

[Report 1943] / Medical Officer of Health, Bury County Borough.

Contributors

Bury (Greater Manchester, England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1943

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/pm9zsmxf>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

REPORT

ON THE

Medical Inspection of School Children

For the Year ended 31st December, 1943.

G. M. DAVIDSON LOBBAN, M.B., D.P.H.,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

AND

CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28968748>

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TITHEBARN STREET, BURY.

May, 1944.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee,
County Borough of Bury.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual School Medical Report for 1943.

The method of medical inspection adopted during the year was to medically examine entrants to the schools and leavers. Survey examinations were also made at which school children of any age were picked out from classes if they required medical treatment or observation. The second age group of eight years was not medically examined at routine inspections. Altogether 1,240 school children were medically inspected, and the number examined at special medical inspections and re-inspections was 3,462.

The School Nurses made 16,371 inspections of school children in 1943, mostly for cleanliness. Out of this number 668 individual children were found to be unclean, and the necessary treatments were given at the School Clinic.

There were 263 cases of Scabies referred for treatment at the special Scabies Clinic. At the time of writing this report the number of cases of Scabies appears to be getting less and the peak period passed. It is difficult to eradicate Scabies in war-time, but it is certainly being kept under.

After four years of war-time conditions the nutrition of the Bury School children remains very good. In fact, in 1943, 86 per cent. of the children exhibited normal nutrition, 9 per cent. were of slightly subnormal nutrition, over 5 per cent. were of excellent nutrition, none were of bad nutrition, and these figures are the best so far obtained since nutritional surveys were introduced in 1935. No doubt this very good state of affairs has been brought about by the provision of school meals and also by the employment of a large part of the population at good wages. It appears that many articles of diet previously thought of as necessities can be done without. To my mind, however, a more plentiful supply of fats should be allocated to regions where harsh climatic conditions prevail in the winter-time. Towards the end of 1943 there was a noticeable increase of the common cold amongst the school population. This might not have been so marked if a larger share of fats had been available. Besides causing absenteeism the common cold so affects the body that more serious illnesses may follow it.

Concerning infectious diseases the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in 1943 was 182, as against 48 cases in 1942; 29 in 1941; 21 in 1929, and 99 in 1938. There were no deaths from this disease in 1943.

Diphtheria cases notified in 1943 were 52, as compared with 25 in 1942; 18 in 1941; 8 in 1940; 63 in 1939, and 107 in 1938. There was one death in 1943 from diphtheria amongst school children. This fatal case had not been immunised against the disease. At the end of 1943, 4,872 children of school age had been immunised against the disease. There were seven immunised school children who contracted the disease in 1943. All made uninterrupted recoveries and the course of the disease was mild. Through patient and constant propaganda the majority of parents of school children in the town are now thoroughly convinced that the very easy and simple matter of having their children immunised yields such golden benefits far outweighing the small amount of trouble the parent has to take in applying for the course to be undertaken either by the Clinic Doctors or by the family doctor. The time is now past to dilate at length on the manifest advantages and freedom from worry obtained by parents who have had their children immunised. Year after year the records show that the fatal cases occur in children not immunised. To parents who have not had their children immunised I would say, "Don't delay, get your children immunised now." At the time of writing no less than 4,881 school-children have been immunised.

There were received 318 notifications of measles and 113 notifications of whooping cough occurring amongst school children.

The total number of deaths amongst school children from all infectious diseases was three, due to diphtheria (1), whooping cough (1), and measles (1).

There were 7,771 attendances at the minor ailments clinic at The Wylde in 1943. Many other clinics are carried on at The Wylde. This building has served its day, and owing to the overcrowding where several clinics are in progress at the same time a new building should be constructed as soon as material and labour are again more freely available. This building could serve as a health centre in a scheme of post-war development.

The majority of the schools in Bury are hopelessly out of date. Considering that the most impressionable years of an individual are spent for the most part at school it is desirable that schools should be bright and cheerful places and not dull, drab and grim buildings more in keeping with the Victorian age sacrificed to industry. Schools should have open situations with no undesirable surroundings and not exposed to noise and dust from the streets or roads. In manufacturing towns especially they should have ample playgrounds and in some cases gardens. There should be facilities for open-air teaching and organised games in the school grounds or near at hand. Due heed should be paid to ventilation and the maximum amount of daylight and direct sunlight. These are obtainable in the best type of pavilion schools. The health both mental and physical of the school children of this town is of paramount importance, and there is no need to be side-tracked into controversy on other matters which are of lesser importance or of no importance at all where health and well-being of the school children are concerned.

This is a matter of serious concern for the Education Committee.

When all the schools in the borough are planned and constructed on the most modern lines it is inevitable that there will be a great gain in the physical and mental health of the school population.

Owing to different changes having taken place in the personnel of the School Dental Department the work has fallen somewhat behind. These changes are inevitably due to the demands of the Services, but it is hoped the position will be stabilised in the near future.

I have to thank all members of the School Medical Department, Medical Officers, Dentists, Nurses and Clerical Staff for their efficient work and for their loyalty. I have also to thank the Director of Education for his courtesy and help at all times.

Your obedient servant,

G. M. DAVIDSON LOBBAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

School Medical Officer.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—During the year 76 (2 E*) children were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils requiring treatment, while 14 were suffering from enlargement without evidence of ill-effect, and were referred for observation. Nine (1 E*) children were referred for treatment for adenoids, while the figure for children suffering from both conditions together was 91 (2 E*) requiring treatment and 1 observation. In addition 73 (2 E*) children were referred for treatment for other defects of the nose and throat.

Comparative figures for the previous four years are:—

Enlarged Tonsils:	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Children requiring treatment...	45	41	58	37
Children referred for observation...	82	57	148	133
Adenoids:				
Children requiring treatment...	6	5	8	11 (1 E*)
Children referred for observation...	4	—	7	5
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids:				
Children requiring treatment...	48	25	20	28
Children referred for observation...	—	1	7	4
Other defects of nose and throat:				
Children requiring treatment or observation	22	32	29	66 (2 E*)

Tuberculosis.—Four cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 cases of Hilar Tuberculosis were discovered.

Bronchitis.—121 cases of Bronchitis were discovered during the year, 116 were referred for treatment and 5 for observation. Most of the children notified on Form 40a D suffered from Bronchitis. Many other cases found were not sufficiently severe to be notified, but they required Ultra Violet Light treatment—from which much benefit was derived.

The number of cases of Bronchitis discovered in previous years was:—1939, 71; 1940, 65; 1941, 86; 1942, 52.

Skin.—A number of cases of Skin Disease were discovered during the Routine Inspections, and many more were sent as “specials” to the clinic for treatment. Among the cases of Skin Disease found were:—

* Includes Evacuees.

	(a) Referred for Treatment	(b) Referred for Observation only
Ringworm, Scalp	—	—
Ringworm, Body	5	—
Scabies... ..	263 (35 E*)	—
Impetigo	103	—
Other Skin Diseases (Non-Tuberculous). 497 (23 E*) ...		2

The figures for previous years are:—

Ringworm, Scalp:	1939.	1940	1941.	1942.
(a) Referred for treatment	4	—	—	—
(b) Referred for observation only	—	—	—	—
Ringworm, Body:				
(a) Referred for treatment	1	2	7	1
(b) Referred for observation only	—	—	—	—
Scabies:				
(a) Referred for treatment	29	16	50	177 (21 E*)
(b) Referred for observation only	—	—	—	1
Impetigo:				
(a) Referred for treatment	45	73	83	135 (8 E*)
(b) Referred for observation only	—	—	2	—
Other Skin Diseases (non-Tuberculous):				
(a) Referred for treatment	260	290	346	448 (21 E*)
(b) Referred for observation only	14	29	27	26

External Eye Disease.—68 (3 E*) cases of external eye disease were found during the year, all of which were referred for treatment. The following table shows the nature of these cases:—

	(a) Referred for Treatment.	(b) Referred for Observation only
Blepharitis	5	—
Conjunctivitis	33 (1 E*)	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—
Other	29 (2 E*)	—
Keratitis	1	—

The figures for previous years are:—

Blepharitis:	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942
(a) Referred for treatment	51	22	8	10 (1 E*)
(b) Referred for observation	—	1	1	3
Conjunctivitis:				
(a) Referred for treatment	27	42	37	38 (4 E*)
(b) Referred for observation... ..	—	—	1	—
Corneal Opacities:				
(a) Referred for treatment	—	2	—	1
(b) Referred for observation... ..	—	—	—	—
Other:				
(a) Referred for treatment	58	63	30	48 (3 E*)
(b) Referred for observation... ..	4	—	3	1

* Includes Evacuees.

Defective Vision and Squint.—428 (6 E*) cases of defective vision and squint were found. Of these 342 (3 E*) were cases of defective vision and 86 (3 E*) cases of squint. 423 were referred for treatment and 5 for observation only.

Previous figures are:—

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Cases of defective vision and squint found	608	505	435	509 (12 E*)
Cases of defective vision and squint referred for treatment...	553	454	391	471
Cases of defective vision and squint referred for observation ...	55	51	44	38

Ear Diseases and Hearing.—6 (2 E*) children were found to be suffering from defective hearing, and 43 (1 E*) from other ear diseases. Children who have been treated at the clinic are called up subsequently from time to time, in order that any recurrence may be detected.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The position at the end of 1943 with regard to the immunisation of school children was that 4,872 children of school age were wholly immunised against diphtheria.

Of the children fully immunised, seven contracted the disease in a mild form in 1943. In the case of the one death from diphtheria, the child had not been immunised.

" FOLLOWING UP."

Medical Inspection is obviously of very little use unless those children who are found to be suffering from some disease or defect are " followed up " in order to ensure that the necessary treatment is obtained.

During the year the School Nurses have carried out the following visits, etc. :—

Number of visits to school departments in connection with medical inspection ...	395
Number of visits to schools to examine children for cleanliness ...	297
Number of visits and re-visits to homes ...	262
„ examinations for cleanliness...	17,214

* Includes Evacuees.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Minor Ailments.—A Clinic for the treatment of Minor Ailments is held at The Wylde. The accommodation consists of waiting room, dressing room, consulting room, and nurses' room.

The Clinic is open six days a week during school terms. Children attend from 9 to 10 a.m., when they are seen by the Medical Officer. They are either treated or referred to their own doctor in the case of children having a regular medical attendant.

A child may attend other clinics such as the Sunlight, Immunisation, Remedial Exercises Clinic, etc. The record of its attendances at all Clinics and the results obtained are placed on a key card, which gives a complete clinical medical history of each school child.

The number of children attending the Minor Ailments Clinic during the year 1943 is shown in the following table:—

Number of children attending from 1942	108 (4 E*)
„ „ discharged during 1943	1,600 (82 E*)
„ „ still attending at end of 1943	141 (6 E*)
„ fresh children who attended during 1943 ...	1,633 (84 E*)
„ attendances	7,771 (264 E*)
Clinic open days	302
Average attendance per child	4.46
Average daily attendance	25.73

In addition to the above, 389 (6 E*) children attended on three or four successive days for mydriatic application before seeing the School Oculist for purpose of refraction. This represents 1,362 attendances which are not included in the total attendances in the previous table.

Comparative figures for previous years are as follows:—

	1939	1940.	1941.	1942.
Number of fresh children who attended				
Clinic	856	916	1,100	1,312 (79 E*)
Number of attendances	3,823	3,692	4,464	6,855 (446 E*)
Average attendance per child... ..	3.9	3.66	3.63	4.94
Average daily attendance... ..	13.1	12.35	14.44	22.18
Children attending for mydriatic appli- cation	478	423	481	402

Altogether 1,257 (63 E*) parents were seen at the Clinic during the course of the year. This was largely in connection with defects found in the course of Medical Inspection.

Much prolonged treatment is caused by some children ceasing to attend the Clinic before being cured, and then relapsing and coming back in as bad a state as they were at the commencement of their treatment.

* Includes Evacuees.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—Many of the cases requiring operative interference are treated by general practitioners. New arrangements came into force during 1930 with the Board of the Bury Infirmary under which certain cases are treated at that Institution. No charge is made by the Board to the Education Committee, and correspondingly no charge is made by the Education Committee to parents of children treated. The Local Authority makes an annual grant to the Infirmary in connection with this scheme.

The following table contains particulars of the cases treated during the last five years:—

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Total number of cases receiving some form of treatment	168	123	137 (5 E*)	221 (4 E*)	318 (11 E*)
Number of cases receiving operative treatment under the local Authority's Scheme	22	17	13 (3 E*)	44 (4 E*)	57 (3 E*)
Number of cases receiving operative treatment by private practitioner or otherwise	86	38	80 (2 E*)	111	152 (4 E*)

Tuberculosis.—The following table shows the number of cases of definite Tuberculosis which have received Institutional treatment during the year:—

At Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe:

	No.	Total No. of Days.
Boys... ..	5 (1 E*)	598
Girls	8 (1 E*)	1,030

At Bury Infirmary:

Girl... ..	1	10
------------	---	----

At Halifax Sanatorium:

Boy	1	41
------------	---	----

At Wrightington Hospital, near Wigan:

Boy	1	5
------------	---	---

Skin Disease.—The majority of the cases of Skin Disease occurring among school children were treated at the Minor Ailments Clinic.

External Eye Disease and Vision.—All cases of External Eye Disease are now referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Local Authority at the School Ophthalmic Clinic. The majority of children suffering from defective vision are also examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

* Includes Evacuees.

The following table gives particulars of the children treated during the past five years:—

No. of children submitted to refraction...	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	480	423	435 (12 E*)	402 (12 E*)	389 (6 E*)
„ already provided with suitable spectacles ...	74	99	64	85	81
„ not requiring spectacles ...	51	39	44	27	47
„ for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	355	285	327 (9 E*)	290 (7 E*)	250 (3 E*)
„ who had obtained the necessary spectacles by the end of the year ...	315	255	244 (6 E*)	200 (7 E*)	160 (3 E*)

In cases where the parent cannot afford to pay for glasses the Education Committee pay the cost wholly or in part. The number of cases in which such assistance was rendered during 1943 was 12 (1 E*). In 9 instances spectacles were provided free, and half cost in 3 cases.

Some parents are still too dilatory in obtaining spectacles, and even when they do obtain them they do not insist on the child wearing them.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—No special treatment is provided apart from that which may be obtained at the School Clinic. 43 (1 E*) cases of Minor Ear Defect have been treated.

Cases offering difficulty are referred for opinion and treatment if necessary to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist at Bury Infirmary.

Dental Defects.—See Table IV. at end of this report.

Crippling Defects of Orthopædics.—An arrangement is in force under which Orthopædic cases from Bury are treated under the Scheme of the Lancashire County Council.

An Orthopædic Clinic is held once weekly at the “Uplands,” Whitefield.

At Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, cases are seen for further opinion or for further examination, including X-ray photographs. Apart from examination and out-patient treatment, only short stay cases are admitted to the Wards of the Ancoats Hospital.

At Biddulph Grange Orthopædic Hospital, near Congleton, which Hospital belongs to the Lancashire County Council, in-patient treatment is afforded.

* Includes Evacuees.

Particulars of cases dealt with at the Orthopædic Clinic during the year are given below :—

NEW CASES:—

First Consultation with Surgeon	8
Second or subsequent consultations with Surgeon ...	2

OLD CASES:—

Total Consultations with Surgeon	27
Total Consultation with Surgeon—all Cases	37

NEW CASES.—Analysis of Defects:—

Knee Deformity	3
Torticollis	2
Defective Posture	1
Hemiplegia	1
Hip Deformity	1
Total	8

One child was admitted to Biddulph Hospital during the year.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

Special classes for remedial exercises were held at the School Clinic during 1943. The cases and attendances were as follows :—

(a) Analysis of Cases:—

Bad Posture	9
Foot Deformity	5
Mouth Breathing	23
Chest Deformity	3
Total	40

(b) Attendances 377

Average attendance per child, 9.4.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

The treatment of Minor Ailments among the school children was extended in scope and increased in efficiency by the use of the Mercury Vapour Ultra-Violet Light Lamp.

Artificial Sunlight Clinic Cases and Attendances:—

(a) Analysis of Cases.

General Debility	60 (1 E*)
Bronchitis	42
Anæmia	10
Frequent Colds	4
Cough	9
Catarrh	9
Glands (non-T.B.)	8
Subnormal Nutrition	4
Asthma	2
Skin... ..	3
Alopecia	1
Blepharitis	1
Otorrhœa	1
Enlarged Tonsils	2
Rickets	2
Chorea	1
Suspected T.B. Abdomen	1
Total	160 (1 E*)

* Includes Evacuees.

Tuberculosis, Glands	15 (1 E*)
„ Abdomen	3
„ Spine	1
„ Knee	1
Total	20 (1 E*)

Total under both heads ... 180 (2 E*)

(b) Attendances.

Miscellaneous cases—160 children made 2,485 attendances.

Tubercular cases — 20 children made 267 attendances.

Average attendance per child=15.3.

The total attendances and average attendance per child for previous years are given below:—

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Total attendances	3,305	3,516	2,446	2,328
Average attendance per child	15.88	18.77	13.66	18.93

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

Notice is sent to the parent of every child of the date and time of inspection at school, and the parent is invited to attend. The percentage of parents attending was:—

“ Entrants ”	79.44%
“ Second Age Group ”	None examined.
“ Third Age Group ”	3.09%

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The following report is submitted:—

The Organiser of Physical Training joined H.M. Forces on the 4th September, 1940.

The Education Committee have continued to supply games materials so far as they were available.

The teaching of Physical Education in schools of the Authority as based upon the Board of Education Syllabus for Physical Training, 1933, has been continued.

SCHOOL BATHS.

The Technical College Baths Superintendent and teacher of boys' swimming was called to H.M. Forces on the 28th August, 1941.

Continued use of the bath has been made throughout the year, and it can be said that, in the circumstances, swimming instruction has been a successful feature.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

During the year school children were provided with 113,175 meals, comprising 31,815 dinners, and 81,360 one-third pint bottles of milk.

* Includes Evacuees.

The excellent Cooking Canteen at the Moorgate Centre, with the extensions now completed, has continued to provide good substantial meals and is now providing up to its maximum capacity. The number of School Feeding Centres, seven in the last report, is now sixteen. It can be stated that a good mid-day meal is provided at a reasonable charge, which has been 5d. per meal for children under 8 years of age, and 6d. per meal for children of 8 years of age and upwards. Any further demand for school meals will have to be met by the provision of another canteen.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE, AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

No schools for the treatment of these children have so far been provided by the Local Education Authority, but Blind and Deaf children are sent to outside institutions.

During 1943 the following children were maintained in special schools or hospitals:—

Blind	7	Orthopaedic cases	6
Deaf	6	Tuberculous... ..	16 (1 E*)
Physically defective	5	Epileptic	1

INSTITUTIONS.

Children in hospitals or other institutions are visited periodically by the School Medical Officer, who discusses with doctors in charge the progress made by the patients.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year 75 children have been examined as to their fitness to undertake employment (usually the delivery of newspapers) out of school hours.

In many cases, these children have been employed for several weeks before the necessary certificate has been obtained. It is necessary, therefore, to stress the point that all individuals, employing school children, must ask the children to produce the necessary certificate, otherwise if the practice mentioned above is persisted in, stronger action will have to be taken.

* Includes Evacuees.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

During the year 1943 the School Nurse paid 10 visits regarding eye-testing and cleanliness.

Twenty children from Secondary Schools attended the Minor Ailments Clinic and were treated for the following defects:—

Speech defect	1
Genu Valgum	1
Impetigo	2
Plantar warts	2
Other Skin conditions (boils, etc.)	12
Throat	1
Chest	1

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

No Secondary School children attended special classes for Remedial Exercises during the year 1943.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

The treatment of minor ailments by ultra-violet light therapy is available to Secondary School children, and during the year one child suffering from chilblains made 14 attendances, and 1 case of Tubercular Glands made 18 attendances.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections, 1943.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) Entrants 788. Second Age Group, none. Third Age Group 452. Total, 1,240.

(2) Number of other Routine Inspections: Nil.
Grand total, 1,240.

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections, 3,462 (142 E*)

Note: *Includes Evacuees.

TABLE II.

**Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during
the Year in the Routine Age Groups.**

Number of Children Inspected	A. (Excellent)		B. (Normal)		C. (Slightly sub-norm'l)		D. Bad	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1,240	73	5.89	1,075	86.69	92	7.42	—	—

TABLE III.

Group I. Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanliness) :

Total number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme ... 1606* (86 E)

Group II. Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint under the Authority's Scheme :

Errors of refraction (including squint) ... 389* (6 E)

Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ... Nil

Total ... 389* (6 E)

Number of children for whom spectacles were

(a) Prescribed ... 250* (3 E)

(b) Obtained ... 160* (3 E)

Group III. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat, under the Authority's Scheme :

Received operative treatment ... 57* (3 E)

Received other forms of treatment ... 109* (4 E)

Total number treated ... 166* (7 E)

Note : * Includes Evacuees.

TABLE IV.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist—	
(a) Routine Age Groups	1,306
(b)† Specials	1,188
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	2,494
(2) Number found to require treatment	2,260
(3) Number actually treated	2,178
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	2,371
(5) Half-days devoted to—	
Inspection	11
Treatment	446
Total	457
(6) Fillings :—	
Permanent Teeth	507
Temporary Teeth	145
Total... ..	652
(7) Extractions :—	
Permanent Teeth	217
Temporary Teeth	1,660
Total	1,877
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	
	9
(9) Other operations :—	
Permanent Teeth	380
Temporary Teeth	418
Total	798

TABLE V.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons	10
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	16,371
(3) Number of individual children found unclean...	668
(4) Number of individual children cleansed voluntarily	29
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921... ..	—
(b) Under the School Attendance By-laws	—

TABLE VI.

BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf children who are NOT at the present time receiving education suitable for their special needs. The return should relate to all such children, including evacuees resident in the Authority's area:—

	At a Public Elementary School	At an Institution other than a Special School	At No School or Institution
Blind Children	1	—	—
Deaf Children	1	—	—

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—Total number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1943, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority, under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928 1

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Medical Officer of Health
for the County Borough of Bury.
Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting in an abridged form my Report on the Sanitary Inspection of the Area for the year 1943 in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

No changes in Staff have taken place during the year. Inspectors J. Gaskell and A. E. Snodgrass were successful at the examination held by the Royal Sanitary Institute in "Sanitary Science as Applied to Buildings and Public Works." Inspectors J. Gaskell and T. Marsh were successful at the examination held by the Institute of Sanitary Engineers for Associate Membership of that Institute.

The extra war-time duties reported in a previous Report continue to be carried out by this Section of the Public Health Department.

WATER SUPPLY.—Twelve samples of water from wells and other private supplies have been taken during the year and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination; one sample of water from the town's mains was submitted for bacteriological examination and was found to be satisfactory. In accordance with Circular 10/44 of the Ministry of Health, the following report, for which we are indebted to the Engineer and Manager (R. Wyllie, Esq., A.M.Inst.C.E.) of the Irwell Valley Water Board, is submitted:—

"The County Borough of Bury is supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board from mains passing through the area. These mains come from four different sources of supply, and all the houses supplied by the Board derive their water direct from the mains. The waters are all from moorland gathering grounds and are acid in character.

Schemes are in preparation for lime treatment of these waters as soon as circumstances permit."

The percentage of dwellings not supplied with water for domestic purposes from the town's mains is 0.392 per cent. Those houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated considerable distances from the Board's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.—Twelve samples were taken from swimming baths during the year, eight for bacteriological examinations, and four for chemical analysis, and the results indicate some improvement on those of previous years.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—There were 818 inspections in respect of drainage defects and reconstructions during the year. Forty-four new sinks were fitted in dwelling-houses.

RIVERS POLLUTION, Etc.—Routine inspections of the water courses in the district were carried out during the year. The Department was consulted by the Inspector of the Lancashire Rivers Board in respect of one nuisance which was under consideration by the Board.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—During the year the Corporation continued to supply water closet cistern and pedestal to owners who converted insanitary closets to fresh water flushing type of closet; 19 sets were supplied.

Thirty-eight additional closets were provided at factories and sixteen at dwelling-houses; 12 waste water closets and 4 trough closets were replaced by fresh water closets and 4 waste water closets were abolished. One privy closet was converted to a pail closet.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.—One dry ashpit jointly used by 4 houses and 3 wall bins were abolished and 7 portable dustbins installed during the year.

VERMIN DISINFESTATION.—One hundred and twenty-one complaints of vermin infestation at dwelling-houses were received at the Office, and of these 100 houses were found to be infested. Inspectors made 536 inspections of these and other verminous premises, and a total of 209 houses were disinfested during the year. This work is carried out by spraying liquid insecticide in affected premises free of cost to owners and occupiers. Owners of business premises so treated are charged cost of materials and disinfectant's time.

We are informed by the Borough Engineer (John Chadwick, Esq., A.M.Inst.C.E.) that 12 Corporation Estate Houses were found to be infested and subsequently disinfested by his Department in the manner described in previous Reports. The general public appear more willing to notify the presence or suspected presence of vermin to the Department than was the case a decade ago.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.—The accommodation provided at the five houses remaining on the Register is for 64 adults and 1 child. Inspectors made 71 inspections during the year.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—There are four houses registered in the Borough providing accommodation for 179 persons. Many beds are redundant to requirements, and approximately one-third only of the total are in use; 148 inspections were made and 4 notices were served and abated during the year.

CANAL BOATS.—No registered boats were reported at the Wharf.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.—Six inspections of caravans sited on the Corporation Fairground were made during the year; no nuisances were reported.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.—The Cleansing Superintendent is the Designated Officer under the Act. Forty-five visits re complaints of rats were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and a considerable amount of drainage and structural repairs to buildings were carried out as a result.

NUISANCES.—To secure the abatement of nuisances, 624 informal notices were served and 563 of these were abated; 89 statutory notices were served, and 77 of these were complied with by the end of the year; 1,527 defects were remedied as a result of informal notices and following the service of statutory notices. During the year 545 complaints were received at the offices of the Department. Of these 133 were referred to other Corporation Departments for attention.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—During the year 31 observations each of 30 minutes duration were made of smoke emissions from factory chimneys. No nuisances were reported. The average period of emission of dense black smoke per observation was 0.218 minutes.

STABLE PREMISES.—Forty-two inspections of stables were made, two notices were served, one of these had been abated by the end of the year.

CINEMAS, Etc.—Twenty inspections were made of places of entertainment. Two notices were served and abated during the year.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—Inspectors made 116 inspections during the year, no defects were reported.

RAG FLOCK.—Four visits were made to premises using rag flock and two samples were obtained. These were submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified that they complied with the provisions of the Regulations.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—There were 20 registered offensive trades in the Borough at the end of the year. 124 inspections were made and two notices were served under the provisions of the By-laws.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Inspectors made 618 visits of inquiry and for disinfection in respect of 316 cases of infectious diseases and 17 visits to 5 schools for disinfection.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT SCHOOLS.—Forty-five inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation at the schools in the Borough. The conversion of the privy closets at Unsworth school was commenced before the year ended, and four trough closets were replaced with water-closets at St. Thomas's School.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.—During the year 5 samples of Fertilisers and four samples of Feeding Stuffs were submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified that the samples complied with the Regulations.

SHOPS ACTS.—One hundred and ninety-nine inspections of shops were made under the provisions of the Shops Acts 1912-1937; 3 contraventions were reported and abated by the end of the year.

FOOD CONTROL.—1,669 visits were made to shops and other food premises under the provisions of the Food Control Orders.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Number and Nature of Inspections.

During the year 1943 the following inspections were made by Sanitary Inspectors to the premises detailed:—

Nature of Inspection.	Primary Insp'ns.	Re-inspections.	Total Visits.
Houses under Public Health Acts	715	2,173	2,888
Water Supply	39	15	54
Tents, Vans, Sheds	6	—	6
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	60	11	71
Common Lodging Houses	145	3	148
Schools	39	6	45
Entertainment Houses... ..	19	1	20
Ashes Accommodation	202	499	701
Accumulations	20	21	41
Animals or Birds	12	2	14
Stable Premises... ..	36	6	42
Yards, Courts, etc.	12	17	29
Piggeries	71	14	85
Drainage—Testing	24	6	30
Inspected	408	316	724
Closets—Water	615	269	884
Pails or Privies	137	19	156
Rats and Mice	30	15	45
Urinals	116	7	123
Sewers and Street Gullies... ..	9	—	9
Cowsheds... ..	640	—	640
Milkshops and Dairies	333	—	333
Ice Cream Premises	1	—	1
Meat Shops for Meat Inspection... ..	191	5	196
Abattoir for Meat Inspection	554	—	554
Food Preparing Premises... ..	210	7	217
General Food Premises	916	—	916
Markets	111	—	111
Merchandise Marks Acts	585	—	585

Sanitary Inspection of District—Continued.

Nature of Inspection.	Primary. Insp'ns.	Re-ins- pections.	Total Visits.
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	13	—	13
Offensive Trades	120	4	124
Factories	205	51	256
Workshops... ..	158	4	162
Bakehouses—Factory	208	1	209
Non-Factory... ..	237	7	244
Outworkers	4	—	4
Shops Act	196	3	199
Infectious Diseases	573	37	610
Disinfection	423	—	423
Smoke Abatement Observations	31	—	31
Premises Visited	2	—	2
Rivers Pollution Acts... ..	7	—	7
Miscellaneous Visits... ..	662	2	664
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	1,042	—	1,042
Verminous Premises	323	192	515
Visits re Food and Drugs—Formal	171	—	171
Informal	62	—	62
Visits—Rag Flock	25	—	25
Water	37	—	37
Other Visits	12	—	12
Milk—Pathological	77	—	77
Milk, Bacteriological	155	—	155
Housing—Section 9	3	52	55
Section 11	25	—	25
Clearance Areas	1	—	1
Other Visits	104	5	109
Disinfestation	21	—	21
Overcrowding	138	3	141
Rent Restrictions Act	8	—	8
Food Rationing Orders... ..	249	—	249
Suspected Food Poisoning	48	—	48
A.R.P.	437	1	438
A.R.P. Shelters	63	3	66
Cesspools	2	—	2
Food Control Prices	1,420	—	1,420
Diseases of Animals Acts	26	37	63
Cold Stores	1	—	1
Billets	15	—	15
	13,560	3,814	17,374

HOUSING.

No inspections of dwelling-houses for slum clearance were made during the year. The following table is the record of work carried out in respect of the sanitary condition of dwelling-houses:—

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

1. (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	744
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,225
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	29
(b) Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the purpose	81
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	26

(4)	Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	610
2.	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	295
	Number of houses demolished	1
3. B. (1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied by owners after service of formal notices	3
C. (3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (3) of Section 11	13
4. A. (1)	Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at end of year	8
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	8
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	47
B.	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
C. (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	26½
	Number of Certificates of "Permitted Number" issued during the year	15

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following tables show the inspections of factories, together with the defects found and remedied during the year:—

Inspection of Factories.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	355	10	—
Factories without mechanical power	145	—	—
† Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises).	—	—	—
Total	500	10	—

† Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.

Outworkers.

During the year three inspections were made at outworkers' premises. One list of outworkers was received from an outside Authority.

Defects Found in Factories.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Rem'd'd to H.M. Insp'ct'r	Referred to H.M. Insp'ct'r	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) :—				
Insufficient	3	3	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	35	15	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(not including offences relating to home work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	41	21	—	—

During the year nine Notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Factory Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There were 640 inspections of 105 registered Cowsheds and 333 inspections of dairies and milkshops.

Seventy-six samples of undesignated milk were obtained for cleanliness tests, 48 of these failed to pass the Methylene Blue test, and in 41 samples Bacillus Coliform was found to be present. Fifty samples of "Accredited" milk were submitted for examination and 20 of these failed to pass the Methylene Blue test, and in 10 samples Bacillus Coliform was found to be present. Fourteen samples of "Pasteurised Milk" were submitted for examination, 8 of these failed to pass the Plate Count test, and in 7 Bacillus Coliform was found to be present. All these samples satisfactorily passed the Phosphatase test. Seventy-six samples of milk were submitted for examination for the presence of T.B.; two samples of mixed raw milk and 1 sample of Accredited Milk were reported to contain tubercle bacilli.

The following particulars of the veterinary inspection of the cattle at the dairy farms in the Borough are taken from the reports supplied by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector (J. W. Wilson, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Number of veterinary inspections of dairy herds 207

Number of dairy herds inspected 4 times during the year 44

" " " " 3 " " 8

" " " " 2 " " 3

" " " " 1 " " 1

The number of cattle at dairy farms in the Borough during the first quarter of the year was 1,295. There were 53 dairy farms registered for the production of milk at the end of the year, one dairy farmer having discontinued business. Three farms which were previously registered for the production of milk and which now have dry stock only, are included in the foregoing list of inspections.

At the end of the year there were 609 food shops recorded in the registers, 217 inspections were made at food preparing premises, 943 inspections at general food premises, 196 to meat shops and 445 at bake-houses; 4 notices regarding 11 defects were served, and 9 notices, including 15 defects, were abated during the year at these premises. There were 111 visits of inspection made to food stalls on the open Market, and during these and other inspections of retail food shops opportunity was taken to note that the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Acts in relation to food were being complied with. No contraventions were reported.

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE ABATTOIR.

The Public Abattoir continues to be used as a Government Slaughter-house by the Ministry of Food, and serves the area described in previous Reports.

During the year 1,950 carcasses required a detailed examination, and of these 908 were found to be affected with tuberculosis in varying degree as follows:—

Bulls, 27.78 per cent.; steers, 7.64 per cent.; heifers, 9.74 per cent.; cows, 51.03 per cent.; calves, 0.31 per cent.; and pigs 10.23 per cent.

The whole carcasses of 3 cows, 5 calves, and 22 sheep were condemned for causes other than tuberculosis. The total amount of meat found to be unfit for human food was 1.32 per cent. of the total amount slaughtered.

The following list of imported meat and meat slaughtered at the port of entry was received and inspected at the Abattoir; 13,328 quarters of beef; 100,675 carcasses of mutton and lamb; 16 carcasses of pork; 326 carcasses of veal; 28,158 boxes of offals, etc.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,042	1,258	979	29,428	88
Number inspected.....	3,042	1,258	979	29,428	88
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	None	3	5	22	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	299	174	7	528	4
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis...	9.83%	14.07%	1.23%	1.87%	4.55%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	37	None	None	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	252	605	3	None	9
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis...	8.35%	51.03%	0.31%	None	10.23%

**TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
DESTROYED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1943.**

Kinds of Animals	Number Examined	Extent of Tuberculosis in Animals Examined															Other Diseases		
		Of which were Tuberculous	Heads	Thorax					Abdomen					Entire Carcase condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tubercu- losis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other Diseases	Total weight of Meat and Offal destroyed for all Diseases		
				Lungs	Heart and Peri- cardium	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes					Mesenteries	Udders
Beasts ..	Bulls 18 Oxen 2172 Cows 1258 Heifers 852 <u>4300</u>	5 166 642 83 <u>896</u>	273	669	75	221	237	104	135	127	158	28	125	144	120	—	53,065	7,947	61,012
Sheep ..	29,428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,242	2,242
Pigs	88	9	6	4	—	1	2	2	—	—	3	—	2	3	—	—	393	18	411
Calves ..	979	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	204	213
	34,795	908	279	673	75	222	242	106	135	127	161	28	127	147	120	39	53,467	10,411	63,878

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

During the year an Infected Area was declared, the boundaries of which touched the Southern boundary of the Borough—no cases were reported in the Borough.

Anthrax.

One suspected case found at the Railway Siding and Cattle Dock adjoining the Abattoir was reported to the State Veterinary Inspector, but was not confirmed.

Tuberculosis Order.

Three cows were slaughtered under the Order at the Abattoir. One case was reported by the State Veterinary Inspector from a farm in the Borough. The carcase was found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis and was condemned. The other two carcasses from farms situated outside the Borough were found to be affected with localised tuberculosis in each case. In all 9 notifications under the Order were received from the State Veterinary Inspector, and the remaining six animals were slaughtered at the Knackers' Yard.

Sheep Scab Order.

Two notices of intention to dip sheep at a local farm were received. The sheep dipping was witnessed by the District Sanitary Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION.

Particulars of the foods and drugs sampled during the year.

TABLE I.

ARTICLE.	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	F'rm	In'fl	Total	F'rm	In'fl	Total	F'rm	In'fl	Total
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beer	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Biscuits	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Black Puddings	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Boracic Acid	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Borax	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Brandy	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bread	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cheese	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cocktails	4	—	4	1	—	1	3	—	3
Cocoa	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Coffee Essence	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cordials	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1
Cough Pastilles	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Cakes	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Milk	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
Egg Substitute	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Essence of Cinnamon	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Flowers of Sulphur	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gin	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Ginger	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

ARTICLE.	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	F'rml	In'fl	Total	F'rml	In'fl	Total	F'rml	In'fl	Total
Ginger Wine	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Wine Essence	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glauber Salts	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Gravy Browning	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1
Iodised Throat Lozenges	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jam	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Lime Water	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Milk	99	1	100	92	1	93	7	—	7
Mustard	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pancake Mixture	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peroxide of Hydrogen	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Phanacitin & Caffeine Tablets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickles	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Port Wine	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Rum	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sherry	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stout	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sugar	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sulphur Tablets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Syrup of Horehound	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tonic	3	—	3	1	1	2	1	—	1
Vaseline	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whiskey	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Yeast	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	135	87	222	122	85	207	12	3	15

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, Etc., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925, 1926, 1927.

All articles of food to which preservatives might be added were examined for the presence of preservatives. In no case was preservative found in any article to which the addition of preservatives are prohibited, nor in excess of the permitted amounts in any food to which it is permissible under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925/7, to add certain preservatives.

FOOD SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS.

The average percentage composition of the Milk examined in 1942 was as follows:—

PERIOD.	No. of Samples.	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter	26	3.46	8.74
2nd Quarter	15	3.26	8.84
3rd Quarter	31	3.60	8.81
4th Quarter	28	3.72	8.58
1st January to 31st December, 1942	100	3.54	8.73

TABLE II.—Administrative Action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst not to be genuine or otherwise irregular.

No. of Sample		Article.	Nature of Adulteration.		Action Taken.
Inf'ml	Formal				
—	162	Spitfire Cocktail	Sample not genuine— Citric Acid 0.5% Other Solid Matter 0.3% Coloured and flavoured Water 99.2% 100.0%		Manufacturer prosecuted in the Borough Court and convicted. See Table III.
—	198	Phos-Vita Tonic	Sample not genuine— Phosphoric Acid 0.07% Quinine 0.02% Other Solid Matter 0.10% Coloured and flavoured Water 99.81% 100.00%		Manufacturer prosecuted in the Borough Court and convicted. See Table III.
—	199	Spit-Fire Cocktail	Sample not genuine— Citric Acid 0.4% Other Solid Matter 0.3% Coloured and flavoured Water 99.3% 100.0%		Manufacturer prosecuted in the Borough Court and convicted. See Table III.
201	—	Gravy Browning	Sample not genuine— Salt 16.9% Organic Matter 2.6% Water 80.5% 100.0%		Formal sample No. 210 taken and proved to be genuine.
—	238	Milk	Deficient in Fat 14%.		Vendor prosecuted in Borough Court and convicted. See Table III.
—	240	Milk.	Deficient in Fat 2%.		Resolved—That the Town Clerks send a letter of warning.
38	—	Camphor-ated Oil.	Sample not genuine— Camphor 16.2% Oil 83.8— 100.0%		Resolved—Further sample to be taken.
61	—	Camphor-ated Oil	Deficient of 20% Champhor. Sample not genuine— Camphor 16.5% Oil 83.5% 100.0% Deficient of 13% Camphor.		Resolved—That the Town Clerks send a letter of warning.

TABLE II.—continued.

No. of Sample		Article	Name of Adulteration	Action Taken
f'ml	Formal			
—	82	Black-currant Flavour Cordial.	Sample not genuine— Citric Acid 1.6% Other Solid Matter 2.0% Coloured and flavoured Water 96.4% 100.0%	Resolved—That this case be referred to the Ministry of Food for consideration.
—	83	Spitfire Cocktail	Sample not genuine— Citric Acid 0.5% Other solid matter 0.3% Coloured and flavoured Water 99.2% 100.0%	Manufacturer prosecuted in Borough Court. See Table III.
—	103	Milk.	Added Water 7%	Vendor prosecuted in Borough Court. See Table III.
—	109	Milk.	Added Water 21%.	Vendor prosecuted in Borough Court. See Table III.
—	110	Milk.	Added Water 8%.	Vendor prosecuted in Borough Court. See Table III.
—	111	Milk.	Added Water 2%.	Vendor prosecuted in Borough Court. See Table III.
—	113	Milk.	Added Water 9%.	Vendor prosecuted in Borough Court. See Table III.

Details of Legal Proceedings—TABLE No. III.

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Default or Offence.	Result.	Fines.	Costs.
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling Spitfire Cocktail not of the nature, etc. demanded and under misleading label	Conviction	£30 0 0	£1 5 3
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling Phos-Vita Tonic not of the nature, etc. demanded and under misleading label.	Conviction	£30 0 0	£6 11 0
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling Spitfire Cocktail not of the nature, etc. demanded and under misleading label.	Conviction	£30 0 0	£1 6 3
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling Milk deficient of 14% of Fat.	Conviction	£2 0 0	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling Spitfire Cocktail not of the nature, etc. demanded and under misleading label.	Dismissed on payment of costs.	—	£1 0 0
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling Milk adulterated by the addition of 7% of added water. Supplier, summoned by defendant was discharged and awarded costs.	Conviction —	£5 0 0 —	£1 11 6 £5 5 0
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling Milk adulterated by the addition of 21% of added water, and of 8% of added water (2 samples).	Conviction	£15 0 0	£1 1 0
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling Milk adulterated by the addition of 2% of added water.	Conviction	£2 0 0	10 0
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling Milk adulterated by the addition of 9% of added water.	Conviction	£5 0 0	10 6
Total			£129 0 0	£19 2 0

In concluding this, my tenth and last report to you, on the administration of the Sanitary Inspector's Section of the Department, I am reminded that this completes the record of a decade of our work together towards securing improvement in the conditions of life of the people of Bury. I wish to express my appreciation of your confidence and support to me in the course of my duties during the whole period 1934 to 1944.

My thanks are also due to the Sanitary Inspectors and Clerical Staff, for their loyal co-operation during the year.

Yours faithfully,

Bury, June, 1944.

JOSEPH ECKERSLEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION 4.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Smallpox.—No case of Smallpox occurred in the borough during the year.

The following table gives particulars regarding vaccination during recent years :—

	1937	1938	Year ending December 31st.				1942	1943
			1939	1940	1941			
Number of Births ...	1,087	1,080	1,105	1,173	1,214	1,161	1,374	
Vaccinated	14.17	8.05%	12.85%	14.66%	15.82%	26.44%	22.49%	
Con. Objection Certs.	70.0	76.11%	67.96%	42.11%	52.64%	58.49%	58.44%	
Unaccounted for ...	5.9	5.83%	9.41%	2.47%	5.52%	2.33%	3.64%	

Scarlet Fever.—There were 220 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1943. None of these cases died. Of the notified cases 181 were removed to hospital for treatment.

In the majority of cases the infection was of a mild type.

Diphtheria.—There were 73 cases of Diphtheria notified during 1943, all of which were removed to hospital for treatment. There were four deaths from this disease during the year.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Pneumonia.—There were 123 cases of pneumonia notified in 1943, and there were 56 deaths from this cause during the year.

Whooping Cough.—There were 266 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 10 in the previous year. There was one death.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were two cases of this disease notified during 1943.

Hospital Accommodation.

The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, is sufficient and is utilised to the best advantage.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens bacteriologically examined during the year :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria...	45	574	10	629
Blood for Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis ...	7	101	—	108
Miscellaneous Examinations	—	8	1	9

Table A.—Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis), Age Grouping, Ward Distribution, Cases Removed to Hospital, and Deaths during the Year 1943.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified in Whole District.																	Total Cases Notified in each Ward.						Deaths of Notif'd Cases.
	At all Ages.	At Ages										Under 1	Total Cases Notified in each Ward.					Total Cases removed to Hospital						
		1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		Over 65	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvile.		Elton.	Unsworth.				
Scarlet Fever	220	—	4	2	15	24	110	48	8	8	1	—	—	—	57	63	25	45	22	8	181	—		
Diphtheria	73	—	4	1	3	25	20	7	8	5	—	—	—	—	15	22	13	10	9	4	73	4		
Erysipelas	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	7	4	—	8	4	3	2	2	—	3	—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—		
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—		
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—		
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia	123	7	4	6	2	7	14	3	3	8	11	38	20	—	19	20	13	31	35	5	—	56		
Whooping Cough	266	30	39	41	38	45	66	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	56	49	40	61	29	31	1	1		
Measles	544	30	50	63	67	116	181	21	8	5	3	—	—	—	60	85	90	182	74	53	2	—		
Totals	1257	70	101	113	125	217	393	82	29	34	23	45	25	216	246	184	338	172	101	264	61			

Age in years on 31st Dec. of the corresponding year.	Persons inoculated each year from 1934-1943.													Total aged under 5 on 31/12/43.
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943				
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		Total aged 5-14 years on 31/12/43.	
1	—	19	4	1	—	3	6	103	140	262				
2	—	25	9	5	8	10	10	148	137	186				
3	—	33	12	4	4	11	17	119	77	161				
4	—	50	9	1	12	13	10	140	113	182				
5	—	92	16	5	14	6	12	165	115	224		Total aged 5-14 years on 31/12/43.		
6	—	129	26	1	13	6	9	206	98	141				
7	—	21	25	2	7	6	5	213	95	177				
8	—	31	10	1	6	4	4	175	79	132				
9	—	30	8	1	3	5	6	199	74	126				
10	—	37	8	2	6	3	1	202	78	172				
11	—	28	9	3	4	3	3	186	44	148				
12	—	19	6	—	1	6	1	320	40	134				
13	—	21	7	—	2	4	—	31	59	116				
14	—	14	5	—	—	1	3	49	16	102			4,872.	
15 and over	—	18	—	—	2	4	—	22	11	5		449		
Total each year	—	567	154	26	82	85	87	2,278	1,176	2,268		6,723.		

In calculating the totals at the end of 1943 no account is taken of deaths which may have occurred since immunisation.

SECTION 5.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 64 new cases was notified to the Health Department during 1943. Of this number 39 were males and 25 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last twenty-five years:—

TUBERCULOSIS 1919-1943.

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.
1919	69	0·89	17	0·37
1920	68	0·83	28	0·25
1921	52	0·89	40	0·22
1922	43	0·61	36	0·26
1923	53	0·94	18	0·09
Average for 5 years...	—57	—0·83	—28	—0·24
1924	72	0·79	26	0·14
1925	72	0·97	32	0·19
1926	63	0·59	41	0·23
1927	70	0·72	47	0·21
1928	62	0·72	23	0·14
Average for 5 years...	—68	—0·76	—34	—0·18
1929	47	0·65	32	0·16
1930	52	0·60	26	0·23
1931	42	0·76	20	0·13
1932	45	0·45	16	0·18
1933	40	0·51	21	0·15
Average for 5 years...	—45	—0·59	—23	—0·17
1934	52	0·63	29	0·20
1935	34	0·48	25	0·16
1936	48	0·18	22	0·14
1937	41	0·50	30	0·15
1938	41	0·39	20	0·12
Average for 5 years...	—43	—0·50	—25	—0·15
1939	31	0·36	19	0·08
1940	31	0·31	13	0·11
1941	30	0·43	17	0·13
1942	25	0·39	10	0·07
1943	47	0·34	17	0·10
Average for 5 years...	—33	—0·37	—15	—0·10

Five year averages are indicated in the table since such periods can be considered fair ones for comparison. On perusal of the table it can be seen that the average death rate for the last five years is the lowest recorded for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other tuberculous diseases.

Diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

The diagnosis of tuberculosis is effected at the Tuberculosis Dispensary situated at the joint Clinics, The Wylde. The times of the sessions are Tuesday and Thursday morning at 10-0 o'clock weekly, and Wednesday evenings at 6-30 o'clock when necessary for the convenience of patients who are working during the day. Cases are obtained from reference by the patients' own private practitioner and from other sources. The Dispensary acts as a consultative centre and a sorting house at which patients can be advised to obtain the best possible treatment. The only treatment given at the Dispensary is that administered by artificial light therapy. The important part of the work at the Clinic is the examination of contacts of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and this work was carried out as usual during the year. One hundred and eighty-three X-ray examinations of tuberculous persons and of contacts were made. This branch of the work is most important, since X-rays often reveal the affection in early stages when most good can be done.

Home Visits.

During 1943, 1,381 visits were paid to the homes of patients by the Tuberculosis Officer and by the Health Visitors.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Institution treatment is given to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board's Institution (the Aitken Sanatorium at Holcombe, near Bury) and at the Jericho Hospital. Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are sent to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe, and Shelf Sanatorium, Halifax.

Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated mainly at the Bury Infirmary, the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital.

The number of patients treated at the various institutions, together with the patient days during 1943, are as follows:—

Institutions.	No. of patients (undischarged at end of 1942 and admitted during 1943).	No. of patient days.
Aitken Sanatorium	38	6,058
Bury Infirmary	9	257
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry	7	1,330
Jericho Hospital	2	32
Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe	17	2,343
Liverpool Sanatorium, near Frodsham...	5	485
Halifax Sanatorium, Halifax	1	42
Wrightington Hospital, near Wigan...	1	5
Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool	2	44
Manchester Royal Infirmary...	1	15
Manchester & Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases:		
Out-patients	12	
Out-patient attendances...	80	

After Care.

This is a very important branch of the work. In 1943, ten patients received extra nourishments. Grants were made, comprising a total of 239 gallons of milk, and in certain cases eggs were granted where supplies allowed.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch by our nurses and the tuberculosis officer by visitation at their homes. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were got in touch with regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Various house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment.

We have to thank the Bury Charity Organisation Society, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing, etc., during 1943.

Allowances.

Under the Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T allowances were made to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Up to the end of 1943 a recommendation for grant was made in 39 cases.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

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

SECTION 6.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

During 1943 patients suffering from Venereal Diseases were treated as before at the Joint Clinics, The Wyldes. The Clinic sessions are as follows:—

Males.	Females.
Tuesday, 7-0 to 8-30 p.m.	Tuesday, 5-30 to 7-0 p.m.
Friday, 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.	Thursday, 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.
Saturday, 10-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m.	Friday, 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.
Intermediate clinics for males and females are held every week-day.	

Incidence.

The number of new cases during 1943 was 283, composed of 50 cases of syphilis, 64 of gonorrhœa, and 169 cases diagnosed as non-Venereal Disease. The out-patient attendances for 1943 were 4,218, and were 27 more than those of the previous year.

Bury residents accounted for 51.42 per cent. of the attendances made at the Clinic; Lancashire County cases accounted for 45.78 per cent., and other County Borough cases for 2.80 per cent.

The following table shows the number of new cases, consultations, intermediate attendances, and pathological examinations at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 1939-43:—

Year	New Cases.	Consultations by Medical Officer at Clinic.	Attendances at Clinic for intermediate treatment.	Pathological specimens examined by M.O. at Clinic.
1939	356	7505	3051	920
1940	326	5211	2477	903
1941	249	4015	1676	989
1942	210	3166	1025	859
1943	283	3437	781	832

During the year pathological specimens were sent from the Clinic to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for examination as follows:—

For the Wasserman Test	514
For the Kahn Test	1
For Gonococcus	208

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.—During the year the Health Visitors made 8,388 visits to children between the ages under one year and up to five years of age.

Infant Welfare Centres.—These were held at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings), and at 166, Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons). The Clinics show an increase in attendances as compared with the previous year.

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

	The Wylde.	Tottington Road.	Total.
Number of sessions held	148	100	248
Total Attendances made :—			
Infants under 1 year... ..	6303	2814	9117
Children 1 to 5 years... ..	4027	1539	5566
Number of Doctors' Consultations.	5504	2114	7618
Average attendance per session ...	70	43	—

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

During 1943, 14 new cases had 19 consultations with the surgeon at the Whitefield Clinic, whilst 7 consultations were also given by the surgeon to old cases.

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

Attendances during 1943 were as follows :—

	The Wylde Clinic.			Tottington Road Clinic.		
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total
No. of new cases	127	—	127	57	8	65
No. of attendances	516	8	524	292	9	301

Dr. W. M. Martin, Obstetric Consultant at Bury Infirmary, has continued as Gynæcological Consultant to the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics, and visits each clinic monthly to deal with special cases. At other times cases are referred to him at Bury Infirmary or Jericho Hospital.

In addition expectant mothers attend the Ante-Natal Clinics at the Bury Infirmary and Jericho Hospital. During 1943 the number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 444 and 1,490 attendances were made. Also 196 post-natal attendances were made at these clinics.

Milk and Meals Assistance Scheme.—The Corporation has arranged for the provision of free milk (fresh and dried) to mothers and children and free meals to expectant mothers in necessitous cases where the family income, according to the number of persons, comes within a prescribed scale. Owing to the National Milk Scheme, the number of mothers and children who obtained free milk under the Corporation Milk Assistance Scheme was very few, and no grants of cows' milk were made during the year.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. MILK: No. of applications for grants received | 2 |
| " " " refused | 1 |
| " " " granted supply of dried milk | 1 |
2. EXTRA NOURISHMENTS: Malt and oil, cod-liver oil, etc., to the value of £42, was supplied free of cost during the year to necessitous children attending the clinic.

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1943 was 28. Of these five were Municipal Midwives, 13 were midwives at Jericho Hospital, 5 were midwives at the Bury Infirmary, and 5 were midwives in private practice.

Municipal Midwives.—Four Municipal Midwives were employed by the Local Authority at the beginning of 1943. In July, 1943, an additional municipal midwife was appointed. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was:

As midwives, 255.

As maternity nurses, 34.

Since the municipal midwives have been in the Corporation's employ they have been required to assist at the municipal ante and post natal clinics.

It must, of course, be clearly understood that the services of the salaried midwives are not free, but payment is expected in accordance with financial ability. However, a scale of income with appropriate charges is in force, and in fact there have been a number of cases where the services were rendered free of charge.

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

	Name.	Address.	Tel. Nos.
Nurse	M. H. Cunliffe ...	4, Maxwell Street, Bury.	Bury 1706.
"	D. M. Molyneux ...	do. do.	do.
"	M. M. Buckley ...	do. do.	do.
	(Commenced duty 19th July, 1943.)		
"	M. Boyd... ..	68, Heywood Street, Bury.	Bury 1703.
"	V. Page	7, Fenton Street, Bury.	Bury 1711.

And the charges are:

£2 5s. 0d. as a midwife.
 £2 5s. 0d. as a maternity nurse.
 10s. for attention at other cases.

Maternal Mortality.—There were three maternal deaths in 1943, giving a maternal mortality rate of 3.6 per 1,000 total births. In 1942 the maternal mortality rate was 3.3 per 1,000 total births, and in 1941 there were no maternal deaths.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and one case of Puerperal Fever were notified, and there were no deaths. One case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Three cases of Ophthalmic Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 live births being 3.7, as compared with 4.7 per 1,000 births in 1942. The following table gives further particulars:—

Cases.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
		At Home.	At Hospital				
3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—

Instruction in Mothercraft.—During school term, two sessions weekly are held at the Wylde Clinic, where instruction is given by the Senior School Nurse of the Education Department. The arrangement with the Education Committee continues, and girls in the last term at school attend in groups of not more than 30 at a time, each group attending for a period of six weeks, and they come from all the senior elementary schools.

Child Life Protection—Public Health Act, 1936.

(Section 206 to 220).

The duties and powers under the above, which make provision for the supervision of children who are nursed for gain apart from their parents, are administered by this department.

There were 18 foster parents on the Register at the end of 1943. The children nursed by these foster parents were visited by the four Health Visitors who are the appointed visitors under the Act. The number of visits made during the year was 87.

Boarding-out of Children.—The Council's administrative scheme under the Local Government Act, 1929, made Maternity and Child Welfare a declared service; therefore duties under the Order were imposed upon this department.

There were eight children on the Register at the end of 1943, and during the year 73 visits have been paid in connection with these boarded-out children.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

VISITS AND ATTENDANCES.

No.

First Visits to notified births	724
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	1848
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	3727
Visits to expectant mothers	96
Re-visits to expectant mothers	127
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	17
Re-visits during the summer diarrhoea season	2813
Visits re infectious diseases (including school notifications) :—	
Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, etc.	1138
Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7
Visits re Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	57
Re-visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	1224
Visits to Midwives	7
Visits and enquiries re application under milk and meals assistance scheme	3
Visits and enquiries re applications for extra nourishments under Tuberculosis scheme	8
Visits re disinfection	20
Visits to Boarded-out, Nursed-out, and Adopted Children...	191
Visits re Diphtheria Immunisation	856
Visits for other causes	56
Attendances at Clinics :—Sunlight Clinics	20
Infant Welfare Centres	393
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	52
„ Evening Clinics	2
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics	13
Total Visits	12923
Total Attendances at Clinics	460

