	—	—	—

* Not available

RAINFALL.

Bury Corporation Sewage Works, Blackford Bridge.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
January ...	3.98	2.83	5.27	3.71	3.58	3.21	5.25	5.09	inches
February ...	3.10	2.14	0.97	2.59	6.12	0.43	2.49	3.44	„
March ...	2.75	1.88	1.36	3.73	2.54	1.98	1.05	1.36	„
April ...	0.79	2.28	3.32	0.73	1.27	2.81	2.40	3.93	„
May...	2.79	3.28	1.43	1.61	3.70	1.73	2.06	2.31	„
June ...	4.10	3.28	2.82	1.82	4.52	3.38	1.87	2.20	„
July ...	5.79	1.03	6.34	5.40	4.14	3.33	7.09	3.62	„
August ...	5.15	1.15	10.15	5.35	7.95	0.44	5.49	5.41	„
September ...	5.04	2.71	3.75	6.18	5.89	0.23	2.88	3.52	„
October ...	6.70	2.24	2.75	5.11	3.49	4.04	4.81	4.81	„
November ...	5.70	1.80	1.51	1.85	1.57	4.06	6.16	2.80	„
December ...	6.02	5.47	3.79	4.38	4.09	6.80	4.05	3.36	„
TOTAL ...	51.91	30.09	43.46	42.46	48.86	32.44	45.60	41.85	„

SECTION 2.

I.

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

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

GENERAL.

1.—Administration.

Health Committee

The Health Committee, constituted in accordance with Part II of the 4th Schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946, shall consist of 17 members of the Council, exclusive of the Mayor, and 8 co-opted members with power to vote. Two of the co-opted members shall be appointed by the Education Committee, two by the Local Hospital Management Committee, two by the Executive Council, and two (preferably Medical Practitioners) by the Health Committee from persons interested in Public Health.

There are two Sub-Committees of the Health Committee, as follows:—

Standing Sub-Committee Duties

This Sub-Committee is appointed in pursuance of Section 85 of the Local Government Act, 1933, to deal summarily with any nuisance requiring immediate attention and abatement; and shall report its proceedings to the Health Committee. Its duties also comprise those relating to Common Lodging Houses and Houses Let in Lodgings, and Urinals. The Sub-Committee may also carry out such other duties as may be assigned to it by the Health Committee from time to time.

Medical Services Sub-Committee

Matters relating to the under-mentioned services are referred to this Sub-Committee for consideration and report to the Health Committee:—

The Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Midwifery.

Health Visiting.

Home Nursing.

Domestic Help.

Mental Health.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.

Ambulance.

Staff.

The administrative organisation of the Local Health Services is headed by the Medical Officer of Health (who is also the Principal School Medical Officer), assisted by a Deputy Medical Officer of Health. The Authority employs a Chief Public Health Inspector, a Superintendent Nursing Officer, Ambulance Officer, Home Help Organiser, who supervise the day to day work of the various services. These Officers have regular consultations, with the Medical Officer of Health, to ensure co-ordination of the services.

Specialist advice is available to the Medical Officer from various Consultants in specialities appointed on a part-time basis.

2.—Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

Elected representatives of the Local Authority serve on the Local Hospital Management Committee (one member) and Executive Council (seven members).

There is close co-ordination between the officers of the Health Department and the Hospital and Specialist Services, and the general practitioner service. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Health Executive Council, Hospital Management Committee, and chairman of the Local Medical Committee.

The Health Visitors pay visits to patients after discharge from hospital, and also at the request of general medical practitioners. Health Visitors attend at the Pediatric Out-patients' Department at the Bury General Hospital. Mental Health Workers attend at certain Hospital outpatients and visit hospital discharges on request.

General practitioners are circularised regularly concerning the services available, or the occurrence of any exceptional outbreak of communicable disease, and are notified of any change in arrangements, hours of clinics, etc. Personal contact is maintained by the Medical Officer of Health through the Local Medical Committee.

3.—Joint use of Staff.

There is the joint use of Staff between the Hospital and Local Authority Services in the use of Hospital Consultants (employed on a sessional basis by the Local Authority) in the case of Orthopaedic, Psychiatric, Pediatric, Ear, Nose and Throat, Gynaecologist and Chest Consultants. The Local Authority's Orthoptist and Female Mental Health Worker work for Hospitals on certain Sessions. The Medical Officer of Health has been appointed by the Regional Hospital Board as adviser in Epidemiology to the Hospital Management Committee. Local Authority Nurses and Health Visitors attend to Hospital Outpatients at the Chest, Pediatric, Mental Health and Maternity clinics.

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. Local Authority representatives are members of the Committee.

(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, their members help the department in a variety of ways. The "Meals-on-Wheels" scheme is particularly valuable.

(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, especially when in homes prior to and after confinement.

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

Health Education.

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

It is considered that the primary function of the Health Visitor is educational in health matters and giving social advice, and with the closer integration of the District Nursing Service in the health

department a more positive attitude to general preventive measures is being fostered in patients. Constant attention is given by School Nurses to these matters and with the recently introduced changes in the method of school medical inspection more frequent visiting at schools is possible. We are hampered in these developments by the inability to obtain a full establishment of Health Visitors.

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

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

The School Health Service arranges Mothercraft classes given to girls in their last year at school. The girls are transported to the Centre. We are of the opinion that these classes are of real practical value and useful training for senior girls.

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

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

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

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

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

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

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service is by arrangement with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, operated from the Health Department at the Town Hall, Bury.

A house in Manchester Road, near the Town Hall is divided into three furnished flats and let to Health Department nurses who require them on a weekly rent.

The general practitioners make requests for District Nurses direct to the Health Department. A nurse is on duty until 9 p.m. at the Health Department and telephone messages from doctors can be left at the Ambulance Depot up till 9 p.m., when the nurse on duty takes her last calls for the day.

On discharge from hospital, when a District Nurse is required, the hospitals give a discharge notice giving particulars of the illness and type of home nursing required. In case of urgency instructions are received by telephone. The district nurses have been able to deal with all calls made on them. Complicated nursing equipment such as electrically operated beds and air beds are supplied as required.

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

Number of patients on register at 1st January	255
„ new patients during the year	778
„ visits during the year	27,533
„ patients on register at 31st December	222

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1961.

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis & Chest	13	9	2	—	1	1	202
Diabetes	29	9	3	—	8	9	2795
Blood Diseases	94	10	10	9	8	57	3225
Cerebral	81	26	15	30	2	8	2821
Senility	117	15	32	28	10	32	2323
Cardiac	106	29	22	17	8	30	2676
Surgical	198	121	22	12	12	31	5504
Gynaecological....	24	8	4	2	2	8	263
Neoplasm	40	7	9	23	—	1	1026
Intestinal	77	49	15	5	5	3	556
Prep. for X-ray	92	3	87	—	2	—	248
Rheumatoid Arthritis	25	4	5	3	—	13	2008
Nervous Conditions	17	2	2	1	2	10	1469
Medical	105	51	14	7	16	17	1607
Tuberculosis ...	14	6	2	—	4	2	767
Children under 5 yrs.	2	2	—	—	—	—	43
TOTALS	1034	351	244	137	80	222	27533

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1961 two nurses underwent Queen's training.

There is no night nursing service, although messages are received for the days work up till 9 p.m. Night sitters are supplied as required. So far all requests have been met.

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 576. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to an Edgerton electrically controlled adjustable bed and wheel chairs. All requests have been met, of some requisites such as wheeled chairs an adequate stock is held to meet the summer demand.

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 month for primary diphtheria and whooping cough, tetanus 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. B.C.G. immunisation is available for children of 13 years of age against tuberculosis and also at other ages when clinically desirable.

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	...	...	...	...	...	33,173
Number general removals	...	...	...	...	...	31,754
Number of Accident cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,419

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	...	...	...	...	...	330
(Day 263 ; Night 67)						
Motor accidents	...	...	...	...	...	150
Works accidents	...	...	...	...	...	276
Home accidents	...	...	...	...	...	663

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	...	1,518
Other cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	...	2,001
Transfer between hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	1,505
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	16,852
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	...	...	...	...	...	34
Maternity cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	...	418
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	...	5
Municipal Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	195
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1,419
Mental cases	...	...	...	...	...	9,054
Mortuary cases	...	...	...	...	...	37
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	39
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	72
To Railway Stations	...	...	...	...	...	24

33,173

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†
1961	33,173	"	1,189

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health. The personnel consists of one ambulance officer, thirteen 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.

As an example of preventive work we are undertaking a survey of the population for diabetes detection. Preliminary arrangements have been made for a house to house survey and examination of residents urine. It is hoped that extra assistance will be available from voluntary organisations.

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 1961, 31 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. This was fixed on a realistic view of the urgent needs of patients.

The number of cases attended are as follows:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Maternity Cases ...	17	17	15	22	14	22	20	19
Sickness Cases ...	115	119	175	144	99	76	112	82
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ...	286	301	271	271	368	379	374	403
Total cases attended ...	418	437	461	437	481	477	506	504
Old cases on books at 1st January	179	192	206	278	305	319	327	283
New cases during year ...	239	245	255	159	176	172	158	221

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

The standard charge shall be 4s. 3d. 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 53s. 6d. for each adult or 90s. 0d. for two adults.

(iv) An allowance of 21s. 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 above Laboratories offer a very complete service as and when required.

The following specimens bacteriologically examined for the Health Department:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Faeces	35	51	5	91

In addition a large number of specimens are sent in directly by general medical practitioners.

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 5252/3).

The following information is extracted from the Report on the work of the Executive Council during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1961.

Doctors: 68 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: 12 principals.

Chemists: 17 chemists or firms of chemists, with 20 shops.
11 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners: 3.

Ophthalmic Opticians: 12 (and 1 assistant).

Dispensing Opticians: 1.

During the year, one resident doctor resigned, and one assistant entered into partnership with their principals. Six non-residents were added to the list.

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 £92,620. This amount also includes £1,979 in respect of the final settlement for the year 1959/60.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £105,036; in addition patients contributed £32,911.

The general dental services cost £38,281, and in addition patients paid £11,899. Consideration was given to 10 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £14,215, and patients contributed an additional £9,933.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £257,550. Administrative expenses amounted to £7,398.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1961 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...	1,421	620	221	509	218
Vermin	185	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	72	14	8	41	34
Tents, Vans and Sheds	183	—	—	—	—
Houses let in Lodgings	114	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	28	6	2	—	—
Schools	16	32	4	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	761	155	137	212	198
Accumulations	90	33	23	29	25
Animals or Birds	19	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	15	1	1	—	—
Rats and Mice	167	1	1	—	—
Drainage—Inspected	609	138	114	148	128
Tested	189	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	5	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	48	67	36	48	21
Pails or Privies	9	—	—	2	1
Urinals	8	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	31	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	47	1	1	1	1
Milkshops and Dairies	97	4	3	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	102	—	—	—	—
Markets	236	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	754	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1,133	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	152	—	—	—	—
General Food Premises	5,083	85	26	48	16
Bakehouses	24	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	3	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	9	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	4,928	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	28	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	29	—	—	—	—
Factories	61	11	6	28	7
Outworkers	13	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	9	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	12	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regs. 1932	206	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	641	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	178	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	23	—	—	—	—
Certificates of Disrepair	36	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Premises... ..	7	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations	24	7	7	7	7
Premises Visited	35	—	—	—	—

Smoke Control Area Premises ...	5,726	37	37	10	10
Pet Animals Act	6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	1,471	—	—	—	—
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	550	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal	281	—	—	—	—
Informal	61	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—					
Formal	23	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Informal	18	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological	39	—	—	—	—
Chemical	8	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam.	74	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	156	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens	11	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	3	—	—	—	—
Shellfish	3	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	61	—	—	—	—
Rinses	18	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	26,246	1,212	627	1,083	666

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	460
„ „ informal notices complied with	537
„ „ statutory notices served	167
„ „ statutory notices complied with	129
„ „ nuisances or defects abated on informal notices ...	1,040
„ „ nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices ...	43
„ „ informal intimations issued under Section 12(2) Clean Air Act, 1956	1,103
„ „ enquiries answered under Land Charges Act	1,900

The number of enquiries answered under the Land Charges Act is progressively increasing year by year. These recorded enquiries relate to official enquiries usually made on conveyance or when property is offered on sale or lease. Such enquiries are invariably preceded or succeeded by a number of supplementary verbal enquiries. The extent of this work confirms the impression that houses of all ages other than Council houses are rapidly being acquired by owner-occupiers. One such conveyance can invariably commence the turn-over of a further four houses, the sequence of events only being halted by inability to sell or let the oldest house in the transaction involved.

Total number of complaints received 691

No. of complaints referred to other Corporation Departments ... 110

It was necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of the failure of the alleged owner to comply with the requisitions of a statutory notice served under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936 in respect of structural defects at a dwellinghouse. The Borough Justices subsequently made a Nuisance Order against the defendant. At the hearing of this case the defendant confessed his inability to meet the cost of repairs (£180) and it was agreed that the Council should execute the necessary work on the expiry of the Nuisance Order.

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	20	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	394	76	6
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	5	—
TOTAL	425	101	6

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. In- spector	By H.M. In- spector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	2
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	1

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. In- spector	By H.M. In- spector
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	2	2	—	2
TOTAL	7	7	—	6

Outworkers.

Number of lists of Outworkers received	10
Number of registered Outworkers within the Borough (all engaged in the making of wearing apparel)	18

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.

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 88. (Unsatisfactory without treatment) Chemical examinations 18. Water going into supply. Bact. examinations 264. (Satisfactory). Chemical examinations 54. (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 264. 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) 21,953 (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	2	—	9	—	11
Private Wells and Springs	6	2	6	6	20
Total No. of Samples ...	8	2	15	6	31

Three samples reported to be unsatisfactory (two chemical, one bacteriological) were taken from a storage tank supplied by a private well in connection with a farm and three dwellinghouses. Water in the storage tank is subject to contamination by copper sulphate due to chemical reaction between the well water and the copper service pipes and galvanised iron tank. This matter has been under review for a number of years during which time the contamination has been considerably alleviated but the contamination returns intermittently. The copper service pipe is now to be replaced by plastic piping.

Two unsatisfactory samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination were taken from a spring supplying a dairy farm. The storage tank in connection with the spring has been cleansed and the quality of this water considerably improved as a result.

Three other samples of water reported to be unsatisfactory on bacteriological examination were taken from upland surface water supplies in connection with dwelling houses. In one case, subject to two samples, contamination was found to arise from a nearby leaking drain, which was subsequently repaired. In the other case works of improvement to the collection area were in hand at the end of the year.

One sample of water was also taken for chemical analysis in connection with alleged urine contamination in a local pond. This was proved not to be so.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from the towns mains is 0.33%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from the Board's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Fourteen samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination from three swimming baths within the Borough. All 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.

Number of premises where drainage was totally reconstructed	44
„ „ premises where new drainage was provided	5
„ „ premises where new sinks were provided	7

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Since 1st April, 1960, the Council have made a payment of £8 towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to those of the fresh water flushing type unless such work is already subject to a grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

Number of grants paid towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to fresh waterclosets		27
„ „ insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets		36
„ „ insanitary closets abolished		23
„ „ new or additional fresh waterclosets installed		28

The single remaining insanitary iron urinal within the Borough was demolished during the year and replaced by a small public convenience with sanitary accommodation for both sexes at the joint expense of the Health and Cemetery and Recreation Grounds Committee.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

Number of dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme		1,064
„ „ Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins ...		134
„ „ Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with		167
„ „ Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins		107

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.

The increase noted in the previous year in the number of insanitary conveniences converted to dustbins has been maintained.

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

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	3	—	—	3
(b) Pail Closets	3	—	—	—	—	3
(c) Waste Water Closets	5	13	6	15	23	62
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	1	—	3	3	2	9
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	4	1	—	5
(b) Pail Closets	1	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Waste Water Closets	40	30	41	45	36	192
(d) Trough Closets	3	—	—	—	—	3
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	50	158	86	180	28	502
(b) Factories and other Premises ...	6	23	74	71	41	215
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	100	211	205	297	105	918
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	1	—	10	4	2	17
(b) Dry Ashpits	22	21	25	67	98	233
(c) Wallbins	7	13	13	2	—	35
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	71	54	91	133	156	505

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	25,121
No. of Waste Waterclosets	828
No. of Dustbins	23,078
No. of Wallbins	45
No. of Ashpits	591
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences on Building Sites, etc.	226
No. of Privy—Middens	19

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 was commenced during the year.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES ON FARMS.

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

No. of premises to which the Act is applicable	64
(48 dairy farms, 16 registered piggeries and known small holders, poultry keepers etc.)	
No. of the above premises visited for the purpose of the Act by Health Inspectors	64 i.e. 100%
No. of visits made for this purpose	450
No. of premises where the conveniences for workers were found to be adequate	49 i.e. 77%
No. of premises where the conditions were found to be inadequate or defective	15 i.e. 23%
No. of notices served in respect of 15 defects found ...	14
No. of notices abated in respect of 11 defects	10

It will be noted that since the previous report in 1959 the Number of premises within the Borough to which the Act is applicable has been reduced by 11. This is due to the voluntary closure of 11 registered piggeries during the intervening period.

The general observations in the previous report (see page 40, 1959) relative to the type of premises within the Borough to which the Act applies, remain unchanged.

PET ANIMALS.

Seven premises are licensed 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
No. of samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	9
All samples conformed to prescribed standards.	
No. of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	5

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

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades	12
No. of registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	33

One tanner and leather dresser's premises were discontinued during the year.

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	74
Total number of Council houses disinfested	29

Number of Houses infested:

Bed bugs	7
Cockroaches	21
Other vermin	75

Number of food and other premises disinfested	14
---	----

Average quantity of materials used per case:

Liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.065 galls.
Powder 10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.045 lbs.

Total number of visits re vermin infestation	566
--	-----

In addition 197 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.

It will be noted that appreciably less insecticide or pesticide per treatment has been used compared with previous years. This indicates the increased effectivity of materials used and accumulative action thereof over previous years. No cases were reported where there was reason to suspect that any species of vermin or insect had acquired any immunity against insecticides in use.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

No. of registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons	99
No. of registered premises	58

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	11
No. of informal samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	7

One informal sample of feeding stuffs was certified by the Agricultural Chemist to be deficient in oil compared with 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.

Period	Dwelling Houses		Business Premises		Corporation Property		Agricultural Premises		River Banking	
	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major
Jan./Mar.	79	-	28	-	9	1	2	-	1	-
Apr./Aug.	186	2	55	1	25	1	7	-	-	-
Sept./Oct.	67	-	21	-	7	-	2	-	-	-
Nov./Dec.	98	-	30	2	10	-	3	-	4	-

As a result of the above treatments a total of 609 dead rats and 333 dead mice have been recovered and in addition 40 bodies have been recovered at the Sewage Works. As Warfarin is used extensively it is impossible to estimate actual kill.

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, 1961	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Man-holes showing Pre-bait taken	No. of Man-holes showing complete take	No. of Man-holes in Borough
Treatment (1) Test Bait 8.5.61 to 19.5.61 (inclusive)	212	5	5	1,641
Treatment (2) (a) 15.5.61 to 9.6.61 (b) 2.10.61 to 19.10.61	791 754	106 151	82 140	1,641 1,641

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION.

		Ringel-mann No. 2 and over Dark Smoke (minutes)	Ringel-mann No. 1 Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Ringel-mann No. 0 Little or no smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		152.5	190	133.5
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		9.53	11.87	8.35
Particulars of offences recorded	No. in Register			
	6	13	12	5
	7A	23	3	4
	30	9½	6½	14
	68	14½	9½	6
	83	15	6	9
	32	7	23	—
	85	30	—	—
	10	6	4	20
	34	30	—	—

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. 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.

Subsequent to observations taken on offending plant one battery of four Lancashire boilers has subsequently been converted to oil fuel and an additional boiler installed. One Lancashire boiler has been converted to mechanical firing by means of an underfeed stoker and two other similar plants are to be similarly converted. Plans for converting to oil fuel another battery of Lancashire boilers subject to above observations, were in hand early in 1962. In one other case offence had been caused by electric power failure to mechanical stoker and in another case the main boiler flue had been flooded during an abnormal rainstorm.

Contact with combustion and plant engineers and boiler firemen, established over past years, has been maintained and fostered with the result that the Department is kept informed of various amendments to boilers outside the statutory notifications required under Section 3, Clean Air Act, 1956. Five notifications of installation of new boiler plant were received under this section of the Act all of which were submitted for the "prior approval" of the Council and were so approved. This approval included the determination of chimney heights under Section 10 of the Act in connection with new boilerhouse Building Plans in three cases. Chimney heights in connection with boiler installation indicated on Building Plans were also determined in seven other cases. Installations subject of such consideration included seven oil fired boilers (a water tube boiler at a paper mill, two economic boilers at a fellmongers, four Lancashire boilers at a cotton spinning mill, paint works and workshop) and four mechanically fired sectional boilers at miscellaneous premises.

Despite the swing towards oil-firing of existing Lancashire boilers operative within the Borough, the local problem of industrial smoke, happily progressively diminishing, continues to arise from the use of sprinkler type mechanical stokers on Lancashire boilers in textile mills. Twelve premises operating this type of plant have converted to oil firing since the advent of the Clean Air Act and the total number of this type of installation in major premises during the same period is eighteen. During the past year, two textile bleachworks and a textile printworks have been closed for reasons of trade and the premises not re-occupied for manufacturing purposes.

The Bury (No. 2) (Redvales) Smoke Control Order, 1960, became operative on 1st October, by which date the greater number of necessary firegrate conversions in dwelling houses had been completed. It was, however, necessary to serve 37 Statutory Notices in respect of 32 dwelling houses in order to ensure the payment of financial grant to the respected owners or occupiers.

This Order relates to 1,126 premises including 1,065 private dwelling-houses 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 downwind 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.

In September the Council made the Bury (No. 3) (Unsworth) Smoke Control Order which relates to 1,031 premises of which 1,018 are dwelling-houses in a rapidly developing residential sector of the Borough, where a further 339 dwellinghouses are to be built. This area also abuts two smoke control areas in an adjoining residential urban district and can eventually be linked with the Bury (No. 2) Smoke Control Area when building development between the two areas is complete. The estimated total cost of domestic firegrate conversions in this Area is £4,790 of which the Council's contribution after deducting Ministry Grant will be £1,437. The Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 23rd March, 1962, and becomes operative on 1st October, 1962. The area includes a

Council School with boilers fired by mechanical underfeed stokers burning bituminous coal. This plant is exempted from the provisions of the Smoke Control Order by the terms of the Smoke Control Area (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1959, as the boiler plant was installed in 1957. Accordingly the Council agreed to grant a similar exemption within the provisions of the Smoke Control Order to an industrial premises firing bituminous coal to Lancashire boilers by means of mechanical stokers installed prior to 1956. Numerous discussions with the management of these premises occurred before such exemption was conceded. As a result within twelve months of the No. 3 Smoke Control Order becoming operative the management are likely to install a new boiler plant on these premises.

The Council have now made three Smoke Control Orders all of which are confirmed and two already operative relating to 2,385 premises towards their programme of declaring 9,431 premises to be smoke controlled during the ensuing ten years. In the establishment and operation of these Areas close contact has been maintained with the Local Joint Service Committee of the Coal Utilisation Council, the Manchester and Salford Coal Merchants' Association and 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. This has enabled the Council to inaugurate the respective areas without the necessity of local Public Enquiries.

A total of 5,727 visits were made to premises in smoke control areas for all purposes. This is 1,500 additional visits compared with the previous years. The effect of these time consuming duties is reflected in other Sections of this Report.

The Council amended their Building Byelaws in accordance with Section 24, Clean Air Act, 1956 in 1957 and subsequently adopted the Model Clauses re thermal insulation of dwellinghouses and flue construction.

It is regretted that the Courses in Boiler House Practice held at the Municipal Technical College successively since 1948 lapsed during the 1960/61 Session owing to lack of support from local operatives.

The Council retain their membership of the Manchester Regional Clean Air Council and the National Society for Clean Air where they are represented on executive Committees of both organisations.

OBSERVATIONS ON AIR POLLUTION.

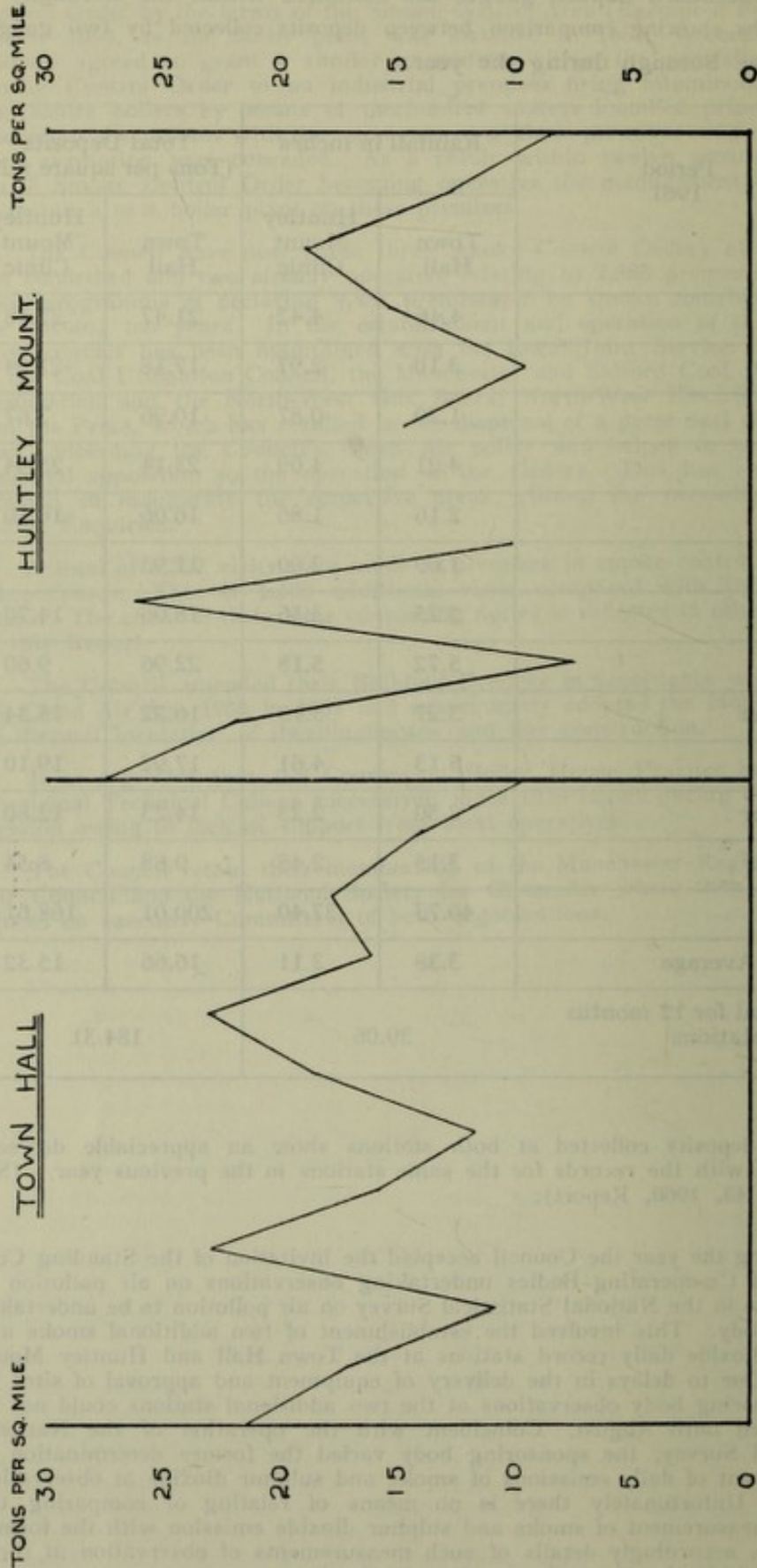
Two standard deposit gauges are stationed within the Borough.

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

Period 1961	Rainfall in inches		Total Deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	4.46	4.42	21.47	27.48
February	3.10	2.97	17.18	21.94
March	1.29	0.87	10.96	7.67
April	4.21	4.09	23.14	25.94
May	2.16	1.86	16.06	10.10
June	1.69	2.00	11.93	—
July	3.25	3.56	18.06	14.70
August	5.72	5.18	22.96	9.60
September	3.27	3.13	16.22	15.34
October	5.13	4.61	17.92	19.10
November	2.50	2.23	14.23	12.80
December	3.15	2.48	9.88	8.54
TOTAL	40.73	37.40	200.01	168.61
Monthly Average	3.38	3.11	16.66	15.32
Mean total for 12 months on both stations	39.06		184.31	

The deposits collected at both stations show an appreciable decrease compared with the records for the same stations in the previous year. (See page No. 43, 1960, Report).

During the year the Council accepted the invitation of the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies undertaking observations on air pollution to participate in the National Statistical Survey on air pollution to be undertaken by that body. This involved the establishment of two additional smoke and sulphur dioxide daily record stations at the Town Hall and Huntley Mount Clinic. Due to delays in the delivery of equipment and approval of sites by the sponsoring body observations at the two additional stations could not be commenced until August. Coincident with the operation of the National Statistical Survey, the sponsoring body varied the former determination of measurement of daily emissions of smoke and sulphur dioxide at observation stations. Unfortunately there is no means of relating or comparing the present measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide emission with the former standards, accordingly details of such measurements of observation at three stations within the Borough are given in the form as over:—



AVERAGE DAILY SMOKE & SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS, 1961.

Period 1961	Derby School	
	Smoke Average Concentration mg/100m ³	Sulphur Dioxide Average Concentration p.p. 100m
January	30.4	14.1
February	22.0	10.2
March	22.0	9.1

PERIOD	Town Hall		Huntley Mount		The Derby Sch.	
	Smoke mgs. per cubic meter	Sulphur Dioxide mgs. per cubic meter	Smoke mgs. per cubic meter	Sulphur Dioxide mgs. per cubic meter	Smoke mgs. per cubic meter	Sulphur Dioxide mgs. per cubic meter
April					188	254
May					114	124
June					70	140
July					50	109
August	112	95	111	100	64	90
September	153	169	174	159	166	173
October	230	208	242	192	198	150
November	364	328	372	277	304	276
December	732	898	676	709	576	581

It is regretted that the change in standard of measurement of these emissions prevents the assessment of any comparison of the emissions recorded at The Derby School before and after 1st October, 1961, this being the operative date of the Bury (No. 2) (Redvales) Smoke Control Order. This station is situated within the area to which the Order relates. It will, however, be noted that the emissions of smoke and sulphur dioxide recorded at this station from August onwards are appreciably less than those recorded during the same period at the Huntley Mount Clinic Station which is situated in a residential area similar to Redvales but not at present subject of a smoke control order. A comparison of the emissions recorded at The Derby School during June, July, August and September with those recorded at the same station at other times of the year and a general comparison of the whole of the emissions recorded at the three stations will indicate the reduction in these forms of pollution which can be achieved by implementing smoke control measures. Such comparisons also indicate the relative amount of such pollution which arises from domestic fires compared with other sources. The increase in recorded emissions at the three stations during November and December was coincident with persistent foggy weather which during December was constant throughout the third week of the month. This is another complication which prevents any more definite assessment of recorded emissions at the three stations other than that already indicated.

SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

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

Total No. of Dairy Farms	48
Total No. of licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk	34
No. of Registered Distributors of Milk	253
No. of Registered Dairies and Milk Stores	7
No. of Dealers' Licences issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	19
No. of Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	28
No. of Dealers' Licences to retail sterilised milk	228
No. of Milk Pasteurisers' Licences issued	1
No. of Registered Dairyemen trading within the Borough	35

DETAILS OF MILK SAMPLING BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

DESIGNATION OF MILK	No. of Samples	METHY- LENE BLUE TEST		PHOS- PHA- TASE TEST		T.B. INOCU- LATION TEST		TUR- BIDITY TEST		No. of tests applied
		Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	
Tuberculin Tested ... (farm bottled)	70	61	9	—	—	70	—	—	—	140
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	10	10	—	10	—	3	—	—	—	23
Pasteurised ...	56	56	—	56	—	2	—	—	—	114
Sterilised ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
TOTALS	143	127	9	66	—	75	—	7	—	284

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

96.9% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

The only milk which failed to satisfy tests was 6.66% of tuberculin tested milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test. This represents an improvement in the sampling results of the same designated milk compared with the previous year.

Of the unsatisfactory samples seven were taken from licenced producers situate outside the Borough. Reports on all unsatisfactory samples were referred to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food who reported that these cases were thoroughly investigated and subjected to increased sampling. The producers outside the Borough who each produced two unsatisfactory samples received the special attention of the Milk Sub-Committee of the County Agricultural Advisory Committee.

With the operation of the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order and the Tuberculosis (England & Wales Attested Area) Order, 1960, 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 for a second successive year together with the declining incidence of tubercle infection in cows (see page 56) proves the efficiency of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

Comparing this fact with the extremely high standard of milk samples recorded on page 61 will indicate the very satisfactory quality of milk retailed within the Borough throughout the year.

This comment which is repeated for a second successive year, justifies the intensive sampling programme and close attention to milk distribution which has been undertaken by the Department for many years.

Eighteen milk churn and bottle rinse samples were submitted to the Pathologist, and reported to be satisfactory.

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, 1961.

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-lollies
2 (Hot Mix Processes)	266	12	11

Approximately 93% 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
32	29	3	25	4	2	1

Ten samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough and twenty-two samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough.

Three unsatisfactory samples were taken from wholesale manufacturers situated outside the Borough.

In each case subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory. The other local authority concerned was also notified.

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

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages	
		Fat	Milk solids
26	25	9.75%	8.73%

For report on unsatisfactory sample, see page number 61.

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

MEAT INSPECTION.

The appointed day for the full implementation of the provisions of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) and (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Regulations, 1958, within the Borough was finally determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food to be 1st April, 1962. Work on the reconstruction of the Public Abattoir to comply with these Regulations commenced during March and was still proceeding at the end of the year.

There was a slight increase in the throughput of livestock at the Public Abattoir due to an increase in the number of sheep slaughtered compared with the previous year.

The progressive reduction in tubercle infection of live animals with the full implementation of the eradication scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food is quite notable and reflects credit to the efforts of the Ministry's Veterinary Officers.

No. of Slaughtermen licensed by the Borough Council 28

No. of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1961:

Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Total weight in Tons.
5,926	32,552	931	681	40,090	2,887

Amount of Imported and Port killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1961:

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.
1,260	3,383	464

Boxes and bags of Offal 528

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention 2,044 of which number 135 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degrees.

3 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 affected organs and portions had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. The carcasses were subsequently released for distribution.

In addition 33 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—0.14%

Pork—0.25%

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoir.

Bulls Nil.
 Steers were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 2.91%
 Heifers were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 0.98%
 Cows were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 0.43%
 Pigs were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 2.20%

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

Beasts—2; Calves—1; Sheep—23; Pigs—2.

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption:—
 37,377 lbs. (16.68 tons) or 0.55%

Total weight of meat condemned on account of Tuberculosis—6,412 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned on account of diseases other than Tuberculosis—28,703 lbs. of which weights were:—

Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1,116	25,004	1,004	448	490	572	61	8

In addition 5,543 lbs. of meat was condemned, comprising imported, port killed and canned meat, and home killed meat condemned on account of 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.

During the year it was necessary to institute legal proceedings against a slaughterman employed at the Public Abattoir under the provisions of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, when he was found smoking whilst engaged in slaughtering animals and not wearing any protective head coverage. The Borough Justices found the case proved, fined the defendant £6 and awarded £3 3s. 0d. costs to the Council.

**TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES
AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT DESTROYED
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1961**

Extent of Tuberculosis in Animals Examined																				
Kind of Animals	Number Examined	Of which were Tuberculosis	Thorax				Abdomen							Entire Carcase Condemned Owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal Destroyed on account of other Diseases	Total Weight of Meat and Offal Destroyed for all Diseases			
			Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes					Mesenterics	Udders	
Beasts	Bulls	213																		
	Steers	3,577	Nil	49	87	3	4	20	6	5	5	8	—	3	7	—	4	5,981	26,120	32,101
	Cows	1,625	104																	
	Heifers	511	7																	
		5																		
Pigs		19	15	6	3	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	431	1,062	1,493
Calves		Nil															—	—	69	69
Sheep		Nil															—	—	1,452	1,452
		135	64	93	6	5	23	8	7	6	10	—	4	8	—	4	6,412	28,703	35,115	

**NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS
DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS**

Year	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
1952	8,241	28,868	3,593	1,074	41,776	3,531
1953	8,284	31,094	8,146	1,602	49,126	4,304
1954	7,371	42,435	9,738	1,512	61,056	4,647
1955	6,066	30,080	4,569	827	41,524	3,429
1956	7,234	36,016	5,137	957	49,344	4,108
1957	7,427	35,796	4,856	1,287	49,366	4,124
1958	7,403	34,528	3,288	868	46,087	3,931
1959	5,549	38,644	1,919	415	46,527	3,000
1960	5,613	29,806	1,311	671	37,401	2,644
1961	5,926	32,552	931	681	40,090	2,887

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

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	4,301	1,625	681	32,552	931	Nil
Number inspected	4,301	1,625	681	32,552	931	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	2	1	23	2	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,277	352	2	103	140	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	29.69	21.04	0.29	0.31	15.04	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	109	7	Nil	19	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	2.53	0.43	Nil	2.03	Nil	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	31	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

ANTHRAX.

A suspected case of anthrax was notified in respect of a heifer found dead in the Abattoir lairage. Diagnosis was not confirmed.

SHEEP DIPPING.

Four notices were received from farmers within the Borough indicating their intention to dip 451 sheep grazing on their premises.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, the Council's Sheep Dipping Regulation were revoked during the year. This is in accordance with the Ministry's policy, having regard to the low incidence of Sheep Scab throughout the country.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

On the 16th February the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food made a special Order defining an Area including the Borough to be an area subject to control of movement of livestock for the purpose of preventing the risk of 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 24th February.

During this period 21 licences authorising movement of livestock were issued.

A Detention Notice was served in respect of 3 cattle moved into the Abattoir from an area subsequently included in a Foot and Mouth Disease Infected Area. None of these cattle was found to be affected with the disease on subsequent slaughter.

SWINE FEVER.

16 Movement Licences under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954, were issued.

On the 8th June, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food made a Special Order defining an Area including the 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 the 5th October. During this period 138 movement licences were issued.

No cases of swine fever were reported within the Borough during the year.

FOWL PEST.

Three notifications of suspected outbreaks of fowl pest at premises in the Borough were received by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. In no case was the diagnosis confirmed.

WASTE FOOD ORDER, 1957.

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

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

No. of Licences issued previously by Ministry	11
„ „ Licences issued by Council	8
„ „ registered piggeries	21

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

WARBLE FLY.

Notices were sent to local farmers and cattle dealers directing their attention to the necessity of dressing with a derris root preparation any cattle showing visible signs of warble fly infestation during the dressing season March-June in accordance with the provisions of the Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order.

No notifications of suspected cases of warble fly infestation were received.

Several hides of cattle slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the dressing season were noticed to be visibly infested, but these cattle were either imported or had travelled from distant markets. These cases proved the necessity for enforcement of the Order to be continued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food and local authorities.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No cattle were received at the Public Abattoir during the year for slaughter either under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders 1938/1946 or the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Orders.

No notifications were received of isolation on local farms of cattle suspected to be infected with tuberculosis or to be contacts of such infection.

These facts are further evidence of the efficiency of the Tuberculosis Area Eradication Scheme to which reference has been made earlier in this section of the Report. All factors indicate that bovine tuberculosis in this country is very rapidly on the wane and virtually non-existent.

If this admirable situation is to be maintained it is essential that farmers, dealers and all owners and handlers of cattle and other livestock shall have due regard for the legal provisions of the Tuberculosis (Area Eradication) Orders, 1950/1958 and the Tuberculosis (England & Wales Attested Area) Order, 1960 and that such Orders shall be strictly enforced by the three types of enforcement officers (i.e. Ministry Veterinary Officer, local authority officers and police).

It was therefore incumbent on the Council to prosecute a tenant at the Public Abattoir under the provisions of these Orders for his failure to slaughter portion of two consignments of uncertificated imported Irish cattle within six days of such cattle arriving in the Abattoir.

The Borough Justices fined the defendant £20 and awarded the Council £6 6s. 0d. costs in respect of these proved offences.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

No. of visits by Public Health Inspectors to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation	108
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The amount of food condemned during the year has been—

2 tons. 3 cwt. 2 qtrs. 27 lb.

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, and one sample of other food were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

Two instances arose of foreign bodies found in chocolate and sugar confectionery distributed nationally. Circumstances did not warrant any formal action in these cases.

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. Details of further work completed during the year are given below. Attention is again directed to the continued progress towards the improvement and reconditioning of licenced premises within the Borough which has now been progressively undertaken by the breweries owning such premises over the past ten years.

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

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.

Food Preparing Premises		No. of Visits
Bakehouses	92	26
Fried Fish Shops	40	286
Restaurant Kitchens	14	
Industrial Canteens	61	
	207	312
Meat Shops	69	1,133*
Licensed Premises	115	3
General Food Premises		
Confectioners	103	
Grocers	140	
Fishmongers	17	
Fruit and Greengrocery	58	
Miscellaneous	23	
	525	5,083*
TOTALS	732	6,531*

* Includes Visits to 109 Market Food Stalls.

Record of Action Taken.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
General Food Premises	89	29	48	16

Work was in progress at the year end on all outstanding notices.

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	4	7	6	—
Food Preparing Premises	4	4	2	2
Licensed Premises	8	9	8	8
Total	16	20	16	10

Four new food shops for the sale of grocery, confectionery, fruit and greengrocery and miscellaneous foods respectively were opened on a newly developed private housing estate, plans having previously been vetted for compliance with the Food (Hygiene) (General) Regulations, 1960. Four new food preparing premises (two restaurants and two snack bars) opened during the year and one restaurant was closed voluntarily. Six meat shops (four in one ownership) and one fishmonger also closed voluntarily. An old established restaurant in the town centre closed voluntarily and was replaced by a modern snack bar on the same premises in the same ownership. One relatively new licenced premises in a residential suburb commenced the preparation of meals. A large wholesale bakery with a distribution throughout South-East Lancashire was extensively reconditioned. Four more general food premises were adapted to the self-service pattern, a change which is developing progressively in this type of shop in the Borough.

Two new industrial canteens were also opened.

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. Increased activities in the establishment of smoke control areas resulted in further activities in this field being curtailed.

Enquiries were also conducted into three cases of suspected food poisoning. One case was subsequently diagnosed in hospital as para-typhoid B. The other two salmonella infections could not be identified with any food specimens and were ultimately typed as salmonella group D.

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. A development during the year has been the introduction of refrigerated display counters provided by tenants of meat 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 236 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 4,928 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	41	42	—	37	37	1	4	5
Milk ...	123	—	123	122	—	122	1	—	1
Ice Cream	2	24	26	2	23	25	—	1	1
Ice Lollies	—	16	16	—	16	16	—	—	—
Sausage ...	6	—	6	5	—	5	1	—	1
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Beer, wine, Spirits etc.	21	—	21	21	—	21	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	153	83	236	150	78	228	3	5	8

Average Percentage Composition of Milk Examined During the Year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st January to 31st December, 1961	123	3.72	8.70

No. of milk samples certified to be naturally deficient in solids-not-fat but genuine 18

Action taken in respect of samples certified to be not genuine or otherwise adulterated.

The attention of the vendor, manufacturer or supplier was directed to the following matters:—

A formal sample of pork sausage 2.6% deficient in meat, two informal samples of jam 3% deficient in fruit content and incorrectly labelled respectively.

An informal sample of ice-cream sold in ignorance by a shop assistant as dairy ice-cream.

A fermented jar of sulphur and treacle subject of complaint by the purchaser was replaced by the vendor when his attention was directed thereto.

No action was taken in respect of a formal sample of milk submitted by the consumer and certified to contain traces of vesicant poison (cantharidin) as enquiries revealed that the vendor was not involved in this incident.

The Town Clerk advised against the institution of legal proceedings on a point of law in respect of two samples of bubble gum (one formal, one informal) purchased from an automatic vending machine.

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)	831
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,663
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932	185
(b) Number inspections made for that purpose	242
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	163
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	417

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 ...	112
Number of houses demolished	15

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	46
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	26

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

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(The Council resolved to demolish 7 dwellinghouses in their ownership after representation).	
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(72 Council owned dwellinghouses were demolished after representation).	
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17	2
Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders (Two houses owned by the Council were also closed).	3

4. Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A.—1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	6
2. Number of families dwelling therein	6
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	33½
B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	6
C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	4
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	26

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 ... 16
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities ... Nil
 - (iii) By other bodies and persons ... 475
2. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—all permanent houses:

Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total.
20	22	136	20	202	91	491
3. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes ... Nil
4. (a) Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for the improvement of dwellinghouses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949/59:
 - (i) Standard grants ... 172
 - (ii) Discretionary grants ... 7
- (b) Total value of financial grants issued: £17,195.
- (c) Total value of grants issued to date is £52,538 in respect of 587 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, Daisyfield, Kenyon Street and Brook Street were represented during the year totalling fifty-five premises involving 111 persons. A public inquiry into the Kenyon Street Clearance Area was held by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in September and the Order was subsequently confirmed without modification. The Minister also confirmed without modification the Bell Lane Clearance Order (76 houses) in July, having held a public inquiry into this area during the previous November. Demolition of houses in this area commenced before the end of the year and of houses included in the following confirmed Clearance Areas was also completed, viz., Nabb Street, Chesham Bank, Greenhalgh Moss, Brickcroft Terrace. A survey of thirty-eight houses in the proposed Bright Street Clearance area was commenced during November.

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

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of Houses Concerned	No. of Persons Concerned
Prior to 1st Jan., 1961	Details given in previous reports	Twenty-four areas	553	1,193
Feb. 1961	Nov. 1961	Daisyfield	35	68
May 1961	Jan. 1962	Kenyon Street	15	33
Dec. 1961	April, 1962	Brook Street	5	10
		TOTAL	608	1,304

In addition 13 individual houses were represented under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957, and 81 individual houses were either closed or demolished following similar or voluntary action.

By the end of the year 859 houses had been represented and 745 houses demolished of the Council's programme of 1,464 houses to be considered before 1967.

Rent Act, 1957.

The general observations 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 compared with previous years. This is probably allied to the increase in decontrolled houses within the Borough.

No. of applications received for issue of Certificate of Disrepair ...	4
„ „ undertakings received from landlords ...	4
„ „ applications for revocation ...	1
„ „ Certificates revoked ...	1

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE-OCCUPATION.

These houses, formerly referred to as "Houses-Let-in-Lodgings" are now controlled within the provisions of Section 12/23 of the Housing Act, 1961, which became operative in November. The provisions of the Act ensure through a long and tedious process that the Council will eventually enforce similar control over these houses as was enjoyed prior to 1954, when former bye-law control of such premises was repealed by a revocation of enabling legislation. Undoubtedly the new provisions are more detailed than the interim provisions of Section 36 of the Housing Act, 1957, and the corresponding Sections of the Housing Repairs & Rent Act, 1954. They can also be enforced more rigidly and greater penalties enforced for non-compliance with the Act than could be extolled under the former bye-law control. Before the Council can re-register such premises as required by the former Bye-laws, they will have to satisfy the Minister of Housing and Local Government of the necessity for such action during the next three years. The Council will also be required to report to the Minister on their activities under these provisions of the Act within two years.

There are now 16 recorded houses within the Borough providing accommodation for 76 lodgers in 72 rooms.

There remain within the Borough an additional number of houses occupied by more than one family which will be dealt with as found by Public Health Inspectors during their routine duties.

The provisions of the Town & Country Planning Acts, 1947/1959, relative to planning permission being required for the establishment of these premises remain operative along with housing legislation.

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

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.

These caravans were visited on 183 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 ten cases of unauthorised use of land for stationing of caravans for temporary habitation. In each case the occupiers of such caravans were found to be itinerant dealers in scrap metal. This is a feature of unauthorised occasional use of caravans for human habitation which is rapidly becoming manifest in other parts of the country, particularly in the Midlands and the South.

During the year the Council enclosed the disused Woodfields Fairground to prevent its further misuse for this purpose.

During March the Borough Justices heard the proceedings mentioned on page sixty of last year's Report relative to the unauthorised use of land in a rural section of the Borough for the stationing of caravans used for human habitation. The proceedings were brought under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The case was proved and the defendant was fined £10 and the Council awarded £8 7s. 0d. costs.

**TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st
DECEMBER, 1961.**

No. of Dwellinghouses	22,226
No. of Factories	425
No. of Lock-up Shops	511
No. of Commercial premises	339
No. of Industrial premises	295
No. of Licensed premises	115
No. of Social Clubs	48
No. of Places of Entertainment	10
No. of Public Premises	36

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

The Borough was generally free from tented vans or sheds other than those belonging to the Police and the Fire Brigade. These were used for various purposes and were not subject to any special control.

These vehicles were used on all occasions during their stay within the Borough in order to assist the Police and Fire Brigade.

The site now occupied for each purpose is shown within the map and is the provision of the (No. 1) Street Control Order and will be subject to the provisions of the Order by which it is controlled.

The Borough is a residential area and the use of tents, vans, and sheds is not permitted in the residential areas. The use of these vehicles is only permitted in the commercial and industrial areas and is subject to the provisions of the (No. 1) Street Control Order.

The use of tents, vans, and sheds is also subject to the provisions of the (No. 1) Street Control Order and will be subject to the provisions of the Order by which it is controlled.

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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 (1961)	1 year (1960)	2-4 yrs. (1957-59)	5-14 yrs. (1947-56)	15 or over (before 1947)	TOTAL
Vaccinations	At Clinic	241	17	32	1	4	295
	P.M.A. ...	77	18	7	13	36	151
	TOTAL ...	318	35	39	14	40	446
Re- Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	1	1	9	11
	P.M.A. ...	—	1	2	7	103	113
	TOTAL ...	—	1	3	8	112	124

Scarlet Fever.

There were 17 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 263 under 5 years of age, 54 of school age, and 126 reinforcing doses of all ages. The others shown in the tables have been done by the Local Authority doctors.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS :							TOTAL
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-1956	1947-1951	
A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1961	282	386	58	52	38	130	15	961
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1961	—	—	4	1	4	387	37	433

Pneumonia.—There were 11 cases of pneumonia notified. There were 2 deaths of notified cases.

Whooping Cough.—There were 22 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 42 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

There were 960 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.—578 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

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

Poliomyelitis.—There were 5 cases notified. There were 2 deaths of notified cases.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

(a) Children and young persons (born in years 1943-1961) who had completed 2 injections (since 1956) 10,904

(b) Adults up to 40 years of age who had completed vaccination (2 injections) 5,758

The number of children and young persons (born in years 1943-1961) who have received three injections 31.12.61 7,947

The number of adults who have received three injections at 31.12.61 3,391

Immunisations/Vaccinations carried out during 1961 by Doctors.

The following table shows the extent done by :

	Diphtheria Whooping Cough, Tetanus	Poliomyelitis	B.C.G.	Smallpox (ex- cluding epi- demic vaccin- ations)
Local authority staff	% 69	% 84	% 100	% 54
General practitioners	31	16	—	46

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. 3 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 16.

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

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

1. Number skin tested	... ..	553
2. Number found positive	... ..	78
3. Number found negative	... ..	467
4. Number vaccinated	... ..	456

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. This scheme commenced in 1959.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 18 new cases was notified. Of this number 9 were males and 9 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.
1957	13	0.88	1	0.02
1958	21	0.07	3	—
1959	26	0.03	3	—
1960	10	0.05	6	—
1961	16	0.01	2	—
Average for 5 years ...	—17	—0.21	—3	—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 1961.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

1,103 visits were paid by specially trained tuberculosis nurses.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

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

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Bury General Hospital Out-Patients Department. The Clinic sessions are as follows:—

Males.

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

Friday, 10-0 to 12-0 noon.

Females.

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

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 174 new cases compared with 175 last year who had 1,127 consultations with the medical officers, compared with 1,541 in the previous year. The number of attendances for intermediate treatment increased from 125 to 143. The number of specimens examined by the M.O. at the Clinic was 18.

Of the new cases attending 19 were Syphilis, 18 Gonorrhoea, and 137 other conditions. The figures for Gonorrhoea are less than those of last year.

Bury residents accounted for 40% 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													Deaths of Notif'd Cases	
	At all Ages	At Ages										Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l			
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45		45-65		over 65
Scarlet Fever	17	—	1	3	—	5	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery... ..	29	—	2	2	1	2	7	1	1	6	3	2	2	5	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Whooping Cough	22	4	1	2	4	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Measles	578	27	60	82	96	110	195	4	3	1	—	—	—	4	—
Pneumonia	11	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	4	9	—
Meningitis	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS	668	33	64	90	102	120	220	9	6	9	4	4	7	32	4

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1950 to 1961.

DISEASE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Smallpox	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	89	21	36	51	73	50	18	15	33	64	29	17
Diphtheria	7*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	—	1	2	2	40	33	12	7	—	—
Erysipelas	8	4	3	9	9	5	9	6	4	5	1	1
Poliomyelitis	3	2	3	—	1	5	1	1	—	1	—	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	31	70	44	48	27	28	29	74	15	15	12	11
Malaria	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	23	23	15	23	18	52	121	43	18	37	74	29
Whooping Cough	128	136	186	104	33	153	20	80	121	12	42	22
Measles	835	398	876	515	339	613	112	1,230	579	135	664	578
Food Poisoning	—	—	3	1	1	—	4	—	21	4	—	3
†Chicken Pox	—	—	391	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	3	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	1,129	671	1,559	871	506	914	357	1,484	806	280	822	668

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

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

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.

The scope of this work has extended, especially to the aged, as the Health Visitor is now concerned with the health of the family as a whole. Her duties included the supervision of all children in her district from birth onwards, the visiting of certain infectious diseases, especially those commonest amongst children, visits to hospital discharges, to the aged, and the infirm. There is close association with the hospitals with reference to hospital discharges, and they also attend the Paediatric Clinic. They have made the initial visit and recommendation concerning persons requiring domestic help.

The area is divided into districts, to each of which is allocated a Health Visitor. She attends a child welfare centre each week. Increased use of the service of Health Visitors is being made by general medical practitioners in the area.

Health Visitors attend the Paediatric Outpatients at the Bury General Hospital. There is the closest link between the Superintendent Nursing Officer and the Hospital Almoner in cases requiring home follow up. The practice of the Superintendent Nursing Officer visiting appropriate cases in the hospital before discharge has improved the efficiency of the facilities provided by the Local Authority on hospital discharge.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from neighbouring authorities. (The Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Courses), and for nurses and midwives in training in the Bury and Rossendale H.M.C. Group.

There is considerable demand for the Service of Health Visitors which cannot be supplied. In spite of efforts by the Council we have been unable to fill our establishment.

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	....	....	....	....	1,042
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	1,867
Re-visits to children from one to two years	....	....	....	....	1,260
Re-visits to children from two to five years	....	....	....	....	3,083
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	....	....	308
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	25
Visits to premature infants	....	....	....	....	148
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	....	....	89
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....	....	....	....	1,103
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	....	....	462
Visits re Home Help Service	....	....	....	....	13
Visits to Old People	....	....	....	....	1,401
Visits for other causes	....	....	....	....	274
Total Visits	....	....	....	....	<u>12,075</u>
Attendances at Clinics :—					
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	....	471
Paediatric Clinics at Hospitals	....	....	....	....	48
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	....	....	....	....	135
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....	....	....	<u>654</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	5591	3279	1635	637	11132
Children 1 to 5 years	2465	1321	981	450	5217
Number of Doctors' Consultations	2323	971	675	365	4334
Average attendance per session	53	46	52	21	—

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

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Three ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde, on Thursday mornings at Huntley Mount, and on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic.

Attendances :—

	THE WYLDE CLINIC.			TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.			HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.		
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total
No. of new cases	199	0	199	55	0	55	92	0	92
No. of attendances	974	0	974	238	0	238	359	0	359

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 consultant Obstetrician attends at certain sessions.

A physiotherapist is available at the Wylde Clinic. 114 patients attended for ante-natal relaxation exercises, making a total of 774 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 288.	Positive 0.
Rhesus Factor	...	...	Negative 46.	Positive 252.
Negative containing anti-bodies	...	...	...	0.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 659, and 5,247 attendances were made. Also 400 post-natal attendances were made by 426 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. Two midwives have their own cars.

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

A Superintendent Midwife is attached to the department part-time to assist in training and supervision.

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

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 was 1 maternal death.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AND CLINIC ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Fatients	Attend- ances
1961	2,104	16,359	71	446	1571

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 703. 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 3 new cases referred by the C.W. Centre and attended the Whitefield Clinic. One case had a consultation 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	14
Number of treatments given	113
Average attendances per child	8
Number children (a) discharged	7
(b) defaulted	2
Still attending at year-end	5

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

Cases treated	17
Number of treatments given	269
Average attendances per child	15
Number of children (a) discharged	14
(b) defaulted	3
Still attending at year-end	0

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 1961 the number of babies notified who weighed 5½ 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 148 visits were made.

There were also 6 premature still-births, all 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 27.20 per 1,000 live births compared with 27.4 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

If we analyse the cause of death of the 29 children who died under the age of one year we find that 10 took place during the first day, another 6 within the first week, 2 during the second week, 4 during the third and fourth weeks, 4 within the first and third months, and 3 within the third and sixth months of the year.

Of the causes of death 8 were certified as primarily due to prematurity, 1 to meningitis, 2 to hydrocephalus, 2 to gastro enteritis, 1 to duodenal jejunostomy, 4 to congenital heart disease, 1 to atelactasis of lungs, 2 to bronchitis, 4 to broncho pneumonia, 2 from asphyxia and 2 were due to cerebral haemorrhage.

The Still-birth Rate—17.51 this year compared with a five-year average of 22.87.

Instruction in Mothercraft.—This course for girls from the Senior Schools has been conducted by the Health Visitor Staff.

Dental Treatment.—During 1961 it was possible only to use a small portion of the School Dental Officer's time for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children. Not until a permanent second dental surgeon is obtained can this service be satisfactory.

The dental surgery at The Wylde Clinic is now equipped with a modern unit.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	11	11	9	9
Children under Five	97	86	86	72

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	4	7	—	—	19	3	—
Children under Five	—	31	29	—	157	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 1961	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	20
No. of children on register at end of year.....	18	21
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 56 visits to the nursery, and made 157 examinations of children.

This Nursery is a recognised training nursery for Nursery Nurses.

The charge was 13/6 per child per day. Partial remission 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.

**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.
All Causes	16	2	—	4	22	4	3	—	—	19	10
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Atelectasis of Lungs	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Broncho Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	1
Bronchitis	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Congenital Heart Disease	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Duodenal Jejunostomy	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Prematurity	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	3
TOTAL	16	2	—	4	22	4	3	—	—	19	10
											29

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

There are three whole time workers in the Mental Health department who work under the Medical Staff. Specialist advice is obtained for the psychiatrist as required and much assistance is provided by the Child guidance work done in the School Health Service. The facilities here are of special value in dealing with severely subnormal patients.

The main development with plans at present with the Ministry 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, negotiations for a suitable site are at present going on.

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. The Medical Officer of Health is Chairman of the Hospital Management Committee's Mental Health Sub-Committee. This is of great assistance in obtaining co-ordination and cooperation between the Local Authority and Hospital group.

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. These wards have been upgraded and there is now an Acute Unit at Fairfield.

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. Also 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	30
-----------------	----

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	237
(b) After discharge from hospitals	408
(c) Supervision and home reports	482
(d) To other cases	145

1272

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 1,272 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 Mental Health Act, 1959, the following admissions have been made:—

Sec. 29	14
Informal admissions	16

Under the Education Act, 1944—

Sec. 57	2
---------	---

(c) Under the Mental Health Act, 1959:

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) New Cases certified as Subnormal and Severely Sub-normal requiring treatment or Statutory Supervision | 11 |
| Cases on waiting list for admission to Psychiatric Hospitals | 6 |
| (2) No Guardianship cases. | |

Supervision is exercised over 69 cases of Severely Sub-normal Patients who are living in their homes.

Ascertainment of Severely Sub-Normal Patients.

There are 136 severely sub-normal cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.23 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 33 pupils whose average attendance throughout the year has been 26. 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. Arrangements for new premises are actively afoot.

The Staff consists of one female Supervisor, two female assistants, 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	46
Old cases still visited and helped	19
No. of visits made to Bury Cases	314
No. of interviews	154

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	24
Married women with illegitimate children	8
Matrimonial problems	10
Preventive	4
	46

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	10
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	12
Babies placed for adoption	9
Advised regarding adoption	12
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	13
Referred to another Agency	1

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

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Department except Transport	89
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Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	242
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Transport.

(a) Superannuation	60
(b) Sickness Payment	12
(c) P.S.V.	34
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	96
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age	11

TRAINING OF STUDENTS, ETC.

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

Bury is a training centre for Queen's Nurses District Nursing Certificate and pupils have been trained throughout the year.

During Nurses' Training Courses at Bury General Hospital, 21 student nurses visited the Health Department for instructional visits.

Five students were taken for practical instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoir, and one student from the Borough Engineer's Dept. visited the Health Dept. on instructional visits.

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	1	—	1
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	12	2	—	3
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	7	2	—	—

EPILEPTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases	0	11	17

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of these 8 are regularly visited by the Mental Health workers. Every effort is made to see that these obtain regular medical treatment as prescribed by their own doctors.

SPASTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of Cases	1	12	6

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 five 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 twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1961, the part-time chiropodists gave a total of 696 treatments to 409 patients.

From the 1st January to 30th November, 1961, the Health Department's full-time chiropodist gave 951 treatments to 372 patients at clinics, and 292 treatments to 180 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 1961

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

The circumstances of children in thirty-seven 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	3
„ Teachers' Association Representative	1

One new case was brought forward during 1961 and eighteen family cases previously reported made a total of nineteen considered during the year. The number of children involved is 62, of which 50 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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