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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1965

BY

G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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Medical Officer of Health

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1965.

The Mayor—Councillor C. H. JACKSON, J.P.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy Chairman—Councillor W. KIRKMAN. 1, 2.

Alderman BUTLER. 1.	Councillor HOLT, M. 2.
Councillor BROOKS. 1.	„ KIRKMAN,
„ CAPES. 2.	W. 1, 2.
„ COCKAYNE. 2.	„ PEARSON. 1.
„ DAVIES. 1.	„ PHIPPS. 2.
„ FALSHAW. 1.	„ ROGERS. 1.
„ FITTON. 2.	„ SPURR. 2.
„ HOLLAND. 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. (to 30.9.65).
	G. A. Levell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (from 1.10.65).
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	G. A. Levell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (to 30.9.65).
Asst. 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. (to 31.8.65).
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. McLenachan, F.R.C.S.
*Orthopaedic Surgeon	J. F. Stone, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.E.
*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.
Dental Surgeon	R. B. Keighley, L.D.S. (to 30.4.65).
Dental Auxiliary	Miss K. M. Shaw.
*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. (to 1.8.65). W. H. Calvert, 9, 11. N. Hardman, 8, 9. R. Dykes, 8, 9. (from 1.8.65).
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. E. Whittaker, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. Shepherd, 1, 2, 4, 7. *Mrs. M. Waddington, 1, 2, 4 (to 28.2.65).
Tuberculosis Nurses	*Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1, 2. *Mrs. M. Stephenson, 1.
Visiting Nurse	Miss D. M. Bond, 1.
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. *Mrs. C. Burke. 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	.. .. .	Mrs. S. M. Boothman.
*Orthoptist	.. .. .	Mrs. K. M. Rogerson.
Chiropodist	.. .. .	*H. Cocker (from 4.5.65). Miss C. Raynerd (from 7.6.65).
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft		Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.
Training Centre Supervisor	.. ..	Miss N. Ford.
Senior Mental Welfare Officers	.. ..	A. Hargrave. Mrs. E. M. Lloyd.
Mental Welfare Officer	.. .. .	A. Wardle.
Ambulance Officer	.. .. .	A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	.. .. .	Mrs. G. Tweedale.
Chief Clerk	.. .. .	P. Butterworth.
Senior Clerk	.. .. .	G. F. Schofield.
Clerical Staff	.. .. .	Miss M. Exley. Miss F. B. Appleby. Miss E. Siddall. Mrs. P. A. Lowe. Miss C. A. Asquith (to 21.8.65). Mrs. S. J. Kiddle. Miss H. Austen (from 9.8.65).
Pupil Public Health Inspector	.. ..	J. R. Dykes (to 31.7.65). P. L. Taylor (from 31.8.65).
Welfare Foods Distribution		Mrs. M. G. Hodson (to 12.9.65).
Asst./Clerk		Mrs. N. G. Reynolds (from 9.12.65).

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1. S.R.N.
 2. S.C.M.
 3. S.R.F.N.
 4. Cert. H.V.
 5. S.E.N.
 6. S.R.C.N.
 7. Q.I.D.N.
 8. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board.
 9. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
 10. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
 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 on the health of Bury for the year 1965.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 25.27 per 1,000 live births. Although this is an improvement on the previous year it still compares unfavourably with the national average of 19.0 and it is clear that vigorous efforts will be necessary to effect an improvement. Much could be done if the number of Health Visitors on the staff could be augmented. Unfortunately it is very difficult to recruit these highly qualified nurses. The birth rate remains higher than the national average and this may reflect the inflow of younger married couples into new housing estates on the periphery of the town. The Crude Death-rate continued its steady but slow decline from 13.14 per 1,000 population in 1964 to 12.80 in 1965.

An application was received for the registration of a pre-school play group, to be run privately in former school premises. Registration was subsequently granted. Several enquiries were also received and there have subsequently been other applications. It is clear that there is considerable need for facilities of this sort and private efforts to provide them must be applauded.

The question of fluoridation of water supplies was considered by the Council during the year and after a debate they reversed their original decision to request fluoridation. Medical and dental opinion is practically unanimous as to the value of addition of one part per million of fluoride to the water supply, in protecting children's teeth against decay. It is therefore, most disappointing that the Council has rejected fluoridation.

1965 was the first full year of operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and by the end of the year, 683 premises had been registered. The results of

inspections of these premises are given in Section 3 of this Report. One feature which stands out is the very small number of accidents which are reported under the Act, and clearly many more occurred and were not reported.

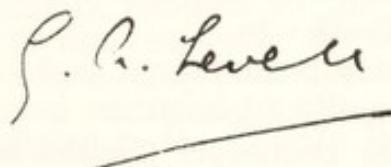
Progress was maintained with the Council's Clean Air programme. A fifth Smoke Control Order came into operation during the year and this meant that half the premises to be included in the Clean Air programme were now controlled.

I should like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the work of my predecessor Dr. K. K. Wood, now retired, who was Medical Officer of Health for 21 years. I was his deputy since 1959 and can testify personally to his wisdom and experience, which were an inspiration to those who worked under his guidance.

Finally, I wish to thank the staff of the Health Department for their continuing devoted services throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. R. Levene". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Medical Officer of Health.

7th September, 1966.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1965.

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)	44.00	
Area in Acres	7,434	
Population—(Census 1961)	60,149	
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1965)	62,710	
Persons per acre	8.43	
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1961)	20,960	
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1961)	21,067	
New Houses Certified 1965	508	
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1965	Nil	
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1965	22,139	
Rateable Value	£2,012,964	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£8,000	
Deaths	803	
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	12.80	
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	71.98	
Average Death-rate (1956 - 1965)	14.10	
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	5.35	
Cancer Death-rate	2.15	
Respiratory Death-rate	1.40	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.04	
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	Nil	
Live Births (Male 640 : Female 626)		
(Legitimate 1147 : Illegitimate 119)	1,266	
Birth-rate (per 1000 of population)	20.18	
Average Birth Rate (1956 - 1965)	19.25	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	9.39	
Still-Births—(Male 12 : Female 11) (Legitimate 21 : Illegitimate 2)	23	
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	17.84	
Total Live and Still-Births	1,289	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	31	
Infant Mortality Rates :		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	25.27	
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	27.02	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	33.61	

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	15.00
Early „ „ „ (per 1,000 total live births)	13.42
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	31.03
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)	18.0
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.5
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	19.0

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1965 was 20.18 per 1,000 and is 0.13 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1965 was 18.0 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1965 was 12.80. There were altogether a total of 1,008 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 343 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 665, to which must be added 138 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 803.

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
1961	29	27
1962	30	26
1963	26	21
1964	28	22
1965	31	25
Average for 5 years	—	—29

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
1961	19	17.51
1962	20	17.10
1963	21	17.05
1964	25	19.68
1965	23	17.84
Average for 5 years	—	—17.83

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1965.

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 Uncertified	803 ...	31 ...	2 ...	3 ...	9 ...	26 ...	201 ...	207 ...	324 ...	668 ...	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Tuberculosis, other	... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Syphilitic disease	... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Diphtheria	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningococcal infections	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute poliomyelitis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	... ..	29	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	11	18	
" " lung, bronchus	... ..	21	...	...	...	...	2	8	8	3	17	
" " breast	... ..	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	5	
" " uterus	... ..	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	3	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	... ..	66	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	14	64	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	... ..	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Diabetes	... ..	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	5	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	... ..	124	...	...	...	...	1	22	31	70	73	
Coronary disease, angina	... ..	173	...	...	...	...	3	65	54	51	62	
Hypertension with heart disease	... ..	20	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	8	...	
Other heart disease	... ..	80	...	...	...	...	1	7	16	56	50	
Other circulatory disease	... ..	63	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	42	128	
Influenza	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Pneumonia	... ..	28	10	...	...	...	...	3	5	10	52	
Bronchitis	... ..	50	...	...	...	...	1	11	20	18	32	
Other diseases of respiratory system	... ..	10	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	1	7	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	... ..	6	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	
Nephritis and nephrosis	... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	13	
Hyperplasia of prostate	... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congenital Malformations	... ..	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	... ..	47	15	1	1	2	2	11	5	10	79	
Motor vehicle accidents	... ..	11	...	...	...	5	1	3	1	1	8	
All other accidents	... ..	22	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	16	25	
Suicide	... ..	10	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	1	4	
Homicide and operations of war	... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
		803	31	2	3	9	26	201	207	324	668	

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1965.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal Mortality 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			
1965	62,710	12.80	20.18	25	27	33	17.84	Nil	0.04
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

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1965 (continued.)

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			
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
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	132	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 1965 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
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
1965	62,710	1266	20.18	1,008	16.07	343	138	31	25	803	12.80

Area of District in acres (land and water) } 7,434
Total population at all ages } 59,083
Average number of persons per house } 3.1
At Census of 1961.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
YEAR 1965.**

	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)	18.0	11.5	19.0	15.7	26.9	0.042	0.006	0.19	0.06	0.25
Birkenhead	19.5	11.6	25.2	18.8	32.8	0.04	—	0.3	—	0.3
Burnley	16.47	15.32	27.01	27.76	42.01	0.05	—	0.75	—	0.75
Bury	20.18	12.80	25.27	17.84	31.03	0.03	0.01	—	—	—
Halifax	17.57	14.94	24.66	17.1	28.9	0.11	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	20.2	11.5	22.5	18.1	31.1	0.058	0.001	—	0.067	0.067
Manchester	19.61	12.32	26.92	20.20	35.07	0.07	—	0.39	0.08	0.47
Oldham	18.28	14.36	27.48	14.98	33.83	0.05	0.01	—	0.48	0.48
Preston	18.62	12.27	25.11	18.36	30.93	0.05	0.01	—	—	—
Rochdale	18.6	14.2	35.0	20.7	43.7	0.07	—	—	—	—
Salford	20.60	12.97	26.20	21.78	36.52	0.05	0.02	0.32	—	0.32
St. Helens...	17.6	12.2	19.0	27.4	39.0	0.06	0.01	—	—	—
Stockport	18.61	13.24	30.31	17.13	37.61	0.028	0.007	0.372	—	0.372
*Wallasey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wigan	16.40	13.22	24.33	20.75	34.59	0.05	—	0.77	—	0.77

* Not available

RAINFALL

Bury Corporation Sewage Works,
Blackford Bridge.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
January ...	3.71	3.58	3.21	5.25	5.09	4.24	0.35	1.43	4.18	inches
February	2.59	6.12	0.43	2.49	3.44	3.06	0.38	1.14	0.25	„
March ...	3.73	2.54	1.98	1.05	1.36	1.77	2.87	3.79	1.58	„
April ...	0.73	1.27	2.81	2.40	3.93	4.05	2.90	2.78	2.62	„
May... ..	1.61	3.70	1.73	2.06	2.31	2.63	2.30	3.44	3.27	„
June ...	1.82	4.52	3.38	1.87	2.20	0.74	4.02	2.24	2.47	„
July ...	5.40	4.14	3.33	7.09	3.62	2.90	2.02	4.56	4.18	„
August ...	5.35	7.95	0.44	5.49	5.41	6.17	4.26	3.85	2.88	„
September	6.18	5.89	0.23	2.88	3.52	3.31	4.26	1.93	6.80	„
October ...	5.11	3.49	4.04	4.81	4.81	1.89	3.58	2.95	2.26	„
November	1.85	1.57	4.06	6.16	2.80	1.85	5.27	3.39	3.48	„
December	4.38	4.09	6.80	4.05	3.36	3.99	0.85	5.68	10.03	„
 TOTAL	<u>42.46</u>	<u>48.86</u>	<u>32.44</u>	<u>45.60</u>	<u>41.85</u>	<u>36.60</u>	<u>33.06</u>	<u>37.18</u>	<u>44.00</u>	„

**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 Certified Uncertified	18 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	7 —	2 —	2 —	1 —	19 —	12 —	31 —
Prematurity	12	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	7	6	13
Broncho Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	2	3	1	—	1	6	1	7
Rh. Incompatibility	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	3
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Renal agensis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Fibrocystic disease of the pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hydrocephalus	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
TOTAL	18	—	1	—	19	7	2	2	1	19	12	31

SECTION 2.

I.

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

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

GENERAL

1.—Administration.

Health Committee

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

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

Standing Sub-Committee Duties

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

Medical Services Sub-Committee

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

- The Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- Midwifery.
- Health Visiting.
- Home Nursing.
- Domestic Help.
- Mental Health.
- Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.
- Ambulance.

Staff.

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

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

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

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 Outpatients' 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. 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, etc.) 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 mid-wifery 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	279
Number of new patients during the	
year	793
Number of visits during the year ...	29,340
Number of patients on register at	
31st December	261

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1965

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis & Chest	18	6	4	5	—	3	349
Diabetes	25	2	3	—	11	9	2564
Blood Diseases	189	25	12	6	47	99	4025
Cerebral	108	19	21	30	14	24	3282
Senility	113	13	31	26	18	25	3113
Cardiac	90	14	16	18	18	24	2732
Surgical	160	92	14	12	19	23	4473
Gynaecological	13	2	—	—	7	4	74
Neoplasm	31	7	5	14	3	2	771
Intestinal	50	16	10	1	20	3	425
Prep. for X-ray	102	8	73	—	21	—	293
Rheumatoid Arthritis	36	9	9	5	7	6	2322
Nervous Conditions	36	4	4	3	7	18	3383
Medical	77	28	13	4	13	19	1220
Tuberculosis ...	11	6	—	—	3	2	313
Children (under 5 yrs)	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS	1060	251	215	124	209	261	29340

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1964 two nurses underwent Queen's training.

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

Supply of Nursing Requisites.

These are supplied for the use of patients in the home. They may be obtained from The Medical Comforts Depot in the Health Department at the Town Hall.

The number of articles supplied on loan has been 370. 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	...	...	...	...	35,135
Number general removals	...	...	...	...	33,567
Number of Accident cases	...	...	...	...	1,568

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	...	...	...	...	479
(Day 381 ; Night 98)					
Motor accidents	...	...	...	...	137
Works accidents	...	...	...	...	211
Home accidents	...	...	...	...	741

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	1,917
Other cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	3,034
Transfer between hospitals	...	...	...	...	1,174
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	...	...	...	...	15,415
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	...	...	...	...	38
Maternity cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	399
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	69
Municipal Midwives	...	...	...	...	322
Accidents	...	...	...	...	1,568
Mental cases	...	...	...	...	11,031
Mortuary cases	...	...	...	...	32
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	15
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	33
To Railway Stations	...	...	...	...	88
					<u>35,135</u>

Patients removed annually.

Year	Total cases.			
1944	4,776	Increase	407	on previous year
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	"
1965	35,135	"	1,854	"

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 1965, 31 whole-time and 4 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.

A number of long standing cases were taken off the list when Killelea House (Old People's Hostel) was opened.

The number of cases attended are as follows :—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Maternity Cases ...	22	14	22	20	19	31	19	26	32
Sickness Cases ...	144	99	76	112	82	67	85	96	76
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ...	271	368	379	374	403	455	451	469	450
Total cases attended ...	437	481	477	506	504	553	555	591	558
Old cases on books at 1st January	278	305	319	327	283	353	375	408	363
New cases during year ...	159	176	172	158	221	200	180	183	195

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 :—

- 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 :—
 - Rent and rates.
 - Compulsory National Insurance.
 - An allowance of 76s. 0d. for each adult or 125s. 6d. for two adults.
 - An allowance of 27s. 0d. for each dependent child.
 - A household domestic allowance of 20s. 0d.
- 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.
- Add ten per cent. to the figure calculated at 2 above to cover travelling time, etc.
- The resultant figure represents the charge for twenty hours' attendance.
- 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	54	195	—	249
Corned Beef	—	10	—	10
Dried Skinned Milk.....	—	2	—	2
Cooked Ham.....	—	1	—	1
Orange Drinks	—	4	—	4
Pies	—	5	—	5

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 Road, 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, 1966.

Doctors : 80 principals (of whom 26 were resident in Bury).

Dentists : 15 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 2 dispensing opticians.

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

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 £114,515.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £207,093; in addition patients contributed £30.

The general dental services cost £52,989, and in addition patients paid £12,927. Consideration was given to 15 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures or orthodontic appliances.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £19,823, and patients contributed an additional £12,560.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £405,606. The gross cost of administration was £10,963.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1965 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...	2,160	808	265	662	196
Noise Nuisance	83	—	—	—	—
Land and Tips	45	—	—	—	—
Offensive Smells	117	—	—	—	—
Vermin	354	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	179	31	29	8	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	42	5	5	5	5
Houses in multiple occupation	97	119	7	25	5
Common Lodging Houses	16	40	—	—	—
Schools	11	—	—	—	—
Entertainment Houses	4	—	—	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	262	117	55	56	51
Accumulations	194	41	34	50	44
Animals or Birds	17	—	—	—	—
Stable Premises	3	—	—	—	—
Yards, Courts, etc.	1	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	9	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	60	—	—	—	—
Drainage—Inspected	879	173	147	135	122
Tested	121	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	6	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	256	139	79	102	59
Pails or Privies	3	—	—	2	2
Urinals	12	—	—	—	—
Septic Tanks	18	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	29	—	—	—	—
Public Conveniences	11	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	3	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	54	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	20	—	—	—	—
Markets	171	—	18	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	928	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1,187	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	186	—	—	—	—
General Food Premises	3,477	144	16	80	21
Food Inspection	184	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses - Factory	10	—	—	—	—
—Non-Factory	2	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	29	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	19	—	—	—	—
Hairdressers Premises	3	—	—	—	—
Offices and Business Premises	474	595	129	128	40
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	19	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	3,400	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	15	—	—	—	—
Weeds Act... ..	3	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	11	6	1	6	1
Factories (with mechanical power)	4 ⁰	24	3	7	2
(without mechanical power)	13	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	1	—	—	—	—

Outworkers	59	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	6	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	237	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	3	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regs. 1932	303	—	—	—	—
Other Visits (Improvement Areas, etc.)	1,222	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	133	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	32	—	—	—	—
Rent Act	35	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Premises... ..	18	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations ...	14	3	3	—	—
Premises Visited	19	—	—	3	3
Smoke Control Area Premises ...	5,950	24	27	12	12
—Observations	4	2	1	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	496	—	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act and Pet Animal Boarding Establishments	8	—	—	—	—
Watercourses	24	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	849	—	—	—	—
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	900	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal	352	—	—	—	—
Informal	117	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—					
Formal	15	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Informal	15	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological	51	—	—	—	—
Chemical	21	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam.	35	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	162	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens	34	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	8	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	35	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	26,404	2,270	819	1,283	569

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	600
Number of informal notices complied with	383
Number of Statutory notices served	219
Number of Statutory notices complied with	186
Number of nuisances or defects abated on informal notices	1,174
Number of nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices	109
Number of enquiries answered under Land Charges Act	1,950

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 have 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	809
Number of complaints referred to other Corporation Departments	177

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	NUMBER OF	
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	19	9	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	393	59	3
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	19	7	—
TOTAL	431	75	3

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)	8	2	—	3
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	19	6	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	1	—	—
TOTAL	29	9	—	3

Outworkers.

No. of Lists of Outworkers received 15
 No. of visits to Outworkers premises 59
 No. of Outworkers employed in the Borough 39
 All engaged in the making, alteration and repair of wearing apparel and ancillary trades.

WATER SUPPLY.

The provisions of the Bolton Water Order, 1961, became operative on the 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 Engineer and Manager, Bolton Corporation Waterworks, for the following information:—

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. 688 Chemical Examinations 672 partial 16 complete Water going into supply. 1811 Chemical examinations 1783 partial 28 complete All satisfactory
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis	No. of examinations — Results — No significant plumbo-solvent action.
4. Action in respect of any forms of contamination	A rapid gravity filter plant with pre-sedimentation tanks and flocculators, filtered water storage tanks, chlorinating and pumping plant was completed and put into commission at Haslingden Grane in 1965. This station has a nominal output of 3.5 million gallons per day and is capable of dealing with water from Calf Hey and Ogden Reservoirs and the adjoining Musbury Valley. Water from these three sources was previously subjected to chlorination and lime treatment only before being passed into supply.
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) 99.73% (b) Nil

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

An additional 145 yards of 2in., 844 yards of 3in., 82 yards of 4in. and 9 yards of 6in. diameter water main were laid to existing houses; 1,819 yards of 2in., 1,628 yards of 3in., 1,430 yards of 4in. and 1,909 yards of 6in. diameter water main were laid to new houses within the Borough.

Fluoride content of Towns water is equivalent to 0.05 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	12	1	15	2	30
Private Wells and Springs	9	—	6	4	19
Total No. of Samples ...	21	1	21	6	49

Four samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination and reported to be unsatisfactory were taken from two private wells supplied from upland surface water and supplying three dwelling houses. In one case the owner/occupier was advised to attach a domestic filter to his drinking water tap. The house was subsequently vacated. In the other case the owner effected some works of repair to the well following notification of the first adverse sample report. This work was subsequently damaged by vandals prior to two further unsatisfactory samples being collected in inclement weather. The owner effected further repairs to the well and the matter remained under observation at the year end.

The attention of the statutory undertakers was directed to the three unsatisfactory samples collected from taps in two houses and a school supplied from towns mains (one chemical, two bacteriological). Mains in the vicinity of the respective premises were immediately flushed and subsequent samples taken were found to be satisfactory.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.27%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from town's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Twenty-one samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination from three swimming baths within the Borough. One sample was also taken for chemical analysis. All were reported to be satisfactory.

Eight samples of water were also taken from a public open air swimming pool and submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. The results were considered to be acceptable for untreated surface water used for this purpose.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

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

No. of premises where drainage was totally reconstructed	9
No. of premises where new drainage was provided	50
No. of premises where new sinks were provided	12

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Since 1st April, 1965, the Council have made a payment of £15 towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to those of the fresh water flushing type unless such work is already subject to grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

Number of grants paid towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to fresh waterclosets	32
Number of insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	32
Number of insanitary closets abolished	3
Number of new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	31

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

Number of dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	1,087
Number of Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	43
Number of Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	39
Number of Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins	31

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.

Dustbins of three cubic feet capacity are, however, supplied to premises situate in smoke control areas.

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.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	1	—	1
(c) Waste Water Closets	23	2	10	4	3	42
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	2	1	4	—	—	7
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	4	—	—	—	4
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Waste Water Closets	36	33	24	39	32	164
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	198	204	294	258	220	1,174
(b) Factories and other Premises ..	41	34	62	50	18	205
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ..	275	275	380	347	270	1,547
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	2	—	4	—	—	6
(b) Dry Ashpits	98	134	189	66	29	516
(c) Wallbins	—	10	4	3	2	19
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	156	144	356	105	37	798

Types and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	27,250
No. of Waste Waterclosets	684
No. of Dustbins	24,246
No. of Wallbins	26
No. of Ashpits	173
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences on Building Sites, etc.	142
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 were ready to be laid during 1965, but work was postponed due to financial restrictions on capital expenditure during the year imposed by H.M. Treasury.

PET ANIMALS.

Four premises are licensed under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner. Three Boarding Establishments are also licensed and are kept satisfactorily.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

Number of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	1
Number of samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	8

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.

Number of registered offensive trades	13
Number of registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	32

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

A disinfestation service free of charge to all dwellinghouses 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 number of such houses showing evidence of vermin or rodent infestation is progressively declining rapidly.

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	75
Total No. of council houses disinfested	38

Number of houses infested :—

Bed bugs	14
Cockroaches	63
Other vermin	36

Number of food and other premises disinfested 23

In addition 100 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.

Average quantity of materials used per case :

Liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	1.20 galls.
Powder 10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	3.80 lbs.
Total number of visits re vermin infestation	623

Some cases of cockroach resistance to D.D.T. and gammexane based pesticides have been reported. In such cases alternative pesticides have been used with more beneficial results.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

No. of registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons	75
No. of registered premises	59

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	15
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 nitrogen when compared with the warranty accompanying the sample. The Agricultural Analyst further certified that such excess was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

NOISE NUISANCE.

Six complaints of excessive noise were received during the year.

Two related to musical practice in the same private house. The complaint was mitigated, following an informal approach to the occupier of the house concerned. Similar action was taken with the alleged culprits in respect of excessive noise arising from entertainment at a local social club, the chopping of wood in a dwellinghouse and the use of a water hydrant on a building site.

Excessive barking at night by dogs guarding an isolated solid fuel depot was mitigated when improved boundary fencing to the depot was provided. This prevented the dogs from observing passers-by, which had been a contributory cause to the grounds for complaint.

Noise from an industrial engine in close proximity to a dwellinghouse, the cause of complaint in a previous year, was finally abated by the erection of an external baffle wall to comply with Statutory Notice served by the Council under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year the Cleansing Committee requested the Health Committee to become responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The Health Committee agreed to the request and subject to subsequent Council confirmation it is anticipated these duties will be transferred on 26th May, 1966.

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				Agricultural Premises (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	56	21810	4238	26104	52
Total No. of Properties inspected as a result of notification	30	501	191	722	4
No. of such Properties found to be infested by :—					
Major Common Rat	1	—	—	1	—
Minor Common Rat	15	265	56	336	4
Major House Mouse	—	—	—	—	—
Minor House Mouse	14	231	137	382	1
Total No. of Properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	1	6	1	8	—
No. of such Properties found to be infested by :—					
Major Common rat	—	—	—	—	—
Minor Common rat	1	4	1	6	—
Total number of properties otherwise inspected	—	4	3	7	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common Rat Minor	—	3	1	4	—
House Mouse Minor	—	1	2	3	—
No. of infested Properties (in Sections II, III, IV treated by the L.A.)	30	496	193	719	4
Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	32	528	211	771	5

No. of "Block" control schemes carried out 2

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)				
April, 1965	617	6	119	1,656
Treatment (2)				
September, 1965	751	35	126	1,656

OFFICES AND SHOPS.

Since the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, became operative on 1st May, 1964, the Minister of Labour has subsequently issued a number of statutory instruments under the Act dealing with sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, first aid boxes, dangerous machines, and exempting building and engineering site offices from the provision of heating and running water

Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of premises registered at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	9	208	48
Retail Shops	20	394	80
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	26	4
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	5	52	10
Fuel storage depots	—	3	—
TOTALS	34	683	142

Total No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the act 474

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Section	Number of contraventions found		Section	Number of contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	128	13	Sitting facilities	3
5	Overcrowding	—	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—
6	Temperature	64	15	Eating facilities	2
7	Ventilation	71	16	Floors, passage and stairs	83
8	Lighting	42	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	9
9	Sanitary conveniences	64	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—
10	Washing facilities	64	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
11	Supply of Drinking water	—	23	Prohibition of heavy work	—
12	Clothing accommodation	12	24	First Aid General provisions	53
				TOTAL	595

In connection with these contraventions 129 notices were served. Four notices relating to 128 contraventions were abated during the year.

Reported Accidents.

Workplace	Number Reported	Total No. investigated	Action Recommended			No Action
			Prosecution	F'rmal Warning	In-formal Advice	
Offices	1	1	—	—	—	1
Retail shops	4	4	—	1	—	3
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	3	3	—	—	—	3
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	8	8	—	1	—	7

Analysis of reported accidents.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole-sale Ware-houses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of persons	1	2	—	2	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	—	—	—	—
Handling goods	—	—	—	—	—
Struck by falling object	—	—	—	—	—
Fires and Explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	1	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	2	—	—	—

In one case an improved type of guard was fitted to a hand operated food slicing machine following notice from Council.

Standard of Lighting of Premises.

During November seventy-seven observations were taken on standards of lighting in various types of premises, details as under :—

Summary of Reports on Lighting in Shops and Offices.

Reading in Lumens per sq. foot	Work-shops	Offices	Shops	Store-room	Stairs	Passage
0 — 5	—	—	2	5	1	1
6 — 10	1	4	1	3	—	1
11 — 15	—	8	2	—	—	—
16 — 25	—	5	4	—	—	—
25+	—	16	2	1	—	—
Total observations	1	33	11	9	1	2

Shops.

Comparison of lighting in shops (measured in lumens per square foot) between selling areas and packaging areas.

Selling Area	Packaging Area
24	35
15	10
22	5
60	5
32	6
12	5
18	5
22	10
10	2
—	—
9	9
—	—

Total observations = 77

In one case it was observed that the lighting in the shop was of a lower standard than that in the packaging area in the same premises.

In another case it was observed that the packaging area in one shop premises was better lighted than the shop.

Generally speaking natural and artificial lighting in offices and shops was practicably acceptable although below the standard prescribed by the British Lighting Council. Nineteen observations revealed standards of lighting in various parts of different premises less than ten lumens per square foot. In six cases these poor lighting standards arose in packaging areas at the rear of shops. In two cases standards in shops were below 15 lumens per square foot.

No instances of excessive glare were recorded.

Twenty-nine visits were made by Public Health Inspectors to shops under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950. The remaining unrevoked provisions of this Act now solely relate to hours of trading, other than half day closing of shops.

With the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, becoming operative on 1st November, 1965, early closing day provisions of five Local Orders under the Shops Act, 1950, relating to 117 trades and businesses were thereby revoked.

Henceforth those shop-keepers who are required by the Shops Act, 1950 to close their premises for one half day per week may select their most convenient day for this purpose by advertising the chosen day on their premises.

Earlier in the year members of the Local Chamber of Trade had voluntarily agreed to opt for a five day week. This has resulted in most of the local shops other than national multiple retailers being closed all day Tuesday. Detection of surreptitious Sunday sales of prohibited articles from small general business shops in suburban areas is a matter which continues to receive attention and cause concern regarding contraventions of the Shops Act. The implementation of the Home Office proposals for new shops legislation published during the year should remove some of the existing anomalies relating to Sunday trading in Shops.

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		19.5	67.5	123
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		2.44	8.45	8.43
Particulars of offences recorded	No. in Register			
	21	6	13.5	10.5
	30	13.5	2	14.5

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.

One of the reported offences arose from a failure in a chain grate stoker operating on a battery of two Lancashire boilers in a cotton spinning mill. The other was due to a personal neglect of part-time fireman stoking a small Cornish boiler in a laundry.

Number of notifications to install furnaces received 11

Number of applications for prior approval by Council of
installation of furnaces 5

Number of such applications approved 5

Number of chimney heights determined on building plans 7

All the applications for prior approval of furnaces were in respect of oil fired package boilers at a paper mill, a hardware warehouse, a woollen textile mill, and space heating in a workshop and religious premises. Chimney heights were determined in connection with these premises and also at a paper warehouse and a second ironmongers warehouse. Advice on chimney heights was also tendered in respect of boiler installations at a local hospital and nurses training school and at a country primary school.

On 1st October the Bury (No. 5) (Elton) Smoke Control Order, 1965, became operative. This Order applied to 1,153 houses (176 Council dwellings) and ten other premises in an area of 411 acres, in progressive residential development.

Estimated cost of firegrate conversions in the new area is £32,957, of which £23,070 ranks for local authority grant. £13,183 being recoverable from the National Exchequer. Approximately 83% of the necessary firegrate conversions in dwellings were complete on the operative date. The majority of outstanding work was in Council dwellings due to contracting delays. It was, however, necessary to serve twenty-seven statutory notices under the provisions of Section 12(2) Clean Air Act, 1956, to safeguard the financial grants due to owners of private dwellings

undertaking firegrate conversions in the area. This was the first smoke control area inaugurated by the Council in which they had prescribed against payment of financial grants in respect of installation of open coke firegrates in accordance with the provisions of Section 95, Housing Act, 1964.

The Council now has five Smoke Control Orders relating to 4,931 premises towards completion of their programme of declaring 9,431 premises to be smoke controlled during the ensuing seven years. The areas to which four of these Orders relate and others still to be declared are still in progress of further development for residential or commercial purposes so that the total number of premises eventually smoke controlled will exceed the programmed total.

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, the North Western Gas Board, the North Western Electricity Board, National Coal 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 Inquiries. 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. 5) Smoke Control Order.

A total of 5,950 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 will be replaced by the Building Regulations, 1965 on 1st February, 1966.

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

Owing to lack of support it has still not been possible to re-introduce Courses in Boiler House Practice at the Municipal Technical College suspended in 1961.

OBSERVATIONS ON AIR POLLUTION.

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

RAINFALL AND DEPOSITS, 1965.

Period 1965	Rainfall in inches		Total Deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	4.49	2.97	21.59	15.30
February	0.17	0.17	8.50	9.24
March	1.26	1.22	17.16	19.72
April	2.68	2.16	17.34	15.87
May	3.87	2.92	23.16	20.77
June	2.22	2.29	15.81	11.76
July	4.23	3.81	17.64	13.89
August	3.25	2.69	14.46	10.17
September	6.12	5.14	17.03	12.41
October	2.29	1.90	16.22	17.04
November	3.00	2.63	27.95	29.63
December	—	5.04	—	23.10
TOTAL	33.58	32.94	196.86	198.90
Monthly Average	3.05	2.75	17.90	16.58
Mean total for 12 months on both stations	33.26		197.88	

The total deposits recorded show a slight increase on the previous year, probably due to an intensified rainfall throughout the year.

SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE RECORDINGS.

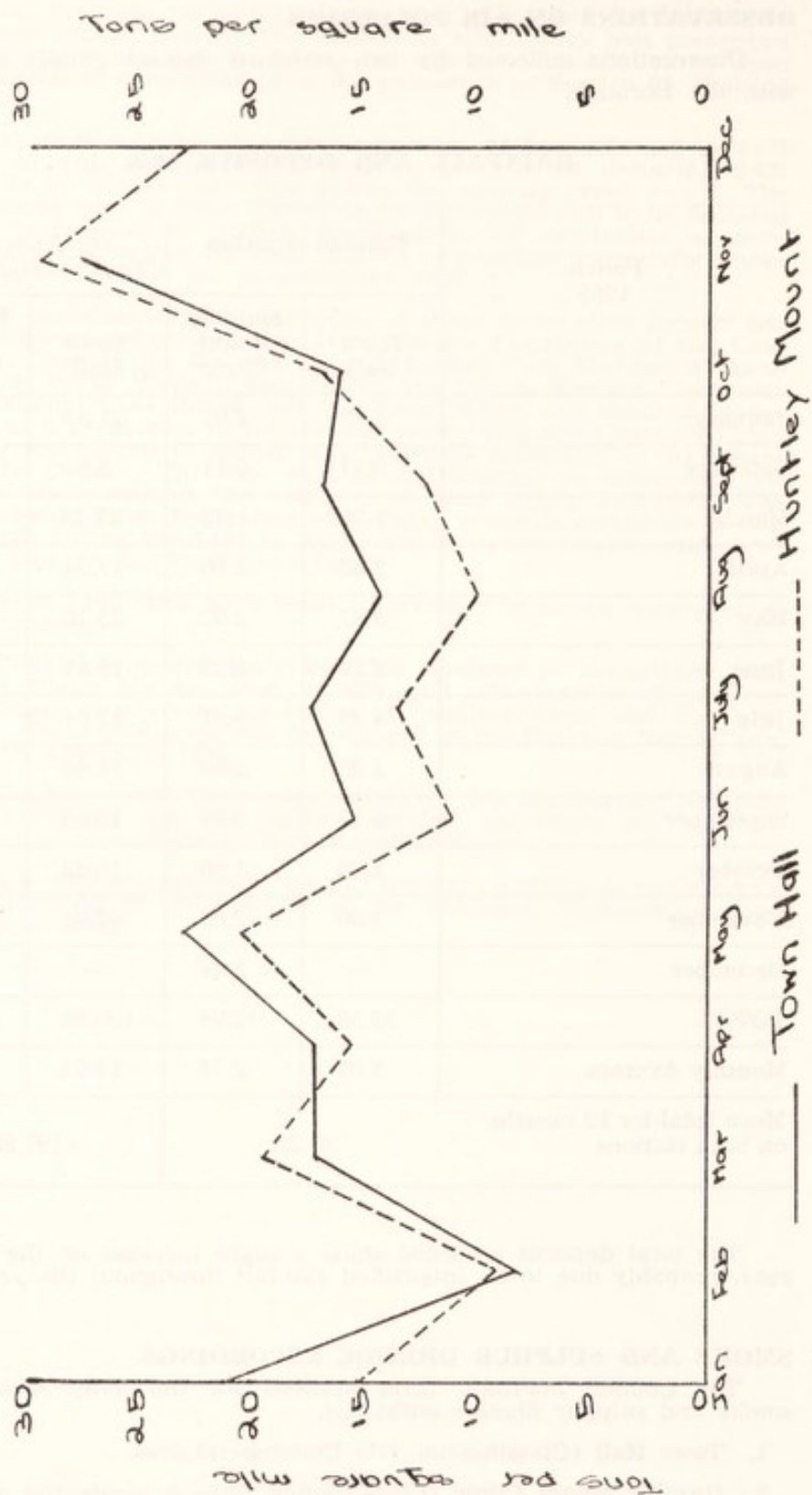
The Council maintain three stations for the daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions.

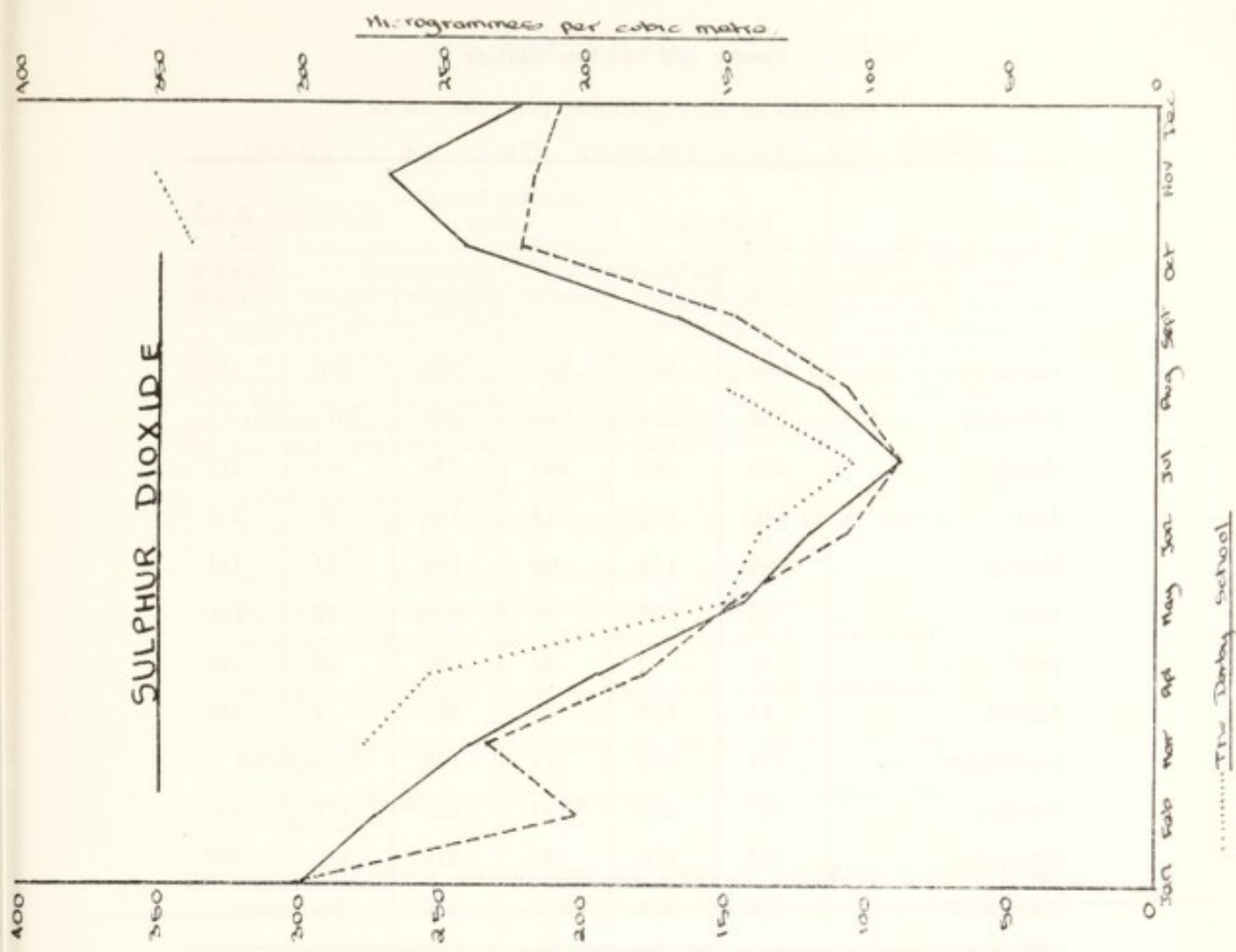
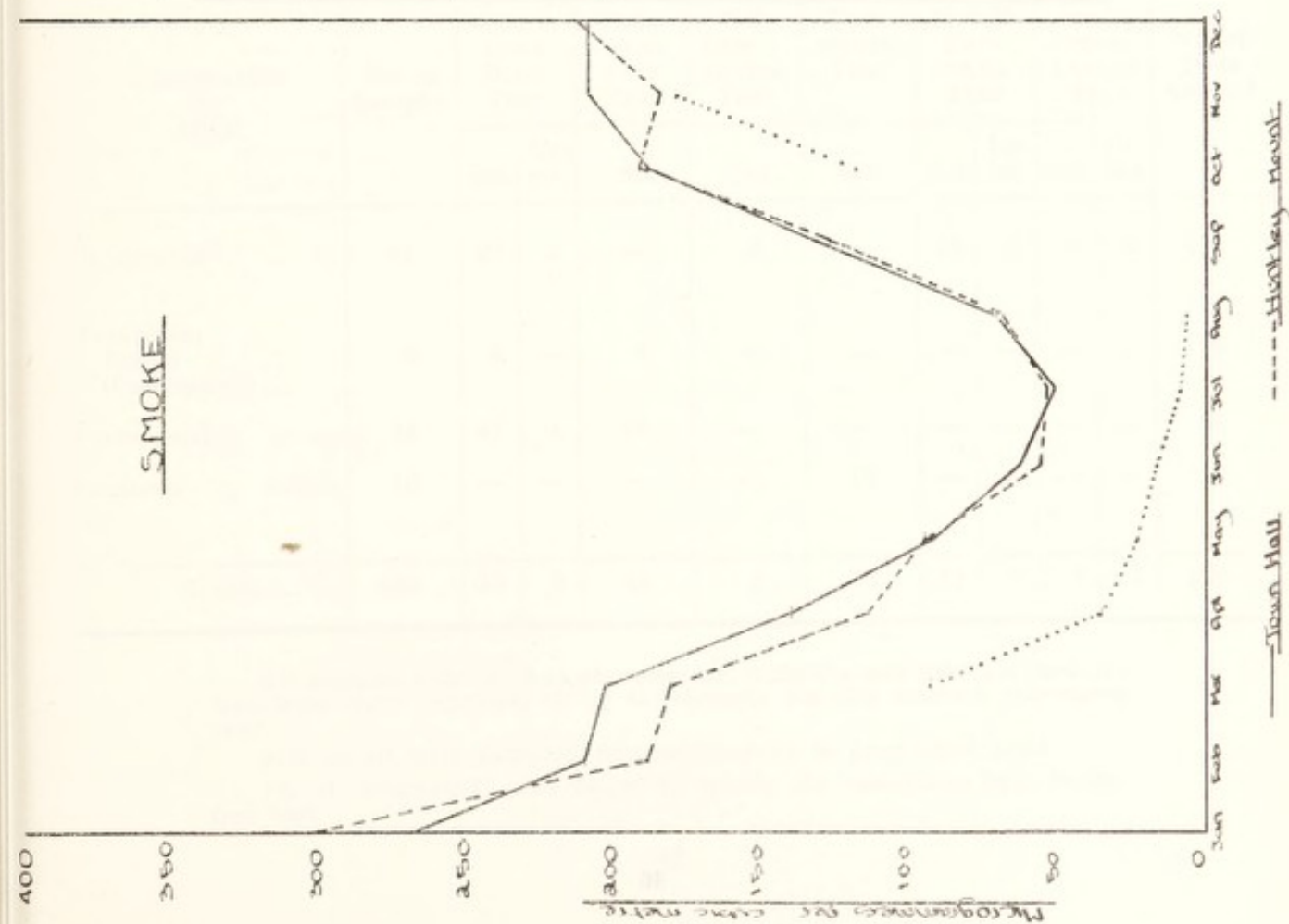
1. **Town Hall** (Classification D1) Commercial area.

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.

Total Solids 1965





Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide
Measured in Microgrammes per cubic metre

	Town Hall		Huntley Mount Clinic		The Derby School	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	268	301	304	306	156	253
February	210	274	189	204	No results	
March	203	242	181	235	93	277
April	140	196	114	180	35	255
May	92	145	95	148	23	151
June	63	122	56	108	17	138
July	51	90	53	90	8	106
August	71	118	69	108	7	152
September	131	169	127	148	No results	
October	187	243	191	224	118	338
November	207	270	184	219	179	352
December	207	224	212	210	No results	

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. On 1st October, 1964, "tuberculin tested" milk was designated "untreated" by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

Total number of dairy farms	43
Total number of licensed producers of tuberculin tested milk	40
Number of Registered Distributors of Milk	263
Number of Registered Dairies and Milk Stores	7
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail "untreated" milk	18
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	36
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail sterilised milk	244
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		BRUCELLA INOCULATION TEST		No. of Tests Applied
		Sat.	Un-sat.				Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-Sat.	
"Untreated"	81	29	2	—	8	—	73	7	3	2	124
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Pasteurised	44	43	1	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
Sterilised	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Totals	139	76	3	48	8	10	73	7	3	2	230

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

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

7% of "untreated" milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test.

The two unsatisfactory samples were taken from licenced producers situate outside the Borough. Reports on these unsatisfactory samples were referred to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, who reported that these cases were thoroughly investigated and subjected to increased sampling.

The nine samples reported to contain evidence of brucella infection related to five suspected cases at four dairy farms, two sited outside the Borough. As a result five cows at these respective farms were isolated and milk subjected to heat treatment prior to human consumption.

The one sample of pasteurised milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test was reported to the licensed 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 declining incidence of tubercle infection in cattle (see page 50) proves the efficiency of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

Comparing this fact with the extremely high standard of milk samples recorded on page 47 will indicate again the very satisfactory quality of milk retailed within the Borough during a further 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.

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 traders business.

REGISTRATION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-lollies
2 (Hot Mix Processes)	297	18	13

Approximately 93% of ice-cream Vendors in the Borough are engaged in the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
34	27	7	26	1	1	6

Five samples of soft ice-cream taken from Mobile Vehicles were placed with grades I or II.

Fourteen samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough and twenty samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough. The attention of the manufacturer and where necessary that of the other local authority concerned was directed to the unsatisfactory samples. Further samples were found to be satisfactory.

Fourteen samples of ice lollies (six manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination. Two samples taken from a manufacturer within the Borough were reported to be not entirely satisfactory. Repeat samples were reported to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages	
		Fat	Milk solids
24	24	10.1%	9.03%

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

MEAT INSPECTION.

A notable feature of meat inspection this year is the complete absence of any recorded incidence of tubercle infection in cattle slaughtered at the Public Abattoir. This is the first occasion when such an interesting experience has occurred, although all cows slaughtered in the previous year were reported to be tubercle free, and again 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 . . . 13

No. of Animals Slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1965 :—

Beasts	3,471
Sheep and Lambs	17,920
Pigs	1,043
Calves	118
Total	22,552

Total Weight in Tons—1,676

Amount of Imported and Port killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1965 :—

Quarters of Beef	374
Carcases of Mutton and Lamb	6,383
Carcases of Pork	722
Boxes and Bags of Offal	1,717

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention 2,610 of which number 16 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree.

One carcass of beef was found to be affected with localized cysticercus bovis in a viable state. This was subject to cold storage treatment for a period of 14 days after affected organs and portions had been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Percentage of Meat Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis :—

Beef—Nil.

Pork—0.13%

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	Nil
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	1.534%

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

Beasts—4; Calves—1; Sheep—12; Pigs—2.

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

21,499 lb. (9.6 tons) or 0.6%.

Total amount of meat condemned on account of Tuberculosis—212 lb.

Total weight of meat condemned on account of disease other than tuberculosis, 21,287 lb. of which weights were :—

Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1,624	15,657	530	2,370	357	679	52	18

In addition 266 lb. 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.

Legal proceedings were instituted against two licensed slaughtermen for removal of manure and refuse from a slaughterhouse by unauthorised means in contravention of the Council's Public Slaughterhouse Byelaws. The Borough Magistrates found the offences proved and imposed penalties totalling £12 and awarded £4-4s.-0d. costs to the Council.

Animals infected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2,482	989	118	17,920	1,043	Nil
Number inspected	2,482	989	118	17,920	1,043	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	1	1	12	2	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	710	539	1	1,135	180	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	28.73	54.6	1.7	6.4	17.4	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.534	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Numbers of animals found on post mortem inspection to be affected with conditions and diseases other than tuberculosis.

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Abscesses	158	25	2	—
Actinomycosis	8	—	—	—
Ascaris	—	—	3	—
Bruising	1	—	2	—
Brucella abortus	1	—	—	—
Bact. necrosis	2	1	2	—
Necrosis	1	—	—	—
Cav. Angioma	85	—	—	—
Catarrh	1	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	22	75	—	—
Congestion	1	—	30	—
Cysts. Echinococcus	16	—	—	—
Cysts. Taenia-collis	—	87	—	—
Cysts. Retentive	1	—	5	—
Cysts. Bovis viable	1	—	—	—
Contaminated udders	8	—	—	—
Distomatosis	778	736	—	—
Emphysaema	2	—	—	—
Emaciation	—	8	—	—
Emaciation path.	—	4	—	—
Hepatitis	1	—	—	—
Hydronephrosis	1	—	—	—
Haematoma	1	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	1
Mastitis	64	—	4	—
Milk Spots	—	—	4	—
Moribund	—	—	1	1
Lymphadenitis	1	2	—	—
Lipoma	1	—	—	—
Nephritis	3	—	—	—
Oedema	1	2	—	—
Pneumonia	17	26	83	—
Pleurisy	38	10	35	—
Parasites	50	23	9	—
Pericarditis	1	1	17	—
Pyæmia	2	—	—	—
Peritonitis	2	1	3	—
Pyrexia	1	—	1	—
Septicaemia	1	—	—	—
Septic pericarditis	1	—	—	—
Trauma	1	—	—	—

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

Year	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
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	1,493
1965	3,471	17,920	1,043	118	22,552	1,676

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

SWINE FEVER.

Fifteen movement licences were issued under the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1958, authorising the movement of pigs out of the Borough into areas subject to controlled movement of swine as a precaution against risk of spread of swine fever infection.

No cases of swine fever arose within the Borough, which remained free from any control on movement of swine throughout the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The progressive decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs over the past six consecutive years resulted in no cattle being slaughtered at the Public Abattoir under the provisions of either the Tuberculosis Orders, 1938-46 or the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Orders. No notifications were received of suspected tuberculosis amongst cattle on local farms.

WASTE FOOD ORDER.

The provisions of the Order are designed as a precaution against risk of spread of infection of contagious animal and poultry diseases by requiring the boiling of all raw foodstuffs and swill before being fed to livestock and poultry. Boiling plant approved for this purpose is required to be licensed by the Borough Council.

No. of operative licences issued 15

No. of registered piggeries 23

An increasing number of pig keepers are feeding pigs on meal. Most poultry keepers feed their birds on meal and grain. Financial advantages accrue to the breeders, thereby in both cases.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

No. of visits by Public Health Inspectors to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation 184

The amount of food condemned during the year has been :

3 tons. 5 cwts. 40 lbs.

All foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption have been destroyed either by incineration at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, or where suitable by controlled tipping. Where the quantity and value of goods involved have warranted and necessary control arrangements could be effected a few individual consignments have been salvaged on private trade premises.

Nineteen complaints were received of sale of food containing foreign matter or unsound. Cautionary letters were sent to the traders concerned. Details as under.

Commodity	No.	Foreign Body or Condition
Bread	2	Mouldy brown loaf. Dirty sliced loaf
Canned meat	1	Defective tin
Meat pies	3	No apparent cause (Analyst Report) Wire in pie. Fly in meat and potato
Fish	1	Packed peeled shrimps
Fruit	1	Unsound bananas
Confectionery	7	Fragment of glass in scotch pancake. Mouldy potato cake. Mouldy trifle Flour moth in cheese and onion pie Insect in parkin. Wire in portion of "Crunch" Hair clip in fruit tart
Other food	4	Cricket in canned fruit. Portion of fibreboard in packed margarine. Stone in steak pudding. Wasp in ice cream

In the majority of cases further action could not be taken by the Council as the complainants indicated their satisfaction with investigations undertaken and expressed their reluctance or blank refusal to become involved in further action. In other cases, irrespective of the foregoing comment, there was insufficient evidence to prove responsibility for offence or culpable negligence beyond responsible doubt.

Six samples of meat pies and four samples of orange drink submitted for bacteriological examination were reported by the Pathologist to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Progress in the improvement, reconstruction and redecoration of all types of food premises and provision of hot water supplies and washing facilities mentioned in previous reports has been maintained. Details of further work completed during the year are given below.

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965.

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 and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Preparing Premises		No. of visits
Bakehouses	68	10
Fried Fish Shops	41	
Restaurant Kitchens	14	186
Industrial canteens	56	
	179	196
Meat shops	62	1187*
Licensed Premises	115	19
General Food Premises		
Confectioners	97	
Grocers	121	
Fishmongers	17	
Fruit and Greengrocery	56	
Miscellaneous	21	
	489	3669*
TOTALS	668	5069

*Includes Visits to 109 Market Food Stalls.

Regulation (19) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, applies to 647 premises.

Record of Action Taken.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
General Food Premises	144	16	80	21

The following table gives details of improvements effected during the year:

	Re- con- ditioned	Re- De- corated	* Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing facilities provided	New or Additional W.C. Accom- modation provided
Meat Shops	1	3	1	—
General Food Premises	1	12	5	—
Licensed Premises	5	7	7	5
Food Preparing Premises	—	4	1	—
Total	7	26	14	5

* Includes the provision of sinks and washbasins. Regulation 19 applies to these premises.

One new general food shop, one food preparing premises and two licensed premises were opened during the year.

One general food shop, one bakehouse, a grocery and a confectionery shop were closed voluntarily during the same period. Four 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.

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.

Legal proceedings were instituted against an occupier of a retail food shop in respect of six contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulation, 1960. The Borough Justices found the contraventions proved and imposed penalties and costs totalling £22 6s. 0d.

Six sporadic cases of suspected food poisoning arising in three households were notified. Diagnosis was not confirmed.

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 171 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 3,400 visits to food shops and market stalls to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders and other requirements of the Acts.

FOOD 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	5	71	76	3	70	73	2	1	3
Milk ...	141	1	142	136	—	136	5	1	6
Ice Cream	—	24	24	—	24	24	—	—	—
Ice Lollies	—	18	18	—	18	18	—	—	—
Sausage ...	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
Soda Water	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	1	10	11	1	9	10	—	1	1
Beer, wine, Spirits etc.	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	168	127	295	161	123	284	7	4	11

Average Percentage Composition of Milk other than "Channel Island" Milk examined during the Year.

Period	Milk fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st January to 31st December, 1965	3.7	8.67

No. of milk samples certified to be naturally deficient but genuine six of which were deficient in solids not-fat and three deficient in fat 9

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

Vendors were cautioned in respect of the following cases:—

Three vendors of milk whose samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be 4%, 12% and 22% deficient in fat respectively. In two cases "appeal to cow" samples were similarly deficient. In the other case changes had occurred in the dairy herd before taking "appeal to cow" samples.

A formal sample of milk certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated by the addition of 1% water.

Sale of mouldy brown loaf where there was insufficient evidence to prove offence the purchaser having returned portion of loaf to vendor prior to reporting same to Council.

Advice on method of manufacture was tendered to the vendor of an informal sample of soda water certified by the Public Analyst to be deficient of 50% soda bicarbonate. The Council has instituted successful legal proceedings against this vendor in previous year in respect of similar offence.

The Town Clerk advised on legal grounds against instituting proceedings in respect of a formal sample of butter shortcake biscuit which the Public Analyst considered to be incorrectly labelled.

A formal sample of potassium chlorate tablets was certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine after he had certified an informal sample of these tablets taken from the same vendor to be below B.P.C. standard.

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)	1,260
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,660
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932	242
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	293
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	86
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	391

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 ..	61
Number of houses demolished	13

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	79
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	70

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

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
No. of Council dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Unfitness Orders	30
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17	3
Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	1
No. of Council dwellinghouses closed	9
4. Number of dwellings in respect of which undertaking not to use for human habitation were accepted by Council	Nil

4. Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A.—1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	11
2. Number of families dwelling therein	13
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	65½
B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	9
C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	8
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	48½

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information.

Particulars of New Houses, etc., erected during 1965.

1. Total, including numbers given separate under (1):	
(i) by the local authority (a) Temporary	Nil
(b) Permanent	60
(ii) by other local authorities	—
(iii) by other bodies and persons	448
2. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—all permanent houses:—	
Moorside	21
East	52
Church	49
Redvales	36
Elton	19
Unsworth	331
Total	508
3. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes	20
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	243
(ii) Discretionary Grants	23
(b) Total value of financial grants issued: £26,879 19s. 2d.	
(c) Total value of grants issued to date is £140,001 in respect of 1,367 houses.	
(d) No. of houses provided during the year with "standard grant" amenities	243
(e) No. of houses improved during the year to "discretionary grant" standard	23
(f) No. of amenities provided:—	
Fixed bath	138
Wash hand basin	154
Hot water supply	163
Internal watercloset	207
Ventilated foodstore	211

Percentage of houses in the Borough estimated to be provided with the prescribed seven standard amenities = 79.5%.

Percentage of houses in the Borough estimated to be provided with a fixed bath = 80.9%.

Compulsory Improvement Areas.

During the year the Council resolved to implement the provisions of Section 13, Housing Act, 1964, relative to the declaration of Compulsory Improvement Areas and directed that a survey be made for this purpose. A sample survey of three areas each comprising over one hundred houses of which a number had previously been improved voluntarily with the assistance of improvement grants was taken. Subsequently, public health inspectors carried out a detailed survey of 164 dwellings in one of these areas. This survey was incomplete at the year end but it is anticipated the Council will declare this area to be a Compulsory Improvement Area early in 1966. It is estimated that 125 houses will lack some of the prescribed standard amenities, of which twenty-five houses are tenanted, the others being owner/occupied.

Clearance Areas.

Six Clearance Areas, Elton Nos. 3 and 4, Lower Woodhill Road, Peter Street, Raby Street, Bolholt, totalling fifty-three houses and involving 127 persons were represented during the year, together with thirty-three individual unfit houses. The Council made Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of the two Elton Areas and Clearance Orders in respect of the other areas. A Public Inquiry into objections to the Hollins No. 1 Clearance Order was held by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during the year. The Minister subsequently confirmed such Order and also the Hollins Nos. 2 and 3, Lower Woodhill Road, Peter Street and Raby Street and Bolholt Clearance Orders and the Elton No. 3 and Bates Yard Compulsory Purchase Orders without modification. Objections received to the Elton No. 4 Compulsory Purchase Order were subsequently withdrawn.

Demolition of houses in the Samuel Street, Walmersley Road No. 2, Old Lane and Woodfields Clearance Areas was commenced during the year and completed in the Roach Street Clearance Area. Rehousing of tenants from this Area had been completed earlier in the year and was commenced in the three Hollins, Samuel Street, Lower Woodhill Road, Old Lane, two Walmersley Old Road and Bates Yard Clearance Areas.

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of Houses Concerned	No. of Persons Concerned
Prior to 1st Jan. 1965	Details given in previous Reports	Forty-three areas	794	1757
		Lower Woodhill Road	3	4
		Elton No. 3	31	75
		Elton No. 4	5	7
		Peter Street	7	18
		Raby Street	4	15
		Bolholt	3	8
		TOTAL	847	1884

By the end of the year 1,140 houses had been represented and 1,192 houses demolished or closed of the Council's programme of 1,464 houses to be considered for such action before 1967.

A further twenty-six unfit houses await demolition in the Bury (Central Area) (Comprehensive Redevelopment No. 1 Area) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, made by the Council under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts.

During the year the Council acquired by private negotiation freehold interest in ten houses on the schedule of houses to be considered for demolition under the Housing Act, 1957 and 134 houses scheduled for similar action before 1973. Five of these houses were closed for human habitation on the subsequent reversion of leases later in the year.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Applications for certificates of disrepair :

No. of applications received	4
No. of decisions to issue certificates	4
No. of landlords undertakings received	2
No. of certificates issued	2

Applications for cancellation of Certificates :

Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	2
Certificates cancelled by local authority	2

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. Seven notices were served under the Act in respect of 119 defects and five notices in respect of twenty-five defects were abated. Other work was proceeding at the year end. Public Health Inspectors made 97 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 any statutory proceedings. The house subject to the provisions of a Management Order made by the Council in 1964 was closed voluntarily by the owners during the year.

The number of known houses of this category is thirty-nine of which 34 have been surveyed, providing accommodation for 193 persons in 191 rooms in 201 separate lettings.

It has not been found necessary to implement any of the extended provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, in respect of these premises.

Close co-operation with the Chief Fire Officer in the supervision of these premises has been maintained throughout the year. An appreciable amount of work has been completed under the provisions of Section 16, Housing Act, 1961.

Details of occupances of separate houses :—

No. of separate occupances

in house

No. of houses

2

7

3

5

4

4

5

7

6

5

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 Register- ed	No. of Beds in Use	Average Nightly Attend- ance	Accommodation available for
1	26 and 28 Clerke Street	72	30	28	Males and Females

Evidence proves that one registered house can amply accommodate those who normally frequent such premises. Fifty-two visits were made to the premises during the year. One notice relating to 40 defects was served and outstanding at the year end.

These premises are subject of a confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order made by the Council under the Town & Country Planning Acts, 1947-59 to implement the provisions of the Bury (Central Areas) Comprehensive Development Area No. 1. When present financial restrictions on capital expenditure are relaxed the premises are not anticipated to exist for more than two further 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.

These caravans were visited on 97 occasions during their stay within the Borough.

The site now occupied for such purposes is situate within the area subject to the provisions of the Bury (No. 1) Smoke Control Order and additional duties have been incurred in ensuring compliance with the Order by occupiers of temporary dwellings, notwithstanding they are outside the definition of "dwellings" under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

It was again necessary to deal with four 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 the Town & Country Planning Acts, 1947-63.

**TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH
ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1965.**

No. of Dwellinghouses	23,483
No. of Factories	431
No. of Lock-up Shops	523
No. of Commercial premises	473
No. of Industrial premises	361
No. of Licensed premises	115
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											TOTAL
Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	1 year (1964)	2-4 yrs. (1961- 63)	5-14 yrs. (1951- 60)	15 or over (before 1951)			
Vaccinations	At Clinic	1	4	1	—	153	72	9	5	245	
	P.M.A.	2	—	7	12	36	32	18	10	117	
	TOTAL	3	4	8	12	189	104	27	15	362	
Re-Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	52	53	
	P.M.A.	—	—	1	—	—	6	23	154	184	
	TOTAL	—	—	1	—	—	7	23	206	237	

Scarlet Fever.

There were 17 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There was one case of Puerperal Pyrexia notified, which was removed to hospital.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of Diphtheria notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

This is given at the age of 4 to 6 months combined with prophylaxis against tetanus and whooping cough. Mothers are advised to have their children protected in this way either at the Child Welfare Clinic or by their own family doctor. Reinforcing doses are offered at eighteen months, and again when starting school, although at this age the injection is against diphtheria and tetanus only, the whooping cough fraction being omitted.

The number of children immunised by general medical practitioners was 221 under 5 years of age, 8 of school age, and 77 reinforcing doses of all ages. The others shown in the tables have been done by Local Authority doctors.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS :						TOTAL
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others under age 16	
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, 1965	328	296	15	14	29	1	683
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, 1965	0	0	1	0	253	15	269

Pneumonia.—There was one case of pneumonia notified. This was removed to hospital.

Whooping Cough.—There were 18 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 31 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

There were 884 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.—376 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

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

Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases notified.

Dysentery.—There were 30 cases notified. 9 removed to hospital.

Erysipelas.—There were 2 cases notified.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The number of children and young persons (born in years 1949-1965) who have received three oral doses during the year 1965 1,985

The number of adults who have received three oral doses during the year 1965 4,559

The number of persons of all ages who have received reinforcing oral doses or injections during the year 1965 7,947

The number of persons of all ages who have received three injections or the reinforcing injection of quadruple vaccine during the year 1965 108

Immunisations/Vaccinations carried out during 1965 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	% 75.7	% 98.2	% 100	% 49.7
General practitioners	24.3	1.8	—	50.3

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. One individual case was notified.

Disinfection.—A Sparkhall Disinfector for disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is housed at the Ambulance Depot. A letter and book disinfector is installed in the Health Department which is mainly used for the disinfection of public library books which have been in contact with infectious disease.

The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 18.

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

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

1. Number skin tested	...	...	...	...	509
2. Number found positive	...	...	...	...	79
3. Number found negative	...	...	...	...	393
4. Number vaccinated	...	...	...	...	393

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 smallpox 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	1965
% positive tuberculin reaction (Heaf Test) in 13 year old schoolchildren....	16.6	15.3	14.4	24.1	14.8	13.6	15.5
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pulmonary T.B. notifications	26	10	16	8	18	17	11

TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence.

A total of 13 new cases was notified. Of this number 9 were males and 4 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.
1961	16	0.02	2	—
1962	8	0.01	—	—
1963	18	0.02	2	—
1964	17	0.02	1	—
1965	11	0.01	2	—
Average for 5 years ..	—14	—0.016	—	—

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 hospital are kept in touch with by the Tuberculosis Nurse visitors. The patients also attend the Chest Clinic for regular examinations. Employers were contacted regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Co-operation has been made with the Disablement Re-settlement Officer. Various house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment, and eight cases were referred to the Housing Committee, four were provided with alternative accommodation and four 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.

1,430 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 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Females—

Tuesday, 4-30 to 7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence.

There were 195 new cases compared with 180 last year.

Of the new cases attending 10 were Syphilis, 25 Gonorrhoea, and 160 other conditions. The figures for Gonorrhoea are lower than those of last year.

Bury residents accounted for 39% 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 5	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	over 65		
Scarlet Fever	17	—	2	1	3	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Dysentery... ..	30	6	2	3	1	2	4	4	—	6	1	1	—	9	
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	18	2	5	3	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Measles	376	28	72	60	67	63	81	3	—	1	—	—	—	5	
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Meningitis	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Paratyphoid	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
TOTALS	450	37	81	67	73	72	97	8	—	9	3	2	1	22	
														—	

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1953 to 1965.

DISEASE	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Smallpox	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	51	73	50	18	15	33	64	29	17	12	18	5	17
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	2	40	33	12	7	—	—	—	2	3	1
Erysipelas	9	9	5	9	6	4	5	1	1	5	5	5	2
Poliomyelitis	—	1	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	48	27	28	29	74	15	15	12	11	6	7	5	1
Malaria	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	23	18	52	121	43	18	37	74	29	138	9	9	30
Whooping Cough	104	33	153	20	80	121	12	42	22	14	45	31	18
Measles	515	339	613	112	1,230	579	135	664	578	111	1207	617	376
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	4	—	21	4	—	3	3	1	4	1
†Chicken Pox	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	3	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	3
TOTAL	871	506	914	357	1,484	806	280	822	668	290	1299	682	450

† 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	....	....	....	....	1,125
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	1,717
Re-visits to children from one to two years	....	....	....	....	1,139
Re-visits to children from two to five years	....	....	....	....	3,034
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	....	....	264
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	7
Visits to premature infants	....	....	....	....	201
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	....	....	18
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....	....	....	....	1,430
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	....	....	207
Visits to Old People	....	....	....	....	1,410
Visits for other causes	....	....	....	....	168
Total Visits effective	....	....	....	....	10,720
No. of visits where no access was gained	....	....	....	....	1,884
Total Visits	....	....	....	....	<u>12,604</u>
Attendances at Clinics :—					
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	....	361
Paediatric Clinics at Hospitals	....	....	....	....	108
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	....	....	....	....	136
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....	....	....	<u>605</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	100	49	50	347
Total Attendances made:					
Infants under 1 year	4967	4495	1838	1175	12475
Children 1 to 5 years	2756	2302	1206	503	6767
Number of Doctors' Consultations ...	2240	1428	761	386	4815
Average attendance per session ...	49	68	40	31	—

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Welfare foods under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme were available at each Child Welfare Session at the four Child Welfare Centres. The main distribution centre is at The Wylde, every afternoon. The Authority has arranged also for certain proprietary dried milks and nutrients 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 ...	298	64	76
No. of attendances	1410	283	314

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. 171 patients attended for ante-natal relaxation exercises, making a total of 996 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	296.	Positive	0.
Rhesus Factor —	Negative	44.	Positive	333.
Negative containing anti-bodies—				12.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 573, and 3,507 attendances were made. Also 634 post-natal attendances were made by 575 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 midwives receive pupil midwives from the local training hospital (Fairfield General Hospital). Eight pupil midwives have been taken for training.

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

Midwives. — The number of midwives registered as practising during 1964 was 41. Of these, six were Municipal Midwives and 35 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital.

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

As midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
As maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

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

All Midwives are equipped and trained with Trilene Equipment. Trilene was administered in 258 cases. Trilene has rapidly replaced gas and air analgesia in popularity since its introduction.

No charge is made for the services of midwives. Maternity Outfits also are provided free by the Local Authority.

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

Name	Address	Tel. Nos.
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
Mrs. M. B. McIntosh (from 1.8.66)	44 Somerset Drive	Bury 5334

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
1965	2,412	19,242	74	689	2007

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 796. 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. 120 children under 5 years were tested. In addition the project screening of all school children was continued and this year 1,676 school children were examined at school. In addition 204 pure tone tests were carried out at The Wyide Clinic in cases referred by the Medical Officers.

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

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

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

	The Wylde	Huntley Mount
Cases treated	26	1
Number of treatments given	307	8
Average attendances per child	11	8
Number children (a) discharged	10	0
(b) defaulted	3	0
Still attending at year-end	13	1

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

Cases treated	13
Number of treatments given	99
Average attendances per child	7
Number of children (a) discharged	5
(b) defaulted	2
Still attending at year-end	6

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 1965 the number of babies notified who weighed 5½lb. or less at birth was 83. The majority (71) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 50, to whom 201 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 25.27 per 1,000 live births compared with 19.0 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

If we analyse the cause of death of the 31 children who died under the age of one year we find that 12 took place during the first day, another 6 within the first week, 1 during the second week, 7 within the first and third months, 2 within the third and sixth months of the year, 2 within the sixth and ninth months of the year and 1 within the ninth and twelve months of the year.

Of the causes of death 13 were certified as primarily due to prematurity, 7 to broncho pneumonia, 1 to Rh. Incompatibility, 1 to asphyxia neonatorum, 3 to gastro enteritis, 1 to bronchitis, 1 to renal agenesis, 1 to fibrocystic disease of the pancreas, 1 to pulmonary haemorrhage and 2 were due to hydrocephalus.

The Still-birth Rate—17.84 this year compared with a five-year average of 17.83.

Dental Treatment.—During 1965 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. However, we are fortunate in having the services of a Dental Auxiliary.

The dental surgery at The Wylde Clinic is now equipped with a modern unit. An Airator and a compressor have been installed.

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	2	2	2
Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	112	76	55

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	2	2	—	—	4	—	—
Children under Five	—	115	31	—	87	2	—

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 1965	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	25
No. of children on register at end of year....	18	24
Average daily attendance during year	14	20

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 28 visits to the nursery, and made 92 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.

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH

The staff of the Mental Health Section consists of three whole-time officers working under medical direction.

Specialist advice from the Consultant Psychiatrist of the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee and his staff is available, with whom close liaison is maintained both at advisory and practical levels.

Sub-normality.

Screening and preliminary examination is done at the School Clinics or Child Welfare Centres. The Psychiatrist, School Medical Officer, Psychologist and Social Workers perform both diagnostic and therapeutic functions. Counselling of the parents whilst the child is still young is aimed at the cementing of a basic relationship within the family which is essential for the child's future development. Early admission to either E.S.N. School or Training Centre is encouraged.

Our Combined Training Centre at Alston Street closes in 1966, when the work will be transferred to our New William Kemp Heaton Combined Training Centre. It is anticipated that improved facilities here will alleviate many of the physical difficulties at Alston Street, where we are limited to 35 vacancies for people of all ages. Social activities are undertaken from time to time. These include visits to the theatre and sea-side and certain local events.

An "Open Day" has been well attended by the parents of the mentally handicapped people attending our centre and we are indebted to them for their help with many of our extra mural activities.

There are 142 severely sub-normal patients on the register. This gives a rate of 2.3 per thousand population. Facilities will be available for 40 adults and 30 juniors at the William Kemp Heaton Combined Training Centre. Mid-day meals are provided, and milk is supplied to children of school age. Free meals are granted in special cases. Transport is available either through the Ambulance Service or by the issue of free bus tokens to those able to use public transport. Medical inspections are undertaken from time to time and the facilities of a physiotherapist are available one day each week.

Short term care for the severely sub-normal and sub-normal has been provided by the Regional Hospital Board at their Brockhall Hospital where specialist advice has been available through their medical staff.

Holidays have been arranged by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children with the assistance of the mental health staff in the selection of suitable candidates.

Child Guidance.

A full team of specialists undertakes this growing problem of mental illness and social problems associated with the young. Children and parents are advised, treated, or referred to the appropriate agencies for specific advice. The aim of this section of the Department is to eliminate many of the psychiatric problems of later years by dealing with them in childhood.

Mental Illness.

Close liaison with the local hospitals is maintained. Our female Social Worker is engaged in clinical work at the Bury and Fairfield General Hospitals on a sessional basis. All Social Workers attend weekly meetings under the direction of the Consultant Psychiatrist at Fairfield General Hospital, while the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Hospital Management Committee. General Practitioners in the town have been encouraged by the speed with which they can obtain out-patient appointments and treatment of their patients and by the supportive treatment afforded under our after-care services. Statutory admission under the Mental Health Act, 1959 is undertaken in cases of urgent medical necessity.

A day hospital service organised by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee is operated, transport being provided by the Ambulance Department. A hostel for the elderly confused patients is available at Beech Grove.

Mental Health Education.

To promote this a Senior Mental Welfare Officer undertakes lectures and talks to voluntary and statutory bodies throughout the town. The mental health staff are greatly encouraged in their work by the general public awareness of the social problems of Mental Health. In this connection employers, teachers, professional people and the general public are able to offer us their help and at the same time to be helped in their own individual and collective problems associated with mental illness and also the promotion of good mental hygiene.

Co-ordination with the local departments of the various Ministries has resulted in immediate help being available to patients. Special care is taken with the rehabilitation into industry of many patients, and financial assistance has been available through the National Assistance Board. The Regional Disablement Resettlement Officer, Psychiatrist and our Mental Welfare Officer have met regularly, with the result that many of the mentally handicapped have availed themselves of the advantages of registration as Disabled Persons. One of our Senior Mental Welfare Officers is a member of the Bury and District Disablement Advisory Committee.

We are grateful for the help received from many voluntary bodies for their material assistance which supplements the statutory help which we provide and encourages us in the promotion of the welfare of the mentally sick.

**RETURN OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY MENTAL
WELFARE OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1965.**

	No. of cases in- volved	No. of visits under- taken
Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals	37	86
Application for compulsory admission to hospital :		
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25)	2	5
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26)	2	9
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29)	28	73
Admission to hospital through Courts	1	1
Application for reception into guardianship	—	—
Admission to Guardianship through Courts	—	—
Statutory visiting requirements for guardianship	—	—
Preparation of case histories	19	23
Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital	18	38
Progress reports in cases on licence	4	6
Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended	92	53
Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after care		
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely sub- normal)	313	480
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill	596	1389
Maladjusted and Special Cases	215	335
Visits to hospitals to interview patients	235	131
Liaison meetings attended	—	116
Duties in relation to admissions to Training Centres	—	209

Patients referred to Local Authority.

	Mentally Ill				Severely Subnormal			
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Referred by								
(a) General Practitioners			9	21				
(b) Hospitals on discharge from in-patient care			11	11				
(c) Hospitals after or during out- patient or day treatment			2	11				
(d) Local Education Authorities							2	
(e) Police and Courts			2	1				
(f) Other Sources			18	16	3	1	6	1

PERSONS WITH SEVERE SUBNORMALITY IN HOSPITALS

Brockhall Hospital	16	15	31
Calderstones Hospital	14	4	18
Cranage Hall Hospital, Holmes Chapel	2	—	2
Mary Dendy Home, Alderley Edge	2	—	2
Moss Side Hospital	1	—	1
Newchurch Homes	1	1	2
Rampton Hospital	1	—	1
Royal Albert Hospital	2	4	6
Swinton Hospital	1	—	1
St. Joseph's Hospital	—	1	1
Other	2	1	3
	42	26	68

SEVERE SUBNORMALITY CASES IN COMMUNITY CARE

Cases under Supervision	46	29	75
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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	...	...	...	...	72
Old cases still visited and helped	...	...	...	...	6
No. of visits made to Bury Cases	...	...	...	...	288
No. of interviews	...	...	...	...	216

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	...	...	...	...	37
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...	...	...	7
Matrimonial problems	...	...	...	...	19
Preventive	...	...	...	...	9
					72

Dealt with as follows :—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	..	14
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	..	20
Babies placed for adoption	..	27
Advised regarding adoption	..	44
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	..	26
Referred to another Agency	..	2

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

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Department except Transport	..	129
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Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	..	181
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Transport.

(a) Superannuation	..	52
(b) Sickness Payment	..	23
(c) P.S.V.	..	6
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	..	75
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age	..	21

Children's Department.

Examinations of children	..	168
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TRAINING OF STUDENTS, Etc.

Over a period of ten weeks 4 post graduate students from the Department of Social Administration, Manchester University, visited the Health Department in connection with their studies.

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

During Nurses' Training Courses at Bury General Hospital, 10 student nurses visited the Health Department for instructional visits.

Two 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	2	2	—	7
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	5	3	—	7
2 Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	4	3	—	6

EPILEPTICS

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases ...	2	10	17

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 ...	4	8	7

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. A full-time Senior Chiropodist, assisted by the former incumbent of the post on a sessional basis, is employed by the Local Authority. In addition, four private chiropodists working at their own premises are employed on a fee basis to supplement the service.

The type of cases treated are the elderly, physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Patients make a contribution of 2s. 6d. per treatment.

The demands made upon the chiropody service continue to increase year by year. A noticeable feature has been an increase in the number of school-children treated, from 93 in 1964 to 277 in 1965, mostly with plantar warts.

During the twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1965, the part-time private chiropodists gave a total of 817 treatments to 442 patients.

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

No. of patients treated at Clinics	...	...	...	514
No. of treatments given	...	...	...	2,340
No. of patients treated in their own homes	...	...	...	164
No. of treatments given	...	...	...	507
No. of School-children treated	...	...	...	277
No. of treatments given	...	...	...	469

**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 1965

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

The circumstances of children in 51 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	26
„ Borough Treasurer (Housing)	7
„ N.S.P.C.C. Officer	6
„ Chief Area Officer, N.A.B.	2
„ Children's Officer	3
„ Director of Education	3
„ Teachers' Association Representative	1
„ Probation Officer	3

Four new cases were brought forward during 1965, and fifteen family cases previously reported made a total of nineteen considered during the year. The number of children involved is 62, of which 45 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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