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Contributors

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964.



The Mayor—Councillor W. H. ADCOCK, M.B.E., J.P.
Chairman—Alderman W. E. HEATON, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—Councillor G. A. KING, J.P.

Alderman BUTLER, J.P. Councillor OXTON, J.P.

Councillor BUGHIE, J.P. PEARSON, J.P.

ANNUAL REPORT

BOLT, J. H. J.P. SKINNER, J.P.

HOLT, M. J.P. SPURR, J.P.

KIRKMAN, W. J.P.

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

Mr. E. THOMASON M. S. SAWTELL, J.P.

Mr. E. BENNETT, J.P. Mr. H. MARSDEN, J.P.

Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE, J.P. Dr. F. M. BRAITHWAITE, J.P.

Miss L. A. ROWLAND, J.P. Dr. D. COLE, J.P.

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health

2. Medical Services Sub.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964



THE MAYOR, BURY, M.B.E., 1954
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY
CHAIRMAN, BURY BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1964

ALDERMAN, BURY BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1964

ALDERMAN, BURY BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1964

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

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OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1964

BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

ALDERMAN, BURY BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1964

ALDERMAN, BURY BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1964

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

Medical Officer of Health

ALDERMAN, BURY BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1964

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964.

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Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Councillor G. A. KING. 1, 2.

Alderman BUTLER. 1. Councillor ORTON. 2.

Councillor BUGGIE. 2. „ PEARSON. 1.

„ DAVIES. 1. „ ROGERS. 1.

„ HOLLAND. 2. „ ROWSON. 1.

„ HOLT, J. E. 1. „ SKINNER. 2.

„ HOLT, M. 2. „ SPURR. 2.

„ KIRKMAN, W. 2.

Co-opted Members.

Mr. E. THOMASON. 1. Mrs. M. S. SAWTELL. 1.

Mr. E. BENNETT. 1. Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.

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

Miss L. A. ROWLAND. 2. Dr. D. COLE. 2.

Sub-Committees.

1. Standing Sub.

2. Medical Services Sub.

STAFF.

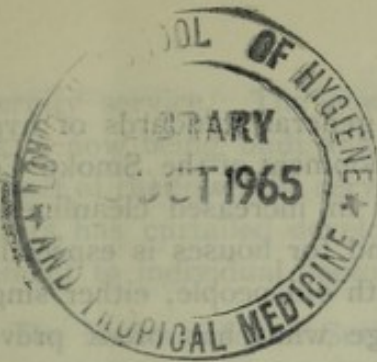
Medical Officer of Health	K. K. Wood, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	G. A. Levell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	*E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S. (Part-time from 11.3.64). S. B. Diggle, M.B., M.R.C.S.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. McLenachan, F.R.C.S.
*Orthopaedic Surgeon	A. P. Gracie, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	A. I. 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.D., D.P.M.
*Consulting Paediatrician	B. Wolman, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Dental Surgeon	R. B. Keighley, L.D.S.
Dental Auxiliary	Miss K. M. Shaw (from 1.10.64).
*Borough Analyst	C. J. House, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector	A. E. Snodgrass, F.I.P.H.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.
District Public Health Inspectors	A. Hinkley, 8, 9. A. Mather, 8, 9. E. A. Rogers, 8, 9, 10. R. H. Baxendale, 8, 9. W. H. Calvert, 9, 11. N. Hardman, 8, 9. (from 12.11.64.)
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss K. Yates, 1, 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. B. Whittaker, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. Shepherd, 1, 2, 4, 7. *Mrs. M. Waddington, 1, 2, 4. (from 15.6.64.)
Tuberculosis Nurses	*Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1, 2. *Mrs. M. Stephenson, 1.
Visiting Nurse	Miss D. M. Bond, 1.
Clinic Supervisor (Midwifery)	*Miss F. Wright, 1, 2. (to 20.11.64.)
Municipal Midwives	Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2. Mrs. E. Brown, M.B.E. 1, 2. (to 30.4.65.) Mrs. L. Hall, 2. (to 30.6.65.) *Mrs. W. Calleja, 1, 2. Mrs. S. Kealey, 1, 2. (from 14.3.64.) *Mrs. C. Burke (from 1.11.64.) Mrs. I. Thomas (from 14.6.65.) Miss M. M. Smith (from 17.5.65.)

STAFF (continued)

*Psychologist	 Mrs. J. Shepherd, B.A.
*Physiotherapist	 Mrs. M. Fishwick.
Speech Therapist	 Miss S. M. Jenkins (from 1.9.64.)
*Orthoptist	 Mrs. K. M. Rogerson.
Chiropodist	 H. Cocker
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft...	Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.
Training Centre Supervisor	 Miss N. Ford.
Mental Welfare Officers	 A. Hargrave. Miss J. Butterworth (to 30.4.64.) Mrs. E. M. Lloyd (from 20.7.64.) A. Wardle (from 1.10.64).
Ambulance Officer	 A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	 Mrs. G. Tweedale
Chief Clerk	 P. Butterworth
Senior Clerk	 G. F. Schofield
Mental Welfare Clerk	 A. Wardle (to 30.9.64.)
Clerical Staff	 Miss M. Exley. Miss F. B. Appleby. Miss E. Siddall Miss P. A. Jackson Miss C. A. Asquith Mrs. F. Bleakley (to 21.6.64.) Miss S. J. Parry (from 27.7.64.)
Pupil Public Health Inspector	... J. R. Dykes.
Welfare Foods Distribution	
Assistant/Clerk	 Mrs. M. G. Hodson.

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

* Part-time.



Health Department,

Town Hall,

Bury.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the report of the year 1964. For easy reference and continuity this has been arranged in similar sections to previous reports.

The first section deals with Statistics. Here annual fluctuations are generally of much less significance than the trends over a longer period. The Infantile Mortality Figure shows a slight increase to 22.49 which is still higher than the national average, which is 20. That this rate can be improved upon, previous years have assured us. General public health measures, improved social conditions and better medical services will all be required to significantly reduce this.

The second section describes the Local Health Services. In this section the Service for which the department has been unable to supply all the demands made on it has been the Home Help Service. For maternity and sickness cases the requests for assistance have remained at a steady level; all these requests have been met. In the case of the care of the aged, the increased longevity and our improved ascertainment have provided an ever increasing demand. The limit of help provided has been fixed by the financial ceiling set by the Council. A good case can be made out for increasing this amount. It is certain that many cases are kept out of hospitals or hostels by the provision of domestic helps. The demands on the ambulances still grow. A recent development is the extension of Day Care Services provided at hospitals such as the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Fairfield General Hospital and Rodney House. These patients, often geriatric or mental health patients, require to be taken either daily or three times a week to and from their respective homes.

One of the most important classes of diseases are the respiratory ones. In spite of much improved modern drug treatment one of the basic requirements is concentration on prevention. Much of this work is associated with the section on environmental health—prevention of air pollution, provision of more and

better housing and improving the general standards of hygiene. Figures are given showing the development of the Smoke Control Areas which are paying dividends in increased cleanliness and health. The present urgent demand for houses is especially for small dwellings or flats to cope with old people, either single or couples who are unable to manage what has often previously been the family home.

The standard of food supplied continues to be high and the quality of meat passing through the Public Abattoir has been of the highest quality. Constant inspection and supervision has been maintained.

We have continued with the planned approach to clearing unfit houses. The 1955-67 programme envisaged a clearance of 1,464 houses. The outstanding balance is now 315 houses. In addition to those on the programme 120 houses have been represented as priorities owing to deterioration in structural condition.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 has given much additional work to the Health Inspectors. The register is now in being and the Act is being implemented.

Infectious disease has generally been below average. The most prevalent disease was Measles with 617 cases, which was half the number occurring last year. In the near future it is hoped that immunisation against this disease will reduce it to the low level of incidence of diseases like Diphtheria. It is in the hands of parents to see that each of their children is protected at an early age against these diseases so that freedom from these scourges may be obtained. Improved techniques such as oral Poliomyelitis vaccine have made the processes more convenient and parents are urged to see that their children are protected.

The section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare shows that this section has flourished. It is interesting to note that at present when, from certain quarters, the Child Welfare Centre work is under fire as having outlived its usefulness the customers are flocking along in greater numbers than ever. Perhaps "the customer is always right" slogan of a previous period has much that is correct and not all new ideas are always for the better. "At Risk" registers are being developed and special observation of appropriate children is being carried out. There were no maternal deaths. This has, happily, frequently been so; in the future may we also be able to say that there has been no maternal morbidity as well. This will be the hall-mark of a perfect

maternity service. The new clinic to be established at Sunnybank is now being built and should be opened next year to give this part of the town the services it deserves. Shortage of Health Visitors has curtailed developments, such as Health Visitor attachment to individual doctors and general extension of work.

The Mental Health Services have also continued to expand. A new Junior and Adult Training Centre is taking shape. The foundation stone was laid by the Chairman, Alderman W. K. Heaton, and this building should be ready for occupation next year. The co-operation and integration of the mental health services with the hospitals has become very close. We share patients, staff and premises with great benefit to the patient. In co-operation with the School Health Service very fruitful child guidance work is done.

The final section deals with other services carried out by the Department. The medical examinations done on behalf of the Children's and Transport Departments and Superannuation examinations have consumed a great deal of the doctors' time.

The continued expansion of the Chiropody Service has proved a boon to many and the increase in the hours of the physiotherapist, especially for breathing exercises and early treatment of paresis, is of great benefit.

There has continued to be the closest co-operation with the general medical practitioners and consultants in the area. When the Local Authority submitted proposals under the National Health Service Act, 1946 in their development plan and new clinic premises to replace the old or establish new centres were to be submitted, it was suggested that these centres should be considered along with proposals for Health Centres. From time to time the question of Health Centres has been considered by the Local Medical Committee. At first there was no desire for these by the medical practitioners. Recently, however, this matter has been again raised and the climate of opinion of local doctors appears to be changing and the matter is being at present considered by the Local Medical Committee. New clinics built have been planned with an eye to future adaptation and adjoining land left for extension. This matter should be carefully considered when the time comes to replace the Wylde Central Clinic as perhaps the best solution would be a combined Local Authority Clinic and Health Centre.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support for our aim in founding a comprehensive local authority health service. The

Chairman's wide experience of the local health services and the hospital services has been especially valuable.

This report gives a factual account of the many activities carried out by the Health Department. This has only been possible owing to the team spirit of the Staff. There can be few Medical Officers of Health who have had such service and loyalty throughout the years and this help has been fully appreciated and is here willingly acknowledged.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health

7.IX.1965.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1964.

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)	37.18
Area in Acres	7,434
Population—(Census 1961)	60,149
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1964)	62,080
Persons per acre	8.35
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1961)	20,960
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1961)	21,067
New Houses Certified 1964	360
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1964	3
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1964	23,119
Rateable Value	£1,968,581
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£7,800
Deaths	816
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	13.14
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	68.99
Average Death-rate (1955 - 1964)	14.49
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	5.52
Cancer Death-rate	1.35
Respiratory Death-rate	1.22
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.01
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	Nil
Live Births (Male 646 : Female 599)	
(Legitimate 1158 : Illegitimate 87)	1,245
Birth-rate (per 1000 of population)	20.05
Average Birth Rate (1955 - 1964)	18.73
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.09
Still-Births—(Male 6 : Female 19) (Legitimate 20 : Illegitimate 5)	25
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	19.68
Total Live and Still-Births	1,270
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	28
Infant Mortality Rates :	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	22.49
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	24.17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	11.49

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	12.85
Early „ „ „ (per 1,000 total live births)	9.63
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	29.01
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	18.4
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.3
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	20.0

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1964 was 20.05 per 1,000 and is 0.46 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1964 was 18.4 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1964 was 13.14. There were altogether a total of 1,054 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 365 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 689, to which must be added 127 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 816.

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
1960	14	13
1961	29	27
1962	30	26
1963	26	21
1964	28	22
Average for 5 years	—	—22

STILL-BIRTHS.

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

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 births
1960	27	25.28
1961	19	17.51
1962	20	17.10
1963	21	17.05
1964	25	19.68
Average for 5 years	—	—19.32

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1964.

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	816	28	7	5	4	35	195	201	341	651
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, respiratory	... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, other	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease	... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute poliomyelitis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	... ..	12	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	5	21
" " lung, bronchus	... ..	29	...	...	...	...	1	14	10	4	19
" " breast	... ..	12	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	4	6
" " uterus	... ..	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	... ..	52	...	...	...	...	2	20	17	13	47
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Diabetes	... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	... ..	114	...	...	...	...	1	18	31	64	80
Coronary disease, angina	... ..	168	...	...	...	...	12	52	51	53	41
Hypertension with heart disease	... ..	19	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	6	3
Other heart disease	... ..	133	...	...	...	...	4	13	27	89	63
Other circulatory disease	... ..	55	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	39	120
Influenza	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	... ..	37	12	2	...	...	...	6	5	12	40
Bronchitis	... ..	51	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	20	34
Other diseases of respiratory system	... ..	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	... ..	8	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	... ..	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	8
Nephritis and nephrosis	... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	... ..	8	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	... ..	51	10	...	...	...	2	12	14	13	83
Motor vehicle accidents	... ..	10	...	3	1	1	1	3	...	1	16
All other accidents	... ..	24	...	...	3	1	4	4	2	10	30
Suicide	... ..	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		816	28	7	5	4	35	195	201	341	651

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1964.

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			
1964	62,080	13.14	20.05	22	24	11	19.68	Nil	0.01
1963	61,740	14.69	19.59	21	21	27	17.05	Nil	0.03
1962	61,120	14.79	18.80	26	22	86	17.10	0.85	0.03
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

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1964 (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			
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
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 1964 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
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
1962	61,120	1149	18.80	1,151	18.83	392	145	30	26	904	14.79
1963	61,740	1210	19.59	1,150	18.62	389	146	26	21	907	14.69
1964	62,080	1245	20.05	1,054	16.01	365	127	28	22	816	13.14

Area of District in acres (land and water) } 7,434

Total population at all ages } At Census of 1961.

Average number of persons per house } 3.1

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
YEAR 1964.**

	Birth Rate (Crude)	Death Rate (Crude)	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 (Provisional)	18.4	11.3	20.0	16.3	*	0.047	0.006	0.20	0.06	0.25
Birkenhead	20.06	11.0	20.6	21.2	33.1	0.02	—	0.6	—	0.6
Burnley	17.41	14.94	20.29	23.35	36.09	0.05	—	—	—	—
Bury	20.05	13.14	22.49	19.68	29.01	0.01	—	—	—	—
Halifax	18.35	14.4	33.1	11.2	18.62	0.006	0.002	—	—	—
Liverpool	21.4	11.2	21.7	17.8	28.7	0.052	0.004	0.126	0.063	0.189
Manchester	20.61	11.97	28.76	20.07	35.34	0.08	0.01	0.22	0.30	0.52
Oldham	19.25	14.2	35.04	15.88	37.66	0.09	—	—	—	—
Preston	19.49	12.41	24.63	17.35	28.77	0.82	—	—	—	—
Rochdale	18.5	14.1	22.6	20.9	33.5	0.07	—	—	—	—
Salford	20.31	12.26	30.46	25.22	41.83	0.073	0.007	—	—	—
St. Helens...	17.0	10.3	21.2	27.7	41.5	0.10	0.01	1.08	—	1.08
Stockport	18.47	12.24	22.4	18.27	32.81	0.028	0.007	0.372	—	0.372
Wallasey	19.45	12.77	19.90	15.18	28.90	0.068	0.01	—	—	—
Wigan	16.49	12.48	23.55	22.26	36.07	0.05	0.01	0.77	—	0.77

* Not available

RAINFALL

Bury Corporation Sewage Works,
Blackford Bridge.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
January ...	5.27	3.71	3.58	3.21	5.25	5.09	4.24	0.35	1.43	inches
February	0.97	2.59	6.12	9.13	2.49	3.44	3.05	0.38	1.14	„
March ...	1.36	3.73	2.54	1.98	1.05	1.36	1.77	2.87	3.79	„
April ...	3.32	0.73	1.27	2.81	2.40	3.93	4.05	2.90	2.78	„
May... ..	1.43	1.61	3.70	1.73	2.06	2.31	2.63	2.30	3.44	„
June ...	2.82	1.82	4.52	3.38	1.87	2.20	0.74	4.02	2.24	„
July ...	6.34	5.40	4.14	3.33	7.09	3.62	2.90	2.02	4.56	„
August ...	10.15	5.35	7.95	0.44	5.49	5.41	6.17	4.26	3.85	„
September	3.75	6.18	5.89	0.23	2.88	3.52	3.31	4.26	1.93	„
October ...	2.75	5.11	3.49	4.04	4.81	4.81	1.89	3.58	2.95	„
November	1.51	1.85	1.57	4.05	6.16	2.80	1.85	5.27	3.39	„
December	3.79	4.38	4.09	6.80	4.05	3.36	3.99	0.85	5.68	„
TOTAL	43.46	42.46	48.85	32.44	45.60	41.85	36.60	33.06	37.18	„

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 8b 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.

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 Paediatric 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, Paediatric, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic, 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, Paediatric, 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 an annual grant, 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 still 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 a midwife 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 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.

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.

The health department have used posters to assist in making the public aware of the hazards to health of smoking. No special anti-smoking clinic has been set up and in general no special interest appears to have been shown in this matter by the general public.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

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

Particulars of these Services are given in Section 7.

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 or Health Visitor Students 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	267
„ new patients during the year	803
„ visits during the year	31,491
„ patients on register at 31st December	279

Health Education.

Throughout the department it is thought that the most effective method of health education is by personal contact and that 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

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1964.

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis & Chest ...	11	3	1	3	4	—	211
Diabetes	20	4	2	1	2	11	2772
Blood Diseases.....	151	24	12	8	18	89	3739
Cerebral	82	11	22	15	7	27	3270
Senility	113	23	20	34	7	29	3876
Cardiac	93	23	14	17	9	30	2597
Surgical	216	140	29	10	17	20	5372
Gynaecological.....	11	2	1	—	4	4	55
Neoplasm	37	4	8	23	—	2	1008
Intestinal	51	32	2	2	10	5	447
Prep. for X-ray	101	—	101	—	—	—	290
Rheumatoid Arthritis	36	8	10	4	1	13	1836
Nervous Conditions	36	3	7	1	3	22	3400
Medical	89	40	13	9	5	22	1798
Tuberculosis ...	21	8	3	2	3	5	801
Skin	2	2	—	—	—	—	19
TOTALS	1070	327	245	129	90	279	31491

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1964 no 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.

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health. The personnel consists of one ambulance officer, a deputy ambulance officer, thirteen drivers, nine attendants and one mechanic. 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 Centre and also to day patients to hospital.

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 395. 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.

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	33,281
Number general removals	31,706
Number of Accident cases	1,575

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	478
(Day 370 ; Night 108)	
Motor accidents	105
Works accidents	228
Home accidents	764

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	1,769
Other cases, hospital discharge	2,961
Transfer between hospitals	1,206
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	13,122
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	64
Maternity cases, hospital admission	398
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	44
Municipal Midwives	376
Accidents	1,575
Mental cases	11,576
Mortuary cases	40
Infectious Diseases	31
Emergencies	49
To Railway Stations	70
	33,281

Patients removed annually.

Year	Total cases			
1943	4,369	Increase	494	on previous year
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	"
1962	33,197	"	24	"
1963	32,973	Decrease	224	"
1964	33,281	Increase	308	"

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health. The personnel consists of one ambulance officer, a deputy ambulance officer, thirteen drivers, nine attendants and one mechanic. 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.

Prevention, Care and After-care.

Services in relation to (1) **tuberculosis.** (See Section 6).

(2) **Illness generally.** Information concerning cases requiring assistance of any nature within the scope of the authority is given by the Hospital Officers in the area by discharge notices giving particulars of the patient discharged from hospital and the type of assistance likely to be required, i.e., home nursing, health visiting, domestic help, loan of nursing equipment. These requirements have been met by the Local Authority.

With regard to **prevention** the local authority pursues an active programme of health education by (a) through the personal efforts of the medical and nursing staff, health inspectors, and social workers, (b) through liaison with other departments, e.g., Housing and Education, and with general practitioners, (c) through liaison with voluntary organisations such as the Manchester Committee on Cancer working in the area by giving lectures and addresses, (d) the organisation of film lectures, talks and addresses, and provision of descriptive literature, (e) co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education.

Domestic Help.

The Home Help Service caters for the following classes in order of priority :—(1) Maternity Cases, (2) Non-infectious sickness in the home, (3) Infirmary due to old age. In 1964, 34 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. There is ample demand to justify an increase in the ceiling fixed.

The number of cases attended are as follows :—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Maternity Cases ...	15	22	14	22	20	19	31	19	26
Sickness Cases ...	175	144	99	76	112	82	67	85	96
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ...	271	271	368	379	374	403	455	451	469
Total cases attended ...	461	437	481	477	506	504	553	555	591
Old cases on books at 1st January	206	278	305	319	327	283	353	375	408
New cases during year ...	255	159	176	172	158	221	200	180	183

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

The standard charge shall be 5/- 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 76s. 0d. for each adult or 125s. 6d for two adults.

(iv) An allowance of 27s. 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.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Public Health Laboratory, Withington 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	5	33	—	38
Corned Beef	—	10	—	10
Dried Skinned Milk	—	2	—	2
Cooked Ham	—	1	—	1
Orange Drinks	—	2	—	2

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 3988.

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 Hospital, 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 5151.

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, 1965.

Doctors: 83 principals (of whom 25 were resident in Bury) and 1 assistant.

Dentists: 13 principals.

Chemists: 17 chemists or firms of chemists, with 19 shops. 11 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners: 3.

Ophthalmic Opticians: 13 (and 1 assistant).

Dispensing Opticians: 1 firm employing 3 dispensing opticians.

During the year one resident doctor resigned, an assistant entered into partnership with his principal, and an established doctor entered into partnership with a new practitioner. Five non-residents were added to the list and one resigned from the list.

Under the Medical Practices Committee system of classification Bury is regarded as an "open" area. Applications from doctors to practice in the area will automatically be approved.

The gross cost of the general medical services, including the maternity medical services and superannuation, etc., was £101,341.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £147,624; in addition patients contributed £35,952.

The general dental services cost £45,777, and in addition patients paid £12,691. Consideration was given to 16 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures or orthodontic appliances.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £17,653, and patients contributed an additional £12,312.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £321,157. The gross cost of administration was £8,558.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1964 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...	1,588	527	193	500	183
Noise Nuisance	99	3	3	1	1
Land and Tips	25	—	—	—	—
Offensive Smells	95	—	—	—	—
Vermin	200	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	127	18	18	15	15
Tents, Vans and Sheds	165	—	—	—	—
Houses in multiple occupation ...	81	55	5	6	3
Common Lodging Houses	35	36	4	22	5
Schools	98	—	—	—	—
Animal Boarding Establishments ...	7	—	—	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	731	182	182	201	201
Accumulations	184	29	29	40	34
Animals or Birds	53	—	—	—	—
Stable Premises	3	4	1	—	—
Yards, Courts, etc.	19	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	14	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	194	—	—	—	—
Drainage—Inspected	729	170	153	151	143
Tested	181	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	21	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	658	156	106	84	58
Pails or Privies	16	—	—	3	3
Urinals	10	—	—	—	—
Septic Tanks	4	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	39	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	56	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	43	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	29	—	—	—	—
Markets	225	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection ...	876	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1,656	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	181	—	—	—	—
General Food Premises	4,803	86	26	43	9
Food Inspection	162	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses - Factory	11	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	98	8	4	—	—
Licensed Premises	42	—	—	—	—
Hairdressers Premises	4	—	—	—	—
Offices and Business Premises ...	140	130	32	—	—
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	12	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	4,472	2	2	—	—
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act...	8	—	—	—	—
Weeds Act... ..	5	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	10	—	—	—	—
Factories (with mechanical power)	116	20	8	6	4
Outworkers	34	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	21	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	61	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	12	—	—	—	—

Housing—Consolidated Regs. 1932	127	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	502	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	57	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	18	—	—	—	—
Rent Act	24	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Premises... ..	14	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations ...	22	2	2	—	—
Premises Visited	25	—	—	—	—
Smoke Control Area Premises ...	745	29	29	19	19
Atmospheric Pollution	608	—	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act	8	—	—	—	—
Watercourses	25	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	910	—	—	—	—
Interviews— Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	776	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal	233	—	—	—	—
Informal	133	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—					
Formal	18	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Informal	15	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological	35	—	—	—	—
Chemical	16	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam.	55	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	215	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	9	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	84	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	23,127	1,457	797	1,091	678

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	498
„ „ informal notices complied with	428
„ „ Statutory notices served	299
„ „ Statutory notices complied with	250
„ „ nuisances or defects abated on informal notices ...	1,050
„ „ nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices ...	141
„ „ enquiries answered under Land Charges Act	1,900

These recorded enquiries relate to official enquiries usually made on conveyance or when property is offered on sale or lease. The number of such enquiries has progressively increased during recent years, entailing additional duties in searching departmental records. There is abundant evidence that the greater percentage of existing dwellings other than Council houses are rapidly becoming owner/occupied.

Total number of complaints received	703
No. of complaints referred to other Corporation Departments ...	101

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspection.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	NUMBER OF	
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	27	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	374	116	7
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	13	13	—
TOTAL	414	129	7

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. In- spector (4)	By H.M. In- spector (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	4	—	5
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	5	—	7

Outworkers.

No. of Lists of outworkers received	6
No. of registered Outworkers within the Borough (all engaged in the making of wearing apparel)	35
No. of visits to outworkers premises	34

WATER SUPPLY.

The provisions of the Bolton Water Order, 1961, became operative on 1st April, 1963 by which the water resources of the former Irwell Valley Water Board are vested in Bolton Corporation Waterworks Department. The County Borough is supplied from mains passing through the area, which come from five different sources of upland surface water. All houses supplied derive their water direct from the mains.

I am indebted to the Waterworks Engineer & Manager, County Borough of Bolton, 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. 538 Chemical Examinations 538 partial 24 complete Water going into supply. 1723 Chemical examinations 1723 partial 38 complete
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 — Results — No significant plumbo-solvent action.
4. Action in respect of any forms of contamination	None required.
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and the proportions of the population supplied from public water mains (a) Direct to houses (b) By means of standpipes	 (a) 100% (b) Nil

The details in paragraph (2) concerning bacteriological and chemical analysis relate to the whole of the supply area including the County Borough.

Two miles seventy yards of service main was laid to new houses within the Borough. 668 yards of service main to existing houses were renewed.

Fluoride content of Towns water is equivalent to 0.07 parts per million fluorine.

WATER SAMPLING BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

Sources of Supply	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	10	—	6	—	16
Private Wells and Springs	3	2	4	2	11
Total No. of Samples ...	13	2	10	2	27

Four samples reported to be unsatisfactory (two chemical, two bacteriological) were taken from three wells supplying two dwellinghouses and a dairy farm. In two cases involving bacteriological reports the unsatisfactory results arose from intermittent natural pollution of the water source on agricultural grazing land which was found to have disappeared on subsequent sampling. In the other case concerning two unsatisfactory chemical reports the water supply was found to be polluted in the conduit between the source point and entering the premises. This was due to a leaking land drain which was subsequently repaired. Later samples were found to be satisfactory.

One sample of water was also taken from a local stream and submitted for chemical analysis following enquiries as to whether such water was suitable for civil engineering operations in the vicinity. The Analyst reported this water to be suitable for the purpose required.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.28%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from town's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Twenty samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination from three swimming baths within the Borough. All were reported by the Pathologist to be satisfactory.

Nine samples of water were also taken from a public open air swimming pool and submitted for bacteriological examination. Eight samples were considered to be acceptable for untreated surface water used for this purpose. One sample contained evidence of faecal contamination, but subsequent samples taken from the same point were found to be of acceptable standard.

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	4
Number of premises where new drainage was provided	39
Number of premises where new sinks were provided	4

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.

During the year the Council resolved to increase this grant to £15 from 1st April, 1965.

Number of grants paid towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to fresh waterclosets	31
„ „ insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	39
„ „ insanitary closets abolished	5
„ „ new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	19

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

Number of dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme 1,274

„ „ notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins 76

„ „ notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with 106

„ „ insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins 69

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.

(a) Privy Closets	180	104	284	114	114
(b) Wall Closets	71	41	30	28	28
(c) Waste Water Closets	30	33	30	17	17
(d) Trough Closets	180	104	284	114	114
(e) Additional Fresh Water Closets	71	41	30	28	28
(f) Total	432	259	656	263	263
(g) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(h) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(i) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(j) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(k) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(l) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(m) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(n) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(o) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(p) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(q) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(r) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(s) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(t) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(u) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(v) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(w) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(x) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(y) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263
(z) Total number of Fresh Water Closets	432	259	656	263	263

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

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

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

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	1	1
(c) Waste Water Closets	15	23	2	10	4	54
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	3	2	1	4	—	11
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	1	—	4	—	—	5
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Waste Water Closets	45	36	33	24	39	177
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	180	198	204	294	258	1134
(b) Factories and other Premises ...	71	41	34	62	50	258
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	297	275	275	380	347	1,574
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	4	2	—	4	—	10
(b) Dry Ashpits	67	98	134	189	66	554
(c) Wallbins	2	—	10	4	3	19
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	133	156	144	356	105	894

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	26,617
No. of Waste Waterclosets	719
No. of Dustbins	24,209
No. of Wallbins	28
No. of Ashpits	202
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences on Building Sites, etc.	230
No. of Privy Middens	11

The remaining privies and pail closets are due for demolition under Clearance Order procedure under the Housing Act, 1957, or are in areas awaiting provision of sewers. The major portion of the latter scheme is now complete and branch sewers to facilitate closet conversions and improvements to some of the existing properties are to be laid during 1965.

PET ANIMALS.

Five premises are licensed under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

Number of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	3
„ „ samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	6

All samples were certified by the Prescribed Analyst to conform to prescribed standards.

Number of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	6
---	---

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
---	----

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 No. of houses disinfested—37.

Total No. of council houses disinfested—24.

Number of houses infested:—

Bed bugs—	9
Cockroaches—	31
Other vermin—	21

Number of food and other premises disinfested—13

Average quantity of materials used per case:

Liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	1.16 galls.
Powder 10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	2.11 lbs.

Total number of visits re vermin infestation 385

In addition 60 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.

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.

Number of registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons	67
Number of registered premises	58

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	14
---	----

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

One sample of fertiliser was certified by the Agricultural Analyst to contain excess phosphates when compared with the warranty accompanying the sample. The Agricultural Analyst further certified 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.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agricul- tural (5)
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling houses (inc. Coun houses) (2)	All Other (including Business Premises) (3)	Total of cols. (1), (2) & (3) (4)	
No. of properties in Local Authority's District	57	21630	4125	25812	51
Total No. of Properties inspected as a result of notification	46	455	151	652	1
No. of such Properties found to be infested by :—					
Major	1	—	—	—	1
Common Rat					
Minor	17	288	72	377	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse					
Minor	30	158	78	266	—
Total No. of Properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	4	24	7	35	—
No. of such Properties found to be infested by :—					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Common rat					
Minor	4	23	2	29	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse					
Minor	—	—	3	3	—
Total inspections carried out, including re-ins- pections	61	538	186	785	1
No. of infested Proper- ties (in Sections II, III, IV treated by the L.A.)	48	440	155	643	1
Total treatments carried out, including re- treatments	53	495	175	723	1

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	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Man-holes showing Partial take	No. of Man-holes showing complete take	No. of Man-holes in Borough
Treatment (1)				
20th April to 1st May	811	12	82	1,656
Treatment (2)				
12th October to 23rd October	683	6	130	1,656

NOISE NUISANCE.

Eight complaints of excessive noise were received during the year. Two relating to barking dogs were abated when one dog was destroyed at the voluntary action of its owner, and the other dog was removed from the neighbourhood concerned. The complainant of two instances of excessive noise arising from entertainment at adjacent licenced premises was advised to take civil action in respect of same in the absence of sufficient evidence for the Council to act thereon. Between the two occasions the licensee had undertaken certain work to mitigate noise following informal action by the Department. Four complaints relating to noise from parked vehicles in a residential area, neighbours' children, a power sewing machine and aerial nuisance from unknown source were found to be ill-founded.

OFFICES AND SHOPS.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, became operative on 1st May and required all premises subject to these provisions of the Act enforceable by the Council to be registered for this purpose before 1st August. By the end of the year 662 premises, as per schedule below, had been so registered out of an estimated number of at least 1,000 similar premises. The principal types of premises suspected to be outstanding are tenanted licenced premises and some premises in the Market Hall. These are being sorted out during the process of routine inspections. The position of the Market Hall Premises will be more readily clarified when Section 51 of the Act relating to such premises becomes fully operative by direction of the Minister of Labour. Certain provisions of the Act become operative in stages by means of Ministerial Regulations, and some provisions only become fully operative when prescribed standards are defined in a similar manner. By 31st December the following provisions had been so inaugurated, provision of washing facilities, sanitary conveniences, first aid boxes, prescribing of dangerous machines, exempting building and engineering site offices from requirements as to running water and heating appliances.

The Act prescribes health, welfare and safety requirements in all premises of non-industrial employment. Except for crown and local authority premises, offices in factories and mines, railway premises and fuel stores adjoining the railway permanent way, these requirements are enforceable by the Council, H. M. Inspectors of Factories and Mines being responsible for these duties in the other premises named.

Provisions of the Act new in local government legislation are the submission of quarterly and annual reports to the Minister of Labour on the administration of the Act and action by the Minister to ensure uniformity of action by local authorities. The Act evolves from the Government Report (Gowers) on Employment in Non-Industrial Establishments in 1946, and was

subject to much detailed discussion during its passage through Parliament. These duties in the specified premises are new in local administration and although they present no practical and technical problems in operation, other than the fencing of dangerous machines and places, and investigation of accidents, the volume of work envisaged necessitated an increase in the establishment of public health inspectors. Accordingly the Council appointed an additional district inspector in November.

Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	209	23
Retail Shops	379	45
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	23	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	48	2
Fuel storage depots	3	—
TOTALS	662	71

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act 74

NATURE OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Contraventions in respect of	Found
Section 4, Cleanliness	24
Section 5, Overcrowding	1
Section 6, Temperature	21
Section 7, Ventilation	15
Section 8, Lighting	6
Section 9, Sanitary Conveniences	31
Section 10, Washing facilities	12
Section 11, Supply of drinking water	1
Section 12, Accommodation for clothing	1
Section 13, Sitting Facilities	Nil
Section 14, Seats for sedentary workers	Nil
Section 15, Eating facilities....	3
Section 16, Floors, passages, stairs	14
Section 17, Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	Nil
Section 18, Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	Nil
Section 19, Training of persons working at dangerous machinery	Nil
Section 23, Prohibition of heavy work	Nil
Section 24, First Aid—General Provisions	21
TOTAL	150

Two minor accidents, one in a multiple retail shop where an employee slipped on a staircase, and another where a painter engaged on internal decoration of licenced premises slipped from a ladder, were reported and investigated. It is suspected that a greater number of accidents probably arose on prescribed premises but occupiers failed to notify same due to ignorance of new legislation.

Other primary difficulties noted in connection with the operation of the Act were delays in delivery by manufacturers of stem thermometers for indicating temperatures in shops, rooms and offices and first aid boxes. Some difficulties were also reported in securing effective guarding of food slicing machines. More experience in this specialist duty is required before making more specific observations thereon.

In order to achieve uniformity of administration, in May the Council re-appointed public health inspectors as inspectors under the Shops Act, 1950, a duty they had previously undertaken for many years prior to 1959 when inspectors of weights and measures were appointed for this purpose. The remaining unrevoked provisions of this Act now solely relate to hours of trading.

98 visits were made by public health inspectors to shops for this purpose when four intimations relating to eight contraventions relative to failure to display prescribed notices or observe closing hours were given.

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION.

		Ringelmann No. 2 and over Dark Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 1 Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 0 Little or no smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		46.5	82.0	171.5
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		4.65	8.20	17.15
Particulars of offences recorded	No. in Register			
	31	15	11	4
	31	47	11½	—

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.

The number of offences reported is appreciably less than last year. The total amount of "dark smoke" recorded is approximately 50% less than in the previous year with a 30% reduction in other quantities of smoke emitted.

Arising from investigations into one of the reported offences Lancashire boilers with mechanical sprinkler stokers at a textile mill are to be replaced with an oil-fired package boiler.

One complaint of grit emission from a similar solid fuel boiler at a textile dyeworks was also investigated and subsequently mitigated.

Number of notifications to install furnaces received	9
„ „ applications for prior approval by Council of installation of furnaces	3
„ „ such applications approved	3
„ „ chimney heights determined on building plans	6

The applications for prior approval of furnaces included oil-fired package boilers at brewers' offices and two engineering works. Chimney heights were determined in connection with these premises and also in an advisory capacity at one school, the other two cases being furnaces in office premises.

On the 10th November the Bury (No. 4) (Central) Smoke Control Order, 1964, became operative. The area to which this Order relates together with that subject of the Bury (No. 1) (Mosses) Smoke Control Order, 1959, includes the whole of the Bury (Central Area) Comprehensive Development Areas together with other central areas of the Borough, a total of 81 acres. The recent Order covers 64 dwellinghouses and 298 business and commercial premises, plus the new premises as they are erected within the Development Areas.

Estimated cost of firegrate conversions in the new Area is £2,268 of which £1,588 ranks for grant, £904 being recoverable from the National Exchequer. Approximately 50% of the necessary firegrate conversions in dwellings were complete on the operative date, including eight Council dwellings of varying types. Outstanding conversions necessary were made subject of statutory notices served under Section 12(2) Clean Air Act, 1956. Twelve notices were unabated at the end of the year. Not a very satisfactory position considering the small number of dwellings subject to the provisions of the Order. In accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 69/63 firegrate conversions in this area were based on the installation of solid fuel appliances capable of efficiently burning hard coke. This area includes the Municipal Technical College and the Public Baths where boilers are consuming bitumenous coal fired by mechanical stokers and the Public Library and Art Gallery where a new oil fired central heating plant was installed before the Order was confirmed.

The Council now has four Smoke Control Orders operative relating to 3,778 premises towards completion of their programme of declaring 9,431 premises to be smoke controlled during the ensuing eight years. The areas to which two of these Orders relate, the Parrs and Sunnybank districts of Unsworth Ward and the centre of the Borough are still in progress of active housing and other development so that the total number of premises eventually smoke controlled will exceed the programmed total.

In September the Council resolved to make the Bury (No. 5) (Elton) Smoke Control Order which applies to 1,153 premises in 411 acres on the western periphery of the Borough roughly bounded by Elton Brook, Elton Vale Road, Haig Road, White Street and the Rochdale-Wigan Railway line. In making this Order the Council had regard to the provisions of Section 95 Housing Act, 1964 and Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 46/64 and prescribed against the installation of open coke firegrates in connection with subsequent firegrate conversions in this area, after being advised by the North Western Gas Board that the Board could not guarantee to provide adequate supplies of gas coke to meet the needs of such firegrates in this area. On the 18th December the Minister of Housing and Local Government also made a direction under the same section of the Act prescribing against the payment of financial grants towards the installation of direct acting electrical heating appliances installed for the same purpose. When the Council's Order is confirmed by the Minister this will be the first area within the Borough to which such direction will apply. 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.

The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation also staged a mobile exhibition within the Borough during the year in connection with the implementation of the Bury (No. 4) Smoke Control Order.

Section 95, Housing Act, 1964, which became operative in August contains some vital amendments to the Clean Air Act, 1956, relative to smoke control areas. The principal ones being:

- (a) Power of the Council to prescribe against payment of financial grants towards firegrate conversion to that type of firegrate for which suitable fuels are not readily available in the area concerned.
- (b) Power of the Minister of Housing and Local Government to prescribe nationally against payment of financial grants towards firegrate conversions of a similar type.
- (c) Discretion of Council to pay financial grants retrospectively for firegrate conversions undertaken after a Smoke Control Order has been made but before confirmed, and in respect of such work undertaken without their prior approval before a smoke control order becomes operative.
- (d) Discretion of Council to pay 100% financial grant towards cost of firegrate conversions and recover four-sevenths cost of same from Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

A total of 745 visits were made to premises in smoke control areas for all purposes.

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. These provisions are likely to be amended on the implementation of Building Regulations under Public Health Act, 1961.

The Council retain their membership of the Manchester Regional Clean Air Council and the National Society for Clean Air and are represented on the divisional executive Committee of the latter organisation.

It is regretted that there is still insufficient support to merit the re-introduction of Courses in Boiler House Practice at the Municipal Technical College, suspended during 1960-61 after being successfully inaugurated in 1948.

20.00	21.25	24.05	25.50	TOTAL
12.15	17.85	20.05	22.05	Monthly Average
100.75	20.04	Mean total for 12 months on both stations		

SMOKE & SULPHUR DIOXIDE RECORDINGS.

The Council maintain three stations for the daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions.

1. Town Hall (Classification D1) Commercial Area.

2. Harewood Mount Clinic (Classification D2)—A residential area with medium density housing, typically an inner suburb or housing estate surrounded by other built-up areas, but interspersed with some industrial undertakings.

3. The Bury School (Classification D3 E)—Residential area with medium density housing surrounded by interspersed with areas of low potential atmospheric pollution e.g. parks, fields, etc. Situated in a smoke control area.

OBSERVATIONS ON AIR POLLUTION.

Observations collected by two standard deposit gauges stationed within the Borough.

RAINFALL AND DEPOSITS, 1964.

Period 1964	Rainfall in inches		Total Deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	1.26	1.30	17.91	15.44
February	0.75	0.83	11.93	18.31
March	2.60	2.44	21.49	26.47
April	2.91	1.98	21.80	17.74
May	3.31	1.80	31.97	14.64
June	2.27	—	11.15	—
July	4.96	4.23	14.73	9.04
August	3.75	3.05	16.58	12.07
September	1.83	0.39	13.79	3.03
October	2.80	0.81	20.07	7.60
November	3.03	3.21	15.88	22.20
December	5.79	4.58	17.24	20.41
TOTAL	35.26	24.62	214.54	166.95
Monthly Average	2.93	2.05	17.87	15.17
Mean total for 12 months on both stations	29.94		190.75	

SMOKE & SULPHUR DIOXIDE RECORDINGS.

The Council maintain three stations for the daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions.

1. **Town Hall** (Classification D1) Commercial Area.
2. **Huntley Mount Clinic** (Classification B2)—A residential area with medium density housing, typically an inner suburb or housing estate, surrounded by other built-up areas, but interspersed with some industrial undertakings.
3. **The Derby School** (Classification B3/E)—Residential area with medium density housing surrounded or interspersed with areas of low potential atmospheric pollution e.g. parks, fields, etc. Situated in a smoke control area.

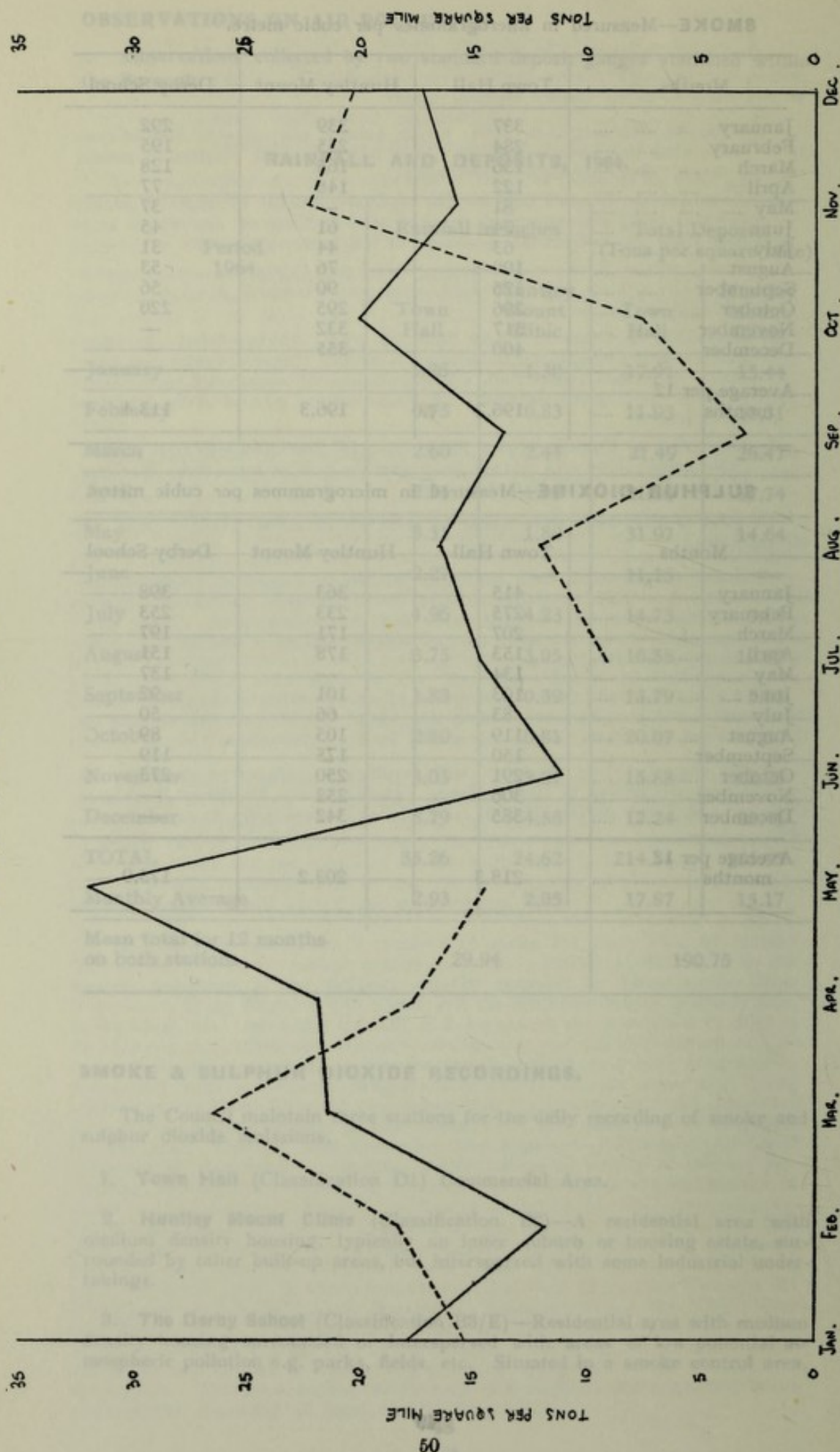
SMOKE—Measured in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Months	Town Hall	Huntley Mount	Derby School
January	337	339	292
February	284	255	195
March	156	165	128
April	122	148	77
May	81	—	37
June	74	61	45
July	63	44	31
August	100	76	53
September	125	90	56
October	296	295	220
November	317	332	—
December	400	355	—
Average per 12 months	196.2	196.3	113.4

SULPHUR DIOXIDE—Measured in microgrammes per cubic metre.

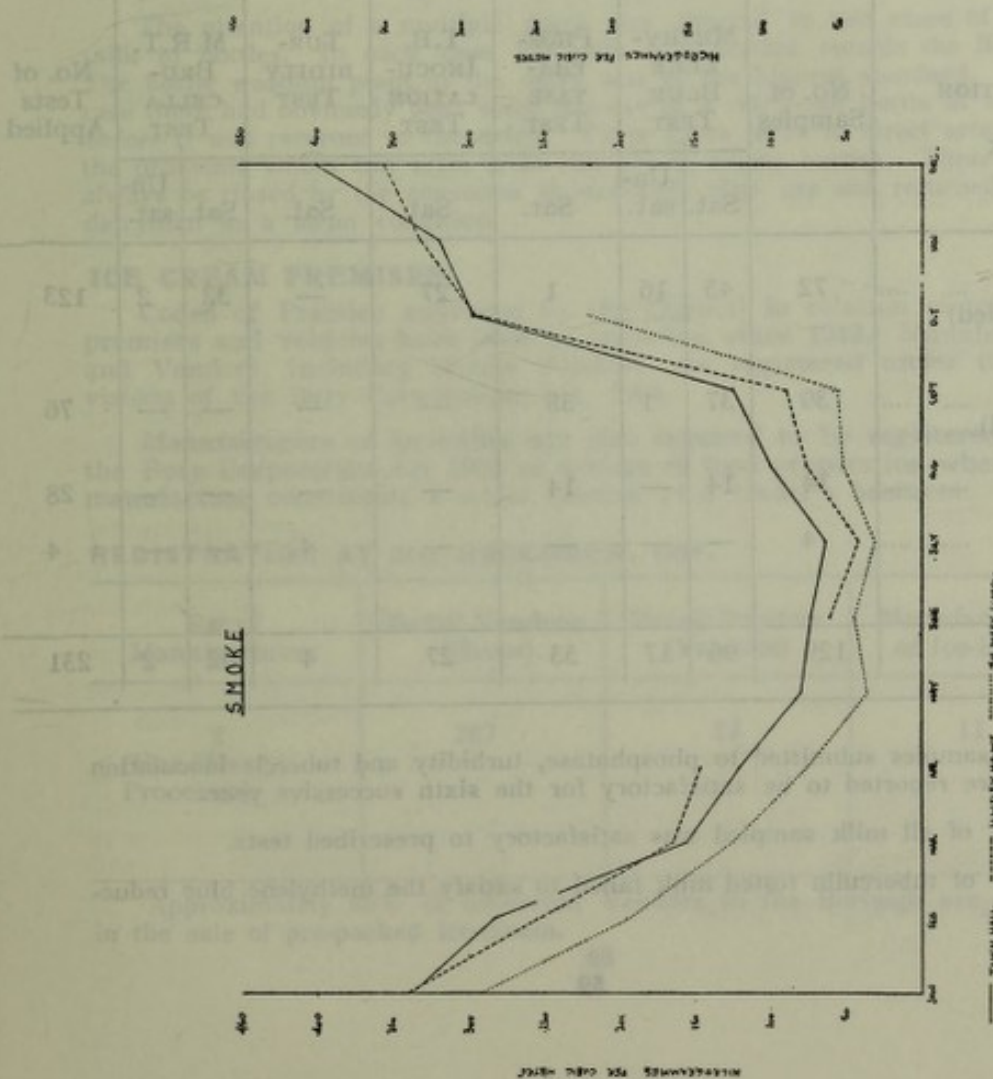
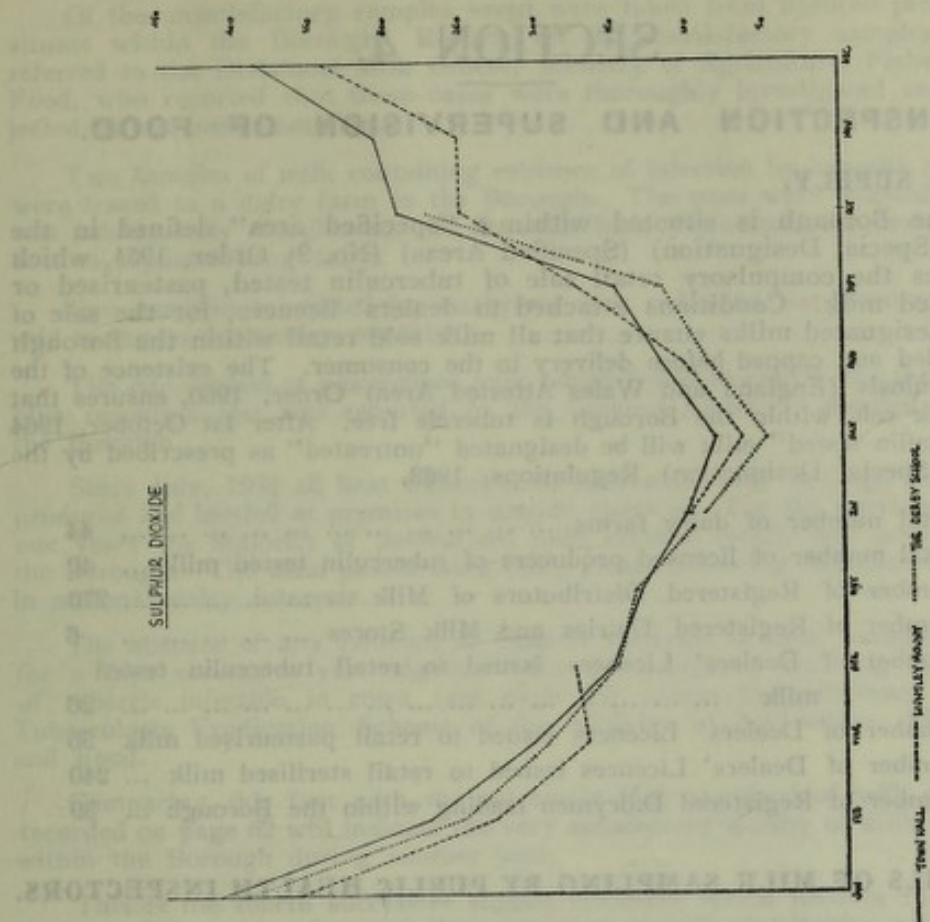
Months	Town Hall	Huntley Mount	Derby School
January	415	363	398
February	275	233	253
March	207	171	197
April	153	178	151
May	134	—	137
June	103	101	92
July	83	66	50
August	119	105	89
September	150	175	119
October	291	250	273
November	306	252	—
December	385	342	—
Average per 12 months	218.3	203.2	175.9

TOTAL DEPOSITS 1964



———— TOWN HALL

----- HUNTLEY MOUNT



SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Borough is situated within a "specified area" defined in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954, which requires the compulsory retail sale of tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk. Conditions attached to dealers' licences, for the sale of such designated milks ensure that all milk sold retail within the Borough is bottled and capped before delivery to the consumer. The existence of the Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order, 1960, ensures that all milk sold within the Borough is tubercle free. After 1st October, 1964 "tuberculin tested" milk will be designated "untreated" as prescribed by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

Total number of dairy farms	44
Total number of licensed producers of tuberculin tested milk ...	40
Number of Registered Distributors of Milk	270
Number of Registered Dairies and Milk Stores	6
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	26
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	35
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail sterilised milk ...	240
Number of Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough ...	39

DETAILS OF MILK SAMPLING BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

DESIGNATION OF MILK	No. of Samples	METHYLENE BLUE TEST		PHOSPHATASE TEST	T.B. INOCULATION TEST	TURBIDITY TEST	M.R.T. BRUCELLA TEST		No. of Tests Applied
		Sat.	Un-sat.				Sat.	Un-sat.	
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	72	45	16	1	27	—	32	2	123
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	39	37	1	38	—	—	—	—	76
Pasteurised....	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	28
Sterilised	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
	129	96	17	53	27	4	32	2	231

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

86% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

35% of tuberculin tested milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test.

Of the unsatisfactory samples seven were taken from licenced producers situate within 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.

Two samples of milk containing evidence of infection by brucella abortus were traced to a dairy farm in the Borough. The cows were isolated. One was subsequently slaughtered and the milk from the second continues to be sent to a pasteurising dairy.

Two samples submitted for methylene blue reduction test were reported void owing to laboratory conditions.

The one sample of pasteurised milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test was reported to the licenced producers situated outside the Borough.

Since July, 1962 all heat treated milk sold within the Borough has been produced and bottled at premises in outside districts. For the previous forty-one years the majority of pasteurised milk retailed locally was produced in the Borough. The local pasteurising dairy closed following financial mergers in national dairy interests.

The absence of any evidence of tubercle infection in milk samples taken for a fifth successive year together with the continued declining incidence of tubercle infection in cows (see page 55) proves the efficiency of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Comparing this fact with the extremely high standard of milk samples recorded on page 62 will indicate the very satisfactory quality of milk retailed within the Borough during another year.

This is the fourth successive similar comment which justifies the intensive sampling programme and close attention to milk distribution which has always been undertaken by the Department.

The attention of a multiple dairy was directed to two cases of sale of milk in bottles. In each case the milk was bottled outside the Borough. The bottle washing plant at the dairy was of the highest standard. In one case there had obviously been some mis-use of a third-pint bottle at a school before it was returned to the dairy. These cases serve to direct attention to the problems which can arise from mis-use of empty bottles. These should always be rinsed by the consumer immediately after use and returned to the dairyman in a clean condition.

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, 1964.

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-lollies
2 (Hot Mix Processes)	287	13	11

Approximately 95% 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
31	30	1	25	5	—	1

The unsatisfactory sample was one of soft ice cream manufactured outside the Borough. The attention of the local authority concerned was directed to this matter.

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

Fourteen samples of ice-lollies (six manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination. Two samples manufactured outside the Borough were reported to be unsatisfactory. The attention of the manufacturers and local authorities concerned was directed to these cases.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages	
		Fat	Milk solids
21	21	10.03%	8.10%

Eighteen samples of ice-lollies (eleven manufactured outside the Borough) were also submitted to the Public Analyst. One sample manufactured outside the Borough was reported to contain excess saccharin giving the lolly a bitter taste. The attention of the manufacturer and local authority concerned was directed to this matter.

MEAT INSPECTION.

A notable feature of meat inspection this year is the complete absence of any recorded incidence of tubercle infection in cows slaughtered at the Public Abattoir. This is the first occasion when such an interesting experience has occurred and bears witness to the success of the tubercle eradication scheme in cattle, to which reference has been made in previous reports.

No. of Slaughtermen Licensed by the Borough Council ... 19

No. of Animals Slaughtered at the Abattoir during, 1964:—

Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Total weight in Tons.
4,119	19,007	1,163	220	24,509	1,943

Amount of Imported and Port killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1964:—

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.
230	4,382	476

Boxes and Bags of Offal ... 1,261

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention 3,115 of which number 19 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree.

Two carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localized cysticercus bovis in a viable state. These were subjected to cold storage treatment for a period of 14 days after affected organs and portions had been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

In addition nine carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localized 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—0.02%

Pork—0.09%

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoir.

Bulls Nil
 Heifers Nil
 Steers were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 0.08%
 Cows were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... Nil
 Pigs were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 0.95%

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

Beasts—9; Calves—1; Sheep—37; Pigs—4.

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption:—
 30,701 lbs. (13.7 tons) or 0.7%

Total amount of meat condemned on account of Tuberculosis ... 824 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned on account of disease other than tuberculosis 29,877 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.
3,666	19,991	103	42	1,393	3,022	854	806

In addition 257 lbs. of meat were 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 the process and are stained in an approved manner with naphthaline green prior to removal from the Abattoir. 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 and Staining) Regulations, 1960.

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

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2,896	1,223	205	19,007	1,163	Nil
Number inspected	2,896	1,233	205	19,007	1,163	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	2	8	1	37	4	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	916	566	4	1,403	213	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	31.63	46.27	1.95	7.3	18.31	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	11	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	0.06	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.94	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	8	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

Year	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
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
1962	5,432	25,230	934	647	32,243	2,472
1963	4,867	21,885	1,103	491	28,346	2,206
1964	4,119	18,967	1,163	220	24,469	1,943

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

ANTHRAX.

Two suspected cases of anthrax were notified in respect of pigs found dead in the Abattoir lairage. Neither case was confirmed after investigations by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

SWINE FEVER.

A special order under the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1958, made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, on 29th November, 1962, defining an area including the Borough within which pigs were subject to movement control, and which was operative at the beginning of the year was withdrawn on the 3rd January. A similar Order was operative during the period 31st August to 17th October when thirty-four licences controlling the movement of pigs within and out of the Borough were issued.

FOWL PEST.

The special order under the provisions of the Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956-58, made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on 22nd October, 1963, outlining an Area including the Borough within which the movement of poultry was controlled and which was operative at the beginning of the year was withdrawn on the 11th June.

There were three confirmed outbreaks of disease at premises within the Borough during the year. In connection with these cases notices imposing restriction of movement on poultry exposed to infection (Form B) were served by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food on five other poultry premises.

Thirty-six movement licences were issued by the Ministry and nine by the Lancashire County Council authorising movement of poultry from premises within the County Borough for immediate slaughter at premises outside the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs continued for the fifth successive year.

No cattle were received at the Public Abattoir for immediate slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938-46 or the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Re-actors) Orders, and no notifications were received of suspected Tuberculosis amongst cattle on local farms.

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.

No. of operative Licences issued	15
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No. of registered piggeries		23
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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 any cattle showing visible signs of warble fly infestation during the dressing season March-June. The Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1948, was revoked during the year.

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

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

No. of visits by Public Health Inspectors to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation 125

The amount of food condemned during the year has been—
11 tons. 19 cwts.

The appreciable increase in the amount of food condemned compared with previous years accrues from repeated failures in deep freeze stores and from a fire incident in a food shop.

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.

Ten complaints were received of sale of food containing foreign matter. In only one case were proceedings taken (see page 62). In the other cases cautionary letters were sent to the traders concerned.

Three samples of imitation cream, two samples of dried milk and two samples of orange drink submitted for bacteriological examination were reported by the Pathologist to be satisfactory.

One sample of imported canned cooked ham submitted for bacteriological examination was reported by the Pathologist to be unfit for human consumption and the consignment was voluntarily surrendered for condemnation by the food trader involved.

Ten samples of imported canned beef were submitted for bacteriological examination in connection with enquiries involved in connection with the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. The Pathologist reported these samples to be satisfactory except for one tin which contained evidence of staphylococcus aureus which was condemned for human consumption.

Thirty-three visits were paid to premises in connection with these enquiries after all food premises within the Borough had been advised in writing to return through trade channels any 6 lb. tins of corned beef originating from Argentine Establishment 1A or Uruguay Establishment 5. 206 tins were so returned.

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.

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964.

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	....	....	69	11	
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	41	181	
Restaurant Kitchens	....	....	14		
Industrial Canteens	....	....	56		
			180	192	
Meat Shops	....	....	62	1,656*	
Licensed Premises	....	....	113	42	
General Food Premises					
Confectioners	....	....	98		
Grocers	....	....	122		
Fishmongers	....	....	17		
Fruit and Greengrocery	....	....	56		
Miscellaneous	....	....	22		
			490	4,803*	
TOTALS	....	....	670	6,693	

* Includes Visits to 109 Market Food Stalls.

Record of Action Taken.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
General Food Premises	86	26	43	9

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
Meat Shops	—	1	1	—
General Food Premises	—	6	—	—
Licensed Premises... ..	7	7	6	6
Food Preparing Premises	1	5	1	—
Total	8	19	8	6

Six new general food shops of various categories, one food preparing premises, one factory canteen and one licensed premises were opened during the year.

Three general food shops, two restaurants, one food preparing premises, and one licensed premises were closed voluntarily during the same period. Two canteens were also closed when the factories concerned discontinued business due to trade recession.

There are no liquid egg pasteurising plants licensed within the Borough under the provisions of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurising) Regulations, 1963.

No samples of liquid egg were taken during the year because only one small wholesale confectionery sundriesman handles this product. Experienced proved there were difficulties in obtaining true representative samples from the small erratic consignments received on these premises and from consignments delivered to retail bakeries. It is hoped to rectify these matters in ensuing years and obtain a number of "spot" samples of consignments as delivered to retail bakeries.

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.

Eighteen visits were paid to eight cases of suspected food poisoning. In four separate isolated cases typical food borne infecting organisms were isolated from patients, but source of infection was untraced.

MARKETS.

There are two retail markets within the Borough, a large covered market hall, and an open market held on three weekdays—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. In addition the open market is occupied several days a week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, meat, fruit and greengrocery.

No. of food stalls in Market Hall 19

No. of food stalls on open market 90

Public Health Inspectors paid 225 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 4,472 visits to food shops and market stalls to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders and other requirements of the Acts.

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
Different varieties of food samples	2	75	77	2	64	66	—	11	11
Milk ...	112	—	112	111	—	111	1	—	1
Ice Cream	4	19	23	4	19	23	—	—	—
Ice Lollies	—	17	17	—	16	16	—	1	1
Sausage ...	7	11	18	5	9	14	2	2	4
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
Beer, wine, Spirits etc.	14	—	14	14	—	14	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	139	128	267	136	114	250	3	14	17

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, 1964	122	3.65	8.59

No. of milk samples certified to be naturally deficient but genuine
all of which were deficient in solids-not-fat 23

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

Legal proceedings were instituted successfully in the following two cases:—

A formal sample of pork sausage certified by the Public Analyst to be 26.67% deficient in meat. The Borough Justices imposed a fine of £10 and awarded the Council £5 5s. 0d. costs.

A loaf found by the purchaser to contain a piece of stockinette certified by the Public Analyst to have been baked into the loaf. The Borough Justices imposed a fine of £25 and awarded the Council £16 18s. 0d. costs.

The Council instructed the Town Clerk to caution the vendors in the following cases:—

A formal sample of milk 9% deficient in fat.

A formal sample of pork sausage containing 10% excess fat in proportion to lean meat.

An informal sample of pork sausage 5.7% deficient in meat.

A meat pie and a loaf of bread each found by the respective purchaser to contain a fly.

White flour found to be musty after use in baking had produced mouldy pastry.

A packet of imported bubble gum when the Public Analyst certified the ingredients on the label to be listed in a manner contravening the Labelling of Food Order, 1963.

Red pepper supplied to a local wholesale stockist certified by the Public Analyst to contain 10% excess moisture.

An ice-lolly found by the Public Analyst to contain excess saccharine causing it to have an excessive sweet and bitter taste not injurious to health.

A chocolate covered fruit biscuit found by the purchaser to contain some rodent excreta.

A tin of dried milk certified by the Public Analyst to be infected with lactic bacteria from other spoiled dried milk.

No further action was possible in the following cases for reasons stated:

Informal samples of butter containing 2.5% excess water and pork sausages 33% deficient in meat when subsequent formal samples of each respective commodity purchased from the original vendor were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine.

An informal sample of imported canned casserole steak certified by the Public Analyst to be 31% deficient in meat after it was found that the importer had subsequently withdrawn all known existing stocks of this product.

Two cans of imported cooked ham submitted for analyses by the importer, who, subsequently withdrew from sale all stock in a similar condition. The Public Analyst certified the meat to be tainted due to liquifaction of gelatine by bacteria arising from unsuitable storage during warm weather.

A one-third pint bottle of milk used during a school laboratory experiment following its use on a previous delivery.

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)	987
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,715
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932	127
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	127
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	74
4. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	437

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	183
Number of houses demolished	11

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	123
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	97

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

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (includes 46 houses in Council Ownership).	74
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17	Nil
Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	Nil
4. Number of dwellings in respect of which undertakings not to use for human habitation were accepted by Council	2

4. Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A.—1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	3
2. Number of families dwelling therein	6
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	18
B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	6
C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	7
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	38½

Particulars of New Houses, etc., Erected during 1964.

1. Total, including numbers given separately under (1):
 - (i) By the Local Authority (a) temporary ... Nil
 (b) permanent ... 61
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities ... Nil
 - (iii) By other bodies and persons ... 290
 2. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—all permanent houses:

Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total.
14	41	—	36	78	191	360
 3. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes ... 11
 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 ... 250
 - (ii) Discretionary Grants ... 22
 - (b) Total value of financial grants issued: £25,772.
 - (c) Total value of grants issued to date is £119,121 in respect of 1,101 houses.
 - (d) No. of houses provided during the year with "standard grant" amenities ... 266
 - (e) No. of houses improved during the year to "discretionary grant" standard ... 36
 - (f) No. of amenities provided:—

Fixed bath	143
Wash hand basin	203
Hot water supply	124
Internal watercloset	239
Ventilated foodstore	232
- Percentage of houses in Borough provided with fixed standard amenities—
77.4%
- Percentage of houses in Borough with fixed bath—78.8%

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Eight Clearance Areas, Bates Yard, Old Lane, Walmersley Old Road Nos. 1 and 2, Samuel Street, Hollins Nos. 1, 2 and 3, totalling sixty-nine houses involving 150 persons were represented during the year, together with seven individual unfit houses. A Public Inquiry into the Bates Yard Compulsory Purchase Order arranged to be held during November was cancelled when objections were withdrawn.

Demolition of houses in the Bright Street Clearance Area were commenced and completed in the Parr Lane (No. 1) Clearance Area during the year.

Re-housing of tenants from those two areas had been completed earlier in the year and was commenced from the Roach Street Clearance Area after confirmation of this area by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

A tabulation of Clearance Areas represented during the post war period follows:—

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of Houses Concerned	No. of Persons Concerned
Prior to 1st Jan. 1964	Details given in previous Reports	Thirty-five areas	725	1607
7-1-64	8-2-65	Bates Yard	9	32
24-3-64	1-1-65	Old Lane	3	4
1-7-64	1-1-65	Walmersley Old Road No. 1	3	3
24-3-64	1-1-65	Walmersley Old Road No. 2	4	7
6-8-64	7-4-65	Samuel Street	20	52
10-12-64	—	Hollins No. 1	14	24
10-12-64	—	Hollins No. 2	10	21
10-12-64	—	Hollins No. 3	6	7
TOTAL			794	1757

By the end of the year 1,054 houses had been represented and 999 houses demolished or closed of the Council's programme of 1,464 houses to be considered for such action by the Council before 1967.

A further 34 houses considered to be unfit for human habitation remain situate in the Bury (Central Area) Comprehensive Development Area No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, which received Ministerial confirmation during 1965.

Rent Act, 1957.

Applications for certificates of disrepair.

No. of applications received 1

**No. of decisions to issue certificates 1

Applications for cancellations of Certificates.

Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates 1

Certificates cancelled by local authority 1

**This Certificate was not issued owing to change in ownership. New owner instructed completion of work.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE-OCCUPATION.

Survey of houses known to be occupied by members of more than one family under the provisions of Sections 12/23 Housing Act, 1961, was continued during the year. Five notices were served under the Act in respect of 55 defects and three notices in respect of six defects were abated. Other work was proceeding at the year end. Public Health Inspectors made 81 visits to these premises. The majority of owners and occupiers have complied with matters brought to their notice on preliminary intimations. General conditions in such houses have remained fair and it has not been necessary to take statutory proceedings. The Council issued a Management Order in respect of one house which remains operative.

The number of known houses of this category is thirty-nine of which twenty-five have been surveyed, providing accommodation for 182 persons in 179 rooms in 124 separate lettings.

close co-operation with the Chief Fire Officer in the supervision of these premises has been maintained throughout the year.

Details of occupances of separate houses:—

No. of separate occupances in house	No. of Houses
2	3
3	4
4	3
5	6
6	3
7	3
8	2
9	1

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 Attend- ance	Accommodation available for
1	26 and 28 Clerke Street	72	30	17	Males and Females

Evidence proves that one registered house can amply accommodate those who normally frequent such premises. Thirty-five visits were made to the premises during the year. Four notices relating to 36 defects were served and five notices concerning 22 defects were abated.

These premises are subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order made by the Council under the Provisions of the Town & Country Planning Acts, 1947/59 to implement the provisions of the Bury (Central Areas) Comprehensive Development Area No. 1. Now these proposals are confirmed by the Minister of Housing & Local Government these premises are anticipated to be demolished within the next four years.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

The Borough was generally free from inhabited tents, vans or sheds other than those caravans arriving for the short period of the Annual Pleasure Fairs and visiting circuses.

These caravans were visited on 165 occasions during their stay within the Borough.

The site now occupied for the Pleasure Fairs 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, notwithstanding they are outside the definition of "dwellings" under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

It was necessary to deal with 14 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. Where the land concerned was in private ownership such action was instituted against the landowner under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Where caravans used for human habitation were found on Council owned land the occupiers were dealt with as trespassers. There are no caravan sites within the Borough licensed under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, or approved under Town and Country Planning Acts, 1947/63.

**TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st
DECEMBER, 1964.**

No. of Dwellinghouses	23,119
No. of Factories	414
No. of Lock-up Shops	541
No. of Commercial premises	496
No. of Industrial premises	377
No. of Licensed premises	113
No. of Social Clubs	56
No. of Places of Entertainment	10
No. of Public Premises	36

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED or RE-VACCINATED

Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	1 year (1963)	2-4 yrs. (1960- 62)	5-14 yrs. (1950- 59)	15 or over (before 1950)	TOTAL
At Clinic	—	1	—	1	169	34	8	44	257
P.M.A.	5	9	1	10	53	7	13	46	144
TOTAL	5	10	1	11	222	41	21	90	401
At Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	73
P.M.A.	—	—	—	1	—	6	26	184	217
TOTAL	—	—	—	1	—	6	26	257	290

Scarlet Fever.

There were 5 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified. 3 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 239 under 5 years of age, 0 of school age, and 95 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
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-1959	1950-1954	
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, 1964	363	400	25	19	12	42	0	861
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, 1964	0	6	11	7	6	502	3	535

Pneumonia.—There were 5 cases of pneumonia notified. There was 1 death of notified cases, and 2 of the notified cases were removed to hospital.

Whooping Cough.—There were 31 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 45 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

There were 585 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.—617 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

Scabies.—During the year 7 cases of Scabies were discovered and treated by the School Medical Service.

Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases notified.

Dysentery.—There were 9 cases notified. 8 removed to hospital.

Erysipelas.—There were 5 cases notified.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The number of children and young persons (born in years 1943-1964) who have received three oral doses during the year 1964 637

The number of adults who have received three oral doses during the year 1964 68

The number of persons of all ages who have received reinforcing oral doses or injections during the year 1964 576

The number of persons of all ages who have received two injections or the third injection of quadruple vaccine during the year 1964 168

Immunisations/Vaccinations carried out during 1964 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	% 74	% 84.9	% 100	% 47.8
General practitioners	26	15.1	—	52.2

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. 4 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 23.

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

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

1. Number skin tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	526
2. Number found positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
3. Number found negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
4. Number vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	436

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.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
% positive tuberculin reaction (Heaf Test) in 13 year old schoolchildren....	16.6	15.3	14.4	24.1	14.8	13.6
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Pulmonary T.B. notifications	26	10	16	8	18	17

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 18 new cases was notified. Of this number 13 were males and 5 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.
1960	10	0.05	6	—
1961	16	0.01	2	—
1962	8	0.02	—	—
1963	18	0.02	2	—
1964	17	0.02	1	—
Average for 5 years ...	—14	—0.024	—	—

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

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 ten cases were referred to the Housing Committee, four were provided with alternative accommodation and six were still awaiting re-housing.

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

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

1,355 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 were 180 new cases compared with 179 last year.

Of the new cases attending 9 were Syphilis, 34 Gonorrhoea, and 137 other conditions. The figures for Gonorrhoea are lower than those of last year.

Bury residents accounted for 41% of the new cases attending the Clinic.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District												Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l	Deaths of Notif'd Cases	
	At all Ages	At Ages													
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65			over 65
Scarlet Fever	5	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas... ..	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	
Dysentery... ..	9	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Whooping Cough	31	6	4	6	2	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	617	21	74	89	95	105	232	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	
Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
TOTALS	682	28	81	96	101	100	246	3	2	8	1	7	1	22	1

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1952 to 1964.

DISEASE	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Smallpox	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	36	51	73	50	18	15	33	64	29	17	12	18	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	2	2	40	33	12	7	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	3	9	9	5	9	6	4	5	1	1	5	5	5
Poliomyelitis	3	—	1	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	44	48	27	28	29	74	15	15	12	11	6	7	5
Malaria	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	15	23	18	52	121	43	18	37	74	29	138	9	9
Whooping Cough	186	104	33	153	20	80	121	12	42	22	14	45	31
Measles	876	515	339	613	112	1,230	579	135	664	578	111	1207	617
Food Poisoning	3	1	1	—	4	—	21	4	—	3	3	1	4
†Chicken Pox	391	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	3	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1
TOTAL	1,559	871	506	914	357	1,484	806	280	822	668	290	1299	682

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

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.

The Health Visitors have continued to undertake a wide variety of work. The major part of their work has been concerned with the two extremes of life, old age and infancy. There has been maintained the close relationship with the hospitals. A health visitor has attended the Paediatric Outpatients and frequent visits are made to hospitals before the discharge of Patients, particularly of old people who will require special home care. Special attention has been given to the prevention of accidents, teaching of mothercraft and the continuous dissemination of knowledge in relation to immunisation and vaccination.

The town is divided into districts, to each of which is allocated a Health Visitor. She also attends a Child Welfare Centre each week. Increased use of the Services of the Health Visitors is being made by general medical practitioners in the area, but owing to shortage of staff, we have been unable to allocate a Health Visitor to each practitioner. We are hoping to do this when vacancies in the Staff are filled. Shortage of staff has been the main difficulty in this department.

We have continued to provide practical instruction to Student Health Visitors from the Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Courses, and also for Nurses and Midwives in training in the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee Group.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	....	....	....	....	1,143
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	1,589
Re-visits to children from one to two years	....	....	....	....	1,165
Re-visits to children from two to five years	....	....	....	....	3,099
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	....	....	255
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	11
Visits to premature infants	....	....	....	....	185
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	....	....	29
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....	....	....	....	1,355
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	....	....	206
Visits to Old People	....	....	....	....	1,527
Visits for other causes	....	....	....	....	144
Total Visits effective	....	....	....	....	10,708
No. of visits where no access was gained	....	....	....	....	2,099
Total Visits	....	....	....	....	<u>12,807</u>
Attendances at Clinics :—					
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	....	380
Paediatric Clinics at Hospitals	....	....	....	....	85
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	....	....	....	....	137
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....	....	....	<u>602</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	148	96	50	50	344
Total Attendances made:					
Infants under 1 year	5516	4440	1438	696	12090
Children 1 to 5 years	2497	2093	1042	421	6053
Number of Doctors' Consultations	2335	1540	710	257	4842
Average attendance per session	55	68	49	22	—

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Welfare foods under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme were available at each Child Welfare Session at the four Child Welfare Centres. The main distribution centre is at The Wylde. The Authority has arranged also for certain proprietary dried milks and nutriments to be on sale at Child Welfare Centres.

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

Attendances :—

	THE WYLDE CLINIC.	TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.	HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.
No. of new cases	328	57	79
No. of attendances	1341	285	341

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. 213 patients attended for ante-natal relaxation exercises, making a total of 1,196 attendances. This clinic has become deservedly popular with expectant mothers. Talks are also given here by a Midwife.

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

Wasserman Reaction	...	...	Negative	372.	Positive	2.
Rhesus Factor	...	...	Negative	39.	Positive	326.
Negative containing anti-bodies	...	...	...	...	...	4.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 551, and 3,306 attendances were made. Also 618 post-natal attendances were made by 557 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. She attends ante-natal clinics on a rota, normally at the ante-natal clinic at which her patients are attending, and also visits the patients at home for ante-natal supervision. Transport from the Ambulance Depot is supplied in case of urgency, or at night after the bus service has ceased to run. Car allowances are provided for those midwives with cars.

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

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

The municipal midwives' names, addresses, and telephone numbers are:—

Name	Address	Tel. Nos
Mrs. R. M. Cunningham	58 Rochdale Old Road	Bury 4606
Mrs. E. Brown (to 30.4.65)	3 Walmsley St., Woolfold	Bury 1703
Mrs. L. Hall (to 30.6.65).....	346 Brandlesholme Road	Bury 2045
Mrs. S. Kealey	35 Sunnybank Road	Whitefield 4787
Mrs. I. Thomas (from 14.6.65).....	111 Holme Avenue	Bury 6110
Miss M. M. Smith (from 17.5.65).....	5 Parliament Street.....	Bury 3328

Also two part-time midwives.

Maternal Mortality.—There were no maternal deaths.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AND CLINIC ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1964	2,302	18,143	73	616	1967

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 875. There have been no positive cases.

Hearing Tests.—A Peters Basic Diagnostic audiometer is available. This is provided with a Peep-show for use with small children. A specially trained nurse is available for this work. Commencing in August, 1962, testing of children under 5 years of age was undertaken. 110 children under 5 years were tested. In addition the project screening of all school children was continued and this year 2,278 school children were examined at school. In addition 217 pure tone tests were carried out at the Wylde Clinic in cases referred by the Medical Officers.

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 9 new cases referred by the C.W. Centre and attended the Whitefield Clinic. Many cases are also sent direct to Bury General Hospital by the family doctor. The Orthopædic 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 Wyld Clinic (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated	10
Number of treatments given	114
Average attendances per child	11
Number children (a) discharged	6
(b) defaulted	0
Still attending at year-end	4

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

Cases treated	8
Number of treatments given	64
Average attendances per child	8
Number of children (a) discharged	7
(b) defaulted	1
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. A new unit will be available next year.

During 1964 the number of babies notified who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth was 79. The majority (68) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 38, to whom 185 visits were made.

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

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

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 22.49 per 1,000 live births compared with 20.0 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

If we analyse the cause of death of the 28 children who died under the age of one year, we find that 10 took place during the first day, another 3 within the first week, 1 during the second week, 2 during the third week, 4 within the first and third months, 3 within the third and sixth month, 2 within the sixth and ninth month and 3 within the ninth and twelfth months of the year.

Of the causes of death, 3 were certified as primarily due to bronchiolitis, 8 to broncho-pneumonia, 1 to cerebral thrombophlebitis, 11 to prematurity, 1 to multiple injuries in road occurrence, 1 to gastro-enteritis, 1 to hydrocephalus, 1 to cerebral degeneration and 1 to encephalocoele.

The Still-birth Rate—19.68 this year compared with a five-year average of 19.32.

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

Dental Treatment.—During 1964 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 department has been strengthened during the year by the appointment of a Dental Auxiliary.

The dental surgery at The Wylde Clinic is now equipped with a modern unit. It is recommended that an Airator and a compressor be provided.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Number of persons examined during the year	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year
Expectant and nursing mothers	3	3	2
Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	89	68	49

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	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Children under Five	—	44	—	—	91	4	—

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 1964	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	25
No. of children on register at end of year	18	23
Average daily attendance during year	15	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 25 children between 2 and 5 years of age.

Medical Officers paid 32 visits to the nursery, and made 100 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

Causes 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		Total
										M.	F.	
All causes	13	1	2	—	16	4	3	2	3	16	12	28
Certified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchiolitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	3
Broncho Pneumonia	1	1	1	—	3	1	2	1	1	4	4	8
Cerebral Thrombophlebitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
Multiple injuries in road occurrence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Gastro enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebral degeneration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Encephalocoele	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	13	1	2	—	16	4	3	2	3	16	12	28

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

There are three whole-time workers and a part-time clerk in the Mental Health department who work under the Medical Staff. Specialist advice is obtained from 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 assessing and treating severely subnormal patients.

The main development is the provision of a new Training Centre where separation into junior and adult sections can take place. It is expected that this centre will be opened in 1966. Proposals for a residential hostel for this Service have also been agreed and it is proposed that these buildings should be erected as one scheme on a new site. The Foundation Stone of the Centre was laid on 24.4.65 by Alderman W. K. Heaton, the Chairman of the Health Committee.

We have been fortunate in our experience of close co-operation with the hospital services. Our female mental health worker spends four sessions weekly working at the hospitals of the Bury and Rossendale Group as their Social Worker and the male mental health workers 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 co-operation 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.

A further Acute Unit at Rossendale General Hospital is now opened to receive male patients.

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 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.

In co-ordination with the Ministry of Labour and the hospital services, an "Industrial Re-habilitation Clinic" is held every four months at Fairfield General Hospital to deal with patients' employment problems of special difficulty. The Regional Disablement Re-settlement Officer, Local Re-settlement Officer, psychiatric staff and our mental welfare officers meet together to discuss with the patient problems of registration on the "disabled register", local and personal aspects and individual needs. Close links are maintained with "A.A.", the Bury Family Welfare Association and church groups when interested in promoting the welfare of the mentally sick.

**RETURN OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY MENTAL
WELFARE OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1964.**

	No. of cases in- volved	No. of visits under- taken
Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals	32	96
Application for compulsory admission to hospital :		
(Section 60)	1	2
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25)	1	3
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26)	1	4
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29)	23	70
Admission to hospital through Courts	1	3
Application for reception into guardianship	—	—
Admission to Guardianship through Courts	—	—
Statutory visiting requirements for guardianship	—	—
Preparation of case histories	25	31
Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital	22	50
Progress reports in cases on licence	5	8
Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended	84	57
Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after care		
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely sub- normal)	319	537
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill	426	863
Maladjusted and Special Cases ...	151	246
Visits to hospitals to interview patients	138	71
Liaison meetings attended	—	108
Duties in relation to admissions to Training Centres	—	160

PERSONS WITH MENTAL DISORDER IN HOSPITALS

	M.	F.	Total
Fairfield General Hospital	24	29	53
Lancaster Moor Hospital	1	2	3
Prestwich Hospital	7	5	12
Rossendale General Hospital	—	—	—
Whiston Hospital	2	1	3
Whittingham Hospital	9	6	15
Winwick Hospital	1	3	4
Other	—	—	—
	44	46	90

PERSONS WITH SEVERE SUBNORMALITY IN HOSPITALS

Brockhall Hospital	15	15	30
Calderstones Hospital	14	4	18
Cranage Hall Hospital, Holmes Chapel	1	—	1
Mary Dendy Home, Alderley Edge	2	—	2
Moss Side Hospital	1	—	1
Newchurch Homes	1	1	2
Rampton Hospital	2	—	2
Royal Albert Hospital	2	4	6
Swinton Hospital	3	—	3
St. Joseph's Hospital	—	1	1
Offerton House	—	—	—
Other	—	1	1
	41	26	67

SEVERE SUBNORMALITY CASES IN COMMUNITY CARE

Cases under Supervision	43	31	74
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Ascertainment of Severely Sub-Normal Patients.

There are 141 Severely Sub-normal cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.28 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 35 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 a theatre show 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. Industrial development at the Centre has been expanded during the year. The Centre has been open to the public for specific periods and our work has been aided by the help of sympathetic industrial concerns.

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. One assistant supervisor is at present on the 2-year Training Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Three sitting-case ambulances transport 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.

Selected psychotic patients from Fairfield General Hospital have attended the Training Centre for short rehabilitation sessions.

Short-term care for Subnormal and Severely Subnormal patients has been provided on occasion by the Regional Hospital Board. This has often given temporary relief and rest to relatives during holiday periods. The patients have been conveyed to the appropriate hospitals by the Corporation Mental Health Staff.

Holidays for mentally handicapped children have been arranged by the local branch of the Parents of the Mentally Handicapped. Selection of these vacancies is done by our Mental Health Staff. Liaison with this body is maintained.

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	82
Old cases still visited and helped	18
No. of visits made to Bury Cases	264
No. of interviews	210

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	41
Married women with illegitimate children	4
Matrimonial problems	22
Preventive	6
Others	9
	82

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	11
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	14
Babies placed for adoption	8
Advised regarding adoption	10
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	33
Referred to another Agency	5

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

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	141
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Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	205
--	-----

Transport.

(a) Superannuation	48
(b) Sickness Payment	22
(c) P.S.V.	8
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	65
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age	8

Children's Department.

Examinations of children	162
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TRAINING OF STUDENTS, ETC.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Manchester (6).

Bury is a training centre for Queen's Nurses District Nursing Certificate.

During Nurses' Training Courses at Bury General Hospital, 22 student nurses visited the Health Department for instructional visits.

Four students were taken for practical instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoir, and 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	8	—	—	15
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	20	5	—	3
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	14	5	—	3

EPILEPTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases ...	2	10	20

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of these 10 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	5	9	9

The above table shows the age incidence of cases known to the Health Department. Of these, 1 case is visited by the Mental Health Worker. The children of school age, it is known, are all receiving appropriate treatment, and four children are attending residential special schools.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

A Chiropody Service is provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and came into operation on 1st April, 1960. Four part-time chiropodists and one full-time chiropodist carry out this service. The type of cases treated are the elderly, physically handicapped, and expectant mothers. Patients make a contribution of 2/6d. per treatment.

During the twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1964, the part-time chiropodists gave a total of 767 treatments to 397 patients.

The work carried out by the full-time chiropodist during the year was as follows:—

No. of patients treated at Clinics	413
No. of treatments given	2,237
No. of patients treated in their own homes	128
No. of treatments given	600
No. of School-children treated	93
No. of treatments given	342

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 the work of the Committee during 1964.

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

The circumstances of children in forty-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	25
„ Borough Treasurer (Housing)	7
„ N.S.P.C.C. Officer	5
„ Chief Area Officer, N.A.B.	2
„ Children's Officer	3
„ Director of Education	3
„ Teachers' Association Representative	1
„ Probation Officer	1

Six new cases were brought forward during 1964, and eleven family cases previously reported made a total of seventeen considered during the year. The number of children involved is 66, of which 53 are of school age. The Committee has afforded opportunity for the various cases to be discussed, and in some, collective action to be taken. A meeting once every two months appears to be able to deal adequately with the cases referred.

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