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County Borough of Bury

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

**Principal
School Medical Officer**

FOR THE YEAR

1966

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

Medical Officer of Health - Principal School Medical Officer





County Borough of Bury

Annual Report

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Medical Officer of Health



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966.

The Mayor—Councillor J. ROBERTS, J.P.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

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

Alderman BUTLER. 1.	Councillor NORRIS. 2.
Councillor CAPES. 2.	„ PEARSON. 1.
„ COCKAYNE. 2.	„ PHIPPS. 2.
„ DAVIES. 1.	„ ROGERS. 1.
„ FALSHAW. 1.	„ SPURR. 2.
„ FINNERTY. 2.	„ STANDEN. 1.
„ HOLLAND. 1.	

Co-opted Members

Mr. E. THOMASON. 1.	Mrs. M. S. SAWTELL. 1.
Mr. E. BENNETT. 1.	Dr. R. D. POPHAM. 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	G. A. Levell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (from 1.10.65).
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	B. Kalcev, M.D., L.R.C.P.Ed., D.P.H. (from 21.3.66).
Asst. Medical Officer of Health ..	*E. W. M. Snaw, M.R.C.S. M. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B. (from 1.9.66).
*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	F. J. Heap, L.D.S.
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. W. H. Calvert, 9, 11 (to 3.4.66). N. Hardman, 8, 9. R. Dykes, 8, 9 (to 10.4.66). G. Klepper, 9, 11 (from 23.5.66).
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. B. Roscow, 1. Mrs. M. Miller, 1, 2, 4 (from 25.7.66). *Mrs. J. Wright, 1, 2, 4 (from 12.9.66).
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 (dec'd 30.12.66) *Mrs. W. Calleja, 1, 2. Mrs. S. Kealey, 1, 2. *Mrs. C. Burke (to 30.11.66). Mrs. I. Thomas, 2. Miss M. M. Smith, 2, 5. Mrs. M. B. McIntosh, 2, 3 (from 1.8.66).

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 Miss C. Raynerd Miss S. P. Cream (from 21.9.66).
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. Mrs. S. J. Kiddle (to 3.7.66). Miss H. Austen. Mrs. D. Walmsley (from 18.4.66).
Pupil Public Health Inspectors ..	P. L. Taylor. P. S. Brown (from 24.8.66).
Welfare Foods Distribution	
Asst./Clerk	Mrs. N. G. Reynolds.

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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 my report on the health of Bury for the year 1966.

The year has been one of expansion of the Service.

A purpose-built clinic, on Sunnybank Road, built to serve the Unsworth area and to replace the existing rented clinic premises at North Unsworth Methodist Church was officially opened by Alderman W. K. Heaton. The new clinic has already proved to be popular and offers a wide range of facilities. In the Brandlesholme Road area a Child Welfare clinic was commenced on premises generously offered rent-free at St. Francis Church. At this clinic also, the attendance has been good.

During the year a new Combined Training Centre offering 30 places for mentally handicapped children of school age and 40 places for mentally handicapped adults commenced operations. The Training Centre which is situated amongst pleasant surrounding at Goshen, replaces the old Centre which had occupied prefabricated buildings at Elton for many years.

A service to prevent cancer of the cervix in women by examination of cervical smears was started early in 1966 in co-operation with the Pathology Department of Bury General Hospital. The technique was devised by Papanicolaou who showed that it was possible to detect changes in the neck of the womb years before the onset of cancer. Suitable treatment in good time would then completely prevent cancer of the neck of the womb from occurring. The test is simple and painless and is carried out by appointment at the Wylde and Unsworth clinics, as well as by other agencies. Married women aged 35 or over are strongly advised to have the test, which should be repeated every three years.

The Health Department has suffered from a severe shortage of Health Visitors for years and was fortunate in recruiting another Health Visitor during 1966. In addition two State Registered Nurses were sponsored by Bury for a course of full-time training leading to the Health Visitor's Certificate and will complete the course in 1967. A trainee Mental Welfare Officer was appointed for the first time in 1966 and is proving an asset to the Department.

I am glad to report that the Infant Mortality Rate is very low for 1966. Only 15 deaths of infants under one year of age occurred corresponding to a rate of 11.5 per thousand live births. This compares favourably with the national rate of 19.0 per thousand and with Bury's rate of 25.3 in the previous year. Although random variation plays a part the new premature baby unit at Fairfield General Hospital is certainly one big factor in achieving this result as the number of deaths due to prematurity have dropped from 12 in 1965 to 4 in 1966. There were no maternal deaths. The birth rate for Bury again shows an increase from 20.18 in 1965 to 20.60 in 1966 whilst that in England and Wales has actually declined during the same period (from 18.0 to 17.7). Young couples moving into new housing areas in the town are the probable explanation of this phenomenon.

It is a matter of regret that the number of deaths from lung cancer (35) of Bury residents was higher than ever before. There is overwhelming evidence that cigarette smoking is responsible and the only sensible thing to do is to stop smoking cigarettes. Most doctors have done so, presumably because they appreciate the hazards better than other people.

An interesting and hopeful development was the awakening of interest in Health Centres on the part of several family doctors. Subsequently the Health Committee has agreed to build two Health Centres, one in the town centre and the other in the Dow Lane area, where Local Authority Health Services can be run side by side with the family doctors carrying on their practices in the Health Centres.

Continued progress was made in environmental hygiene. On 1st April the Council inaugurated a scheme whereby they pay a financial grant of £15 toward the cost of grounding a separate water service pipe to a house which previously suffered from an inadequate water supply due to defective joint service pipe or "string-main".

On 11th May the Council implemented the Fishpool Improvement Area of 164 dwellings, this being their first experience of the compulsory improvement provisions of the Housing Act, 1964. Progress of the improvement of houses appears to be painfully slow, the Council only being able to apply statutory action to twenty-five tenanted houses in such area. The voluntary improvement of owner/occupied houses continues to progress, details being given within the report.

A further Smoke Control Order was made by the Council leaving 3,500 premises to be included within a further five similar Orders within the ensuing five years, to complete the present programme.

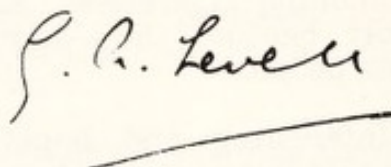
During April the Council commenced participation in the National Survey undertaken by local authority associations and the Association of Public Analysts to determine the extent of pesticides found in food. The report contains details of fairly extensive sampling undertaken for this purpose during the first nine months of the year.

In May the Department became responsible for the administration of the Council's Rodent Control Service.

It has been my pleasure to report some progress during the year and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all my staff for their enthusiasm and hard work, and the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. R. Leven". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Medical Officer of Health.

9th October, 1967.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1966.

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)		46.97
Area in Acres		7,434
Population—(Census 1961)		60,149
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1966)		63,620
Persons per acre		8.56
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1961)		20,960
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1961)		21,067
New Houses Certified 1966		519
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1966		Nil
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1966		22,658
Rateable Value		£2,084,418
Sum represented by a Penny Rate		£7,939
Deaths		830
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)		13.04
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions		67.01
Average Death-rate (1962 - 1966)		14.08
Heart and Circulation Death-rate		5.23
Cancer Death-rate		2.21
Respiratory Death-rate		1.79
Tuberculosis (all forms)		0.04
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)		Nil
Live Births (Male 665 : Female 646)		
(Legitimate 1210 : Illegitimate 101)		1,311
Birth-rate (per 1000 of population)		20.60
Average Birth Rate (1962 - 1966)		19.36
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		7.70
Still-Births—(Male 15 : Female 16) (Legitimate 29 : Illegitimate 2)		31
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)		23.09
Total Live and Still-Births		1,342
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)		15
Infant Mortality Rates :		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births		11.43
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		12.39
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		Nil

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	7.62
Early „ „ „ (per 1,000 total live births)	6.10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	28.10
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	17.7
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.7
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	19.0

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1966 was 20.60 per 1,000 and is 0.42 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1966 was 17.7 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1966 was 13.04. There were altogether a total of 1,135 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 423 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 712, to which must be added 118 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 830.

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
1962	30	26
1963	26	21
1964	28	22
1965	31	25
1966	15	11
Average for 5 years	—	—26

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
1962	20	17.10
1963	21	17.05
1964	25	19.68
1965	23	17.84
1966	31	23.09
Average for 5 years	—	—18.95

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1966.

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	830	15	2	3	7	31	205	217	350	772
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	3	19
" " lung, bronchus	...	35	...	...	...	...	1	21	13	...	20
" " breast	...	16	...	...	...	...	4	7	3	2	6
" " uterus	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	60	...	...	1	...	2	22	19	16	68
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Diabetes	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	126	...	...	...	...	4	20	37	65	130
Coronary disease, angina	...	156	...	...	...	...	6	47	54	49	94
Hypertension with heart disease	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	3
Other heart disease	...	94	...	...	...	...	5	10	19	60	45
Other circulatory disease	...	72	...	...	...	1	...	9	12	50	69
Influenza	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	10	9
Pneumonia	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	3	4	24	85
Bronchitis	...	52	...	...	...	...	1	13	19	19	31
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	15
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	9
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	5
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	17
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	14
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	55	7	...	1	2	2	13	9	21	67
Motor vehicle accidents	...	11	...	...	1	3	2	1	2	2	18
All other accidents	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	8	28
Suicide	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	1	4
Homicide and operations of war	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
		830	15	2	3	7	31	205	217	350	772

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1966.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1900	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			
1966	63,620	13.04	20.60	11	12	Nil	23.09	Nil	0.04
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

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1966 (continued.)

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'r'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			
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
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 1966 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
1966	63,620	1311	20.60	1,135	17.84	423	118	15	11	830	13.04

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 1966.**

	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)	17.7	11.7	19.0	15.4	26.3	0.043	0.005	0.20	0.06	0.26
Birkenhead	18.9	11.3	23.9	16.6	31.1	0.04	0.007	0.36	—	0.36
Burnley	15.91	15.67	29.67	19.65	40.09	0.06	—	0.79	—	0.79
Bury	20.60	13.04	11.43	23.09	28.10	0.03	0.01	—	—	—
Halifax	17.60	15.53	24.42	16.48	30.51	0.08	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	19.0	11.6	22.7	20.0	32.6	0.65	0.007	—	—	—
Manchester	19.17	12.55	25.53	18.27	31.37	0.07	—	0.25	0.08	0.33
Oldham	18.78	15.06	27.94	12.37	25.69	0.08	—	—	—	—
Preston	18.21	12.93	23.52	19.55	31.08	0.06	—	—	—	—
Rochdale	18.6	14.5	16.0	22.3	31.0	0.05	—	—	—	—
Salford	18.84	13.93	32.01	20.66	40.26	0.069	—	—	—	—
St. Helens...	17.1	12.9	25.9	24.7	37.3	0.08	—	—	—	—
Stockport	17.90	13.13	24.15	21.70	36.04	0.021	—	—	—	—
Wallasey	17.39	12.74	19.67	16.04	25.44	0.048	—	0.553	—	0.553
Wigan	17.24	12.77	19.32	11.75	24.23	0.08	—	—	—	—

RAINFALL

Bury Corporation Sewage Works,
Blackford Bridge.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
January ...	3.58	3.21	5.25	5.09	4.24	0.35	1.43	4.18	1.76	inches
February	6.12	0.43	2.49	3.44	3.06	0.38	1.14	0.25	6.57	„
March ...	2.54	1.98	1.05	1.36	1.77	2.87	3.79	1.58	1.93	„
April ...	1.27	2.81	2.40	3.93	4.05	2.90	2.78	2.62	3.96	„
May... ..	3.70	1.73	2.06	2.31	2.63	2.30	3.44	3.27	4.47	„
June ...	4.52	3.38	1.87	2.20	0.74	4.02	2.24	2.47	3.98	„
July ...	4.14	3.33	7.09	3.62	2.90	2.02	4.56	4.18	3.13	„
August ...	7.95	0.44	5.49	5.41	6.17	4.26	3.85	2.88	4.34	„
September	5.89	0.23	2.88	3.52	3.31	4.26	1.93	6.80	2.75	„
October ...	3.49	4.04	4.81	4.81	1.89	3.58	2.95	2.26	4.56	„
November	1.57	4.06	6.16	2.80	1.85	5.27	3.39	3.48	3.98	„
December	4.09	6.80	4.05	3.36	3.99	0.85	5.68	10.03	5.54	„
TOTAL	<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>	<u>46.97</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	8	1	1	—	10	4	—	—	1	9	6	15
Certified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Broncho Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	2	4
Other diseases of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Heart disease	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Microcephaly and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalocoele	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Oesophageal Atresia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Multiple Congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abnormalities	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	8	1	1	—	10	4	—	—	1	9	6	15

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.

In October, 1966, the Health Committee decided to ascertain the opinions of local family doctors with regard to Health Centres. It was clear that there was a great deal of interest and subsequently the Health Committee resolved to approach the Executive Council and the Regional Hospital Board with a view to setting up Health Centres in Bury.

A Working Party has been set up to conduct negotiations between the local authority, the Executive Council, and the family doctors concerned, and to examine aspects of design, staffing and equipment.

These talks are still going on and much progress has been made. Two Health Centres are proposed, one near Bury town centre and the other in the Dow Lane area and the local authority has approved their inclusion in the capital building programme for commencement in the financial year 1968-69.

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.R.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.

We have continued to provide practical instruction to Student Health Visitors from Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Training Courses. Student nurses and midwifery students from the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee Group also receive practical instruction in Preventive Health Work.

Bury is part of the experiment serving two and a half million people inaugurated by the Manchester Committee on Cancer, which is accepted internationally as an important contribution to the study of health education methods.

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

PARTICULAR SERVICES

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

Particulars of these Services are given in Section 7.

Home Nursing.

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

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

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

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

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

Number of patients on register at	
1st January	261
Number of new patients during the	
year	848
Number of visits during the year ...	28,504
Number of patients on register at	
31st December	291

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1966.

	Cases	DISPOSAL				Still on Register	Visits
		Con-valescent	Hosp-ital	Death	Other Causes		
Bronchitis & Chest	36	12	7	10	—	7	684
Diabetes	26	2	5	—	14	5	1914
Blood Diseases	195	29	19	5	36	106	4696
Cerebral	89	20	14	20	10	25	2713
Senility	138	11	44	30	17	36	3344
Cardiac	66	18	16	8	6	18	1871
Surgical	193	116	29	6	13	29	5319
Gynaecological	8	2	1	1	2	2	96
Neoplasm	47	6	8	25	2	6	1475
Intestinal	68	28	19	6	11	4	316
Prep. for X-ray	96	7	67	—	22	—	283
Rheumatoid Arthritis	27	2	4	1	4	16	1353
Nervous Conditions	35	5	3	2	3	22	2930
Medical	79	36	12	7	10	14	1439
Tuberculosis	6	3	2	—	—	1	71
Children (under 5 yrs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1109	297	250	121	150	291	28504

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1966 no nurses underwent Queen's training.

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

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 Department holds a stock of elbow crutches, wheel chairs, and certain other items most commonly requested. These have been generously supplied by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, together with more complex nursing equipment such as an Edgerton electrically controlled adjustable bed and two Zimmer patient hoists.

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	...	...	...	...	38,179
Number general removals	...	...	...	...	36,552
Number of Accident cases	...	...	...	...	1,627

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	...	...	...	...	502
(Day 378 ; Night 124)					
Motor accidents	...	...	...	...	166
Works accidents	...	...	...	...	163
Home accidents	...	...	...	...	796

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	1,704
Other cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	2,700
Transfer between hospitals	...	...	...	...	1,322
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	...	...	...	...	17,354
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	...	...	...	...	47
Maternity cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	396
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	52
Municipal Midwives	...	...	...	...	251
Accidents	...	...	...	...	1,627
Mental cases	...	...	...	...	12,579
Mortuary cases	...	...	...	...	42
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	14
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	33
To Railway Stations	...	...	...	...	58
					38,179

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	"
1966	38,179	"	3,044	"

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.

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.

Cervical Cytology.

In March, 1966, a new service was commenced to prevent cancer of the neck of the womb by examination of smears. It was discovered some years ago by Papanicolaou that cells from the neck of the womb showed suspicious changes many years before cancer actually developed. A simple technique has been devised which consists of scraping the neck of the womb with a wooden spatula and smearing this on to a glass slide. The slide is then examined microscopically for the presence of suspicious cells. The process of obtaining the smears is quite painless and takes only a minute or two.

Since March, 1966, regular sessions have been held at The Wylde Clinic on Monday mornings.

No. of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	...	68
No. of smears taken	...	...	...	...	...	588
No. referred for further investigation						1

More recently sessions have also been held at Unsworth Clinic.

The procedure if suspicious cells are found in the smear is to refer the patient to the gynaecological out-patients department at Fairfield General Hospital. Here a consultant will examine her and arrange for further investigation and any necessary preventive measures.

Married women aged 35 or over are strongly advised to have the test which should be repeated every three years. In fact cancer of the cervix does occasionally occur below this age and it has not been our policy to turn younger married women away if they request the test.

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 1966, 31 whole-time and 5 part-time home-helps were employed, with one full-time organiser. Each case attended is assessed for payment, and charges are made according to an approved income scale.

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

The amount of assistance available during the year was limited by a financial ceiling fixed by the Council. This was fixed on a realistic view of the urgent needs of patients.

The number of cases attended are as follows :—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Maternity Cases ...	22	14	22	20	19	31	19	26	32	42
Sickness Cases ...	144	99	76	112	82	67	85	96	76	75
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ...	271	368	379	374	403	455	451	469	450	459
Total cases attended ...	437	481	477	506	504	553	555	591	558	576
Old cases on books at 1st January	278	305	319	327	283	353	375	408	363	362
New cases during year ...	159	176	172	158	221	200	180	183	195	214

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

The standard charge shall be 5/- per hour.

Applicants may apply for the charge to be reduced in accordance with the following scale :—

1. From the gross weekly income of applicants as adjusted in accordance with the Second Schedule of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (total income in the case of husband and wife living together and including Family Allowances) deduct :—

- (i) Rent and rates.
- (ii) Compulsory National Insurance.

- (iii) An allowance of 90s. 0d. for each adult or £7 2s. 0d. for two adults over pension age. £4 1s. 0d. for each adult. £6 13s. 0d. for two adults under pension age.
 - (iv) An allowance which varies according to age for each dependent child.
 - (v) A household domestic allowance of 20s. 0d.
2. Of the remaining net income the following amounts are taken :—

One-third of the first £.
 Three-quarters of the second £.
 The whole of the remainder.

- 3. Add ten per cent. to the figure calculated at 2 above to cover travelling time, etc.
- 4. The resultant figure represents the charge for twenty hours' attendance.
- 5. No charge to be made to applicants whose income consists solely of National Insurance pensions, or such pensions supplemented by National Assistance benefits.

There is close co-ordination between the Hospital Almoner, General Practitioner and the Health Department in arranging for the supply of Home Helps where most necessary.

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	23	149	—	172
Cooked Ham.....	—	1	—	1
Orange Drinks	—	1	—	1
Pies	—	1	—	1
Frozen Egg	—	5	—	5
Prawns	—	2	—	2
Red Kidney Beans	—	2	—	2
Stewed Steak	—	1	—	1
Yoghurt	—	3	—	3

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, 1967.

Doctors : 83 principals (of whom 26 were resident in Bury).

Dentists : 12 principals.

Chemists : 17 chemists or firms of chemists, with 19 shops. 5 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners : 3.

Ophthalmic Opticians : 14.

Dispensing Opticians : 1 firm employing 2 dispensing opticians.

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 £122,323.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £215,184.

The general dental services cost £56,595, and in addition patients paid £14,463. Consideration was given to 23 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures or orthodontic appliances.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £20,238, and patients contributed an additional £12,646.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £441,859. The gross cost of administration was £12,803.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1966 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...	2,138	742	255	591	181
Noise Nuisance	62	—	—	—	—
Land and Tips	19	—	—	—	—
Offensive Smells	131	3	2	3	2
Vermin	328	—	—	2	2
Water Supply	367	97	91	32	31
Tents, Vans and Sheds	83	—	—	1	1
Houses in multiple occupation	78	84	11	41	5
Common Lodging Houses	26	42	1	—	—
Schools	9	—	—	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	568	12	12	38	38
Accumulations	288	60	57	41	38
Animals or Birds	19	—	—	—	—
Stable Premises	1	—	—	—	—
Yards, Courts, etc.	5	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	8	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	163	—	—	1	1
Drainage—Inspected	836	181	165	155	146
Tested	96	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	8	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	166	138	101	72	53
Pails or Privies	10	12	3	1	1
Septic Tanks	5	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	41	1	—	—	—
Public Conveniences	7	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	15	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	56	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	14	—	—	—	—
Markets	178	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	730	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1,265	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	177	—	—	—	—
General Food Premises	3,551	86	22	117	20
Food Inspection	120	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses - Factory	6	—	—	—	—
—Non-Factory	7	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	19	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	5	—	—	—	—
Hairdressers Premises	2	—	—	—	—
Offices and Business Premises	293	209	50	268	68
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	73	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	3,340	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	25	—	—	—	—
Weeds Act... ..	2	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	13	—	—	—	—
Factories (with mechanical power)	31	5	2	3	1
(without mechanical power)	1	—	—	—	—
Outworkers	30	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	4	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	137	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	39	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regs. 1932	840	—	—	—	—

Other Visits (Improvement Areas, etc.)	...	...	524	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	...	...	62	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	...	...	40	—	—	—	—
Rent Act	...	...	9	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Premises	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations	...	...	6	3	—	3	3
Premises Visited	...	...	39	—	—	—	—
Smoke Control Area Premises	...	...	2,210	3	3	6	6
—Observations	...	...	9	6	6	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	504	1	1	—	—
Pet Animals Act and Pet Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	8	—	—	—	—
Watercourses	...	...	17	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	1,094	—	—	—	—
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	...	...	833	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Formal	...	...	267	—	—	—	—
Informal	...	...	89	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Formal	...	...	28	—	—	—	—
Informal	...	...	11	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Formal	...	...	18	—	—	—	—
Informal	...	...	8	—	—	—	—
Water—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacteriological	...	...	50	—	—	—	—
Chemical	...	...	30	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. B. Exam.	...	...	32	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	...	...	142	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens	...	...	92	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	...	...	28	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	...	...	48	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	...	22,635	1,682	785	1,373	601

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

No. of informal notices served	...	...	434
No. of informal notices complied with	...	...	385
No. of Statutory notices served	...	...	200
No. of Statutory notices complied with	...	...	216
No. of nuisances or defects abated on informal notices	...	...	1,118
No. of nuisances or defects abated on Statutory notices	...	...	255
No. of enquiries answered under Land Charges Act	...	...	2,240

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 continues to progressively increase over 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. National Housing Returns support the opinion that the Borough is becoming unique for its size in this respect.

It was necessary for the Council to institute legal proceedings for failure of a property owner to comply with statutory notice served under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936. The Borough Justices found the case proved and issued a Nuisance Order in respect of same. The Council were also awarded £3 13s. 6d. costs.

One house roof was repaired by the Council in the owner's default under Section 26, Public Health Act, 1966. Twenty-three choked drains were cleared by the Council in owner's default under Section 146, Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

Total number of complaints received (other than rodents)	789
Number of complaints referred to other Corporation Departments	77

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	18	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	389	31	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	17	—	—
TOTAL	424	32	2

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)	—	2	—	—
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	4	1	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	3	—	—

Outworkers.

No. of Lists of Outworkers received 10

No. of visits to Outworkers' premises 30

No. of Outworkers employed in the Borough 15

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. 673 Chemical Examinations 673 partial 12 complete Water going into supply. 1641 Chemical examinations 1641 partial 18 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	Results— No significant plumbo-solvent action.
4. Action in respect of any forms of contamination	No. special action was required.
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and the proportions of the population supplied from public water mains (a) Direct to houses (b) By means of standpipes	(a) 99.74% (b) Nil

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

Fluoride content of Towns water is equivalent to 0.05 parts per million fluorine.

The following extensions and renewals of water main were carried out in 1966:—

Size	Existing Property	New Property	Renewals
2in.	98 yds.	2698 yds.	—
3in.	480 yds.	3189 yds.	—
4in.	—	1931 yds.	—
6in.	—	461 yds.	2 yds.
8in.	—	—	361 yds.

WATER SAMPLING BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Sources of Supply	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	7	—	18	—	25
Private Wells and Springs	8	—	3	3	14
Total No. of Samples ...	15	—	21	3	39

Three samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination and reported to be unsatisfactory were taken from two dwellings supplied from private wells and springs. In the case of one dwelling which was vacant the incoming occupier arranged to install a continuous domestic chlorinator. In the other case arrangements were made for the well to be cleansed.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.26%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from town's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

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

Thirty-three samples of water were also taken from a public open air swimming pool and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results of 20 samples were considered to be acceptable for untreated surface water used for this purpose. Following other reports remedial action was taken to improve the quality of this water.

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 17

No. of premises where new drainage was provided 49

No. of premises where new sinks were provided 11

PROVISION OF SEPARATE WATER SERVICES.

Several hundred dwellings in the Borough are provided with water supplies from towns mains by means of a joint service pipe or "string pipe." The number of houses so supplied from one such joint service pipe varies up to eight. On occasion such joint service pipes become so obstructed due to age and corrosion that the supply of water becomes insufficient within the provisions of Section 138, Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by the Water Act, 1945. Whenever such joint water services under these conditions are replaced by an individual service pipe from towns mains to the respective houses the Health Committee make a contribution of £15 towards cost of same. Twenty-one new separate water services were so provided during the year, five being executed by the Council in owners default to comply with statutory notices served under the Acts.

Seven appeals by two owners against such notices were dismissed by the Borough Justices during the year.

Six applications for financial grants were paid during the year and similar contributions were made towards cost of work in the five cases executed in owners default.

Ten cases were awaiting execution in owners default by Council at the year end.

The renewal of an insufficient water supply through a joint service pipe by a separate service pipe to facilitate improvements under the provisions of the Housing Acts, 1949-64, also attracts additional financial grant from the Housing Committee.

In either case Bolton Corporation Waterworks will renew or lay new towns mains to readily accessible joints to facilitate this work where necessary free of cost.

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.

No. of grants paid towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to fresh waterclosets	12
No. of insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	17
No. of insanitary closets abolished	1
No. of new or additional fresh waterclosets installed ..	31

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	1,556
No. of Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins ..	53
No. of Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	36
No. of Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins	28

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.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	2	2
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	1	—	10	11
(c) Waste Water Closets	2	10	4	3	1	20
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	1	4	—	—	—	5
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	4	—	—	—	—	4
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Waste Water Closets	33	24	39	32	17	145
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	204	294	258	220	51	1,027
(b) Factories and other Premises ..	34	62	50	18	55	219
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ..	275	380	347	270	123	1,395
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	—	4	—	—	—	4
(b) Dry Ashpits	134	189	66	29	22	440
(c) Wallbins	10	4	3	2	6	25
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	144	356	105	37	48	690

Types and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	28,007
No. of Waste Waterclosets	666
No. of Dustbins	24,294
No. of Wailbins	10
No. of Ashpits	58
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences on Building Sites, etc.	132
No. of Privy Middens	9

The remaining privies and pails 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 about to be laid at the year end.

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.

No. of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	5
No. of samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	9

All samples 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	35

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

A disinfection service free of charge to all dwellinghouses is provided.

The disinfection 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	71
Total No. of Council houses disinfested	17

Number of houses infested :—

Bed bugs	6
Cockroaches	35
Other vermin	30
No. of food and other premises disinfested	12

In addition 89 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)	1.18 galls.
Powder 10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	2.95 lbs.
Total number of visits re vermin infestation	528

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

No. of registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons	109
No. of registered premises	58

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	9
No. of formal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	3
No. of informal samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	7

One sample of fertiliser was certified by the Agricultural Analyst to be deficient in nitrogen when compared with the warranty accompanying the sample. The Agricultural Analyst further certified that such deficiency was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

NOISE NUISANCE.

Ten complaints of excessive noise were received during the year of which nine were confirmed and abated informally. Barking dogs, excessive noise from licensed premises and juke boxes in coffee bars were the commonest sources of complaint.

RODENT CONTROL.

On the 24th May the Council transferred responsibility for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, from the Cleansing Committee to the Health Committee.

The following tabulation gives details of work undertaken by both Departments during the year prepared in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food :—

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties, other than sewers.		
1. No of properties in district	25,308	52
2. (a) Total No. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	852	5
(b) Number infested by :—		
(a) rats	378	5
(b) mice	355	—
3. (a) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	10	—
(b) No. infested by :—		
(a) rats	9	—
(b) mice	2	—

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following details of sewer maintenance treatments undertaken by his Department during the year.

Date of Treatments	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Manholes showing Partial take	No. of Manholes showing complete take	No. of Manholes in Borough
December, 1966	797	5	220	1,856

OFFICES AND SHOPS.

Total No. of Registered premises	701
Total No. of premises which have received an initial general inspection	282
Estimated total No. of premises required to register under Act	1,000

The majority of premises not yet registered are market stalls and tenanted licensed premises. Progress with initial inspections of registered premises is retarded by need to revisit premises previously inspected to secure abatement of primary contraventions. Defective sanitary accommodation and need for re-decoration of premises were the most numerous contraventions found.

General compliance with the provisions of the Act has been good as evidenced by the number of contraventions found and abated and notices served and abated related to number of inspections made.

Early in the year there was some delay in delivery of first aid boxes and thermometers from suppliers. In some premises inspected no abstract of the provisions of the Act was displayed. No applications for exemption from any of the provisions of the Act were received from owners or occupiers of premises.

It is obvious that there are still many accidents occurring which are not reported to the local authority, although there is no reason to suspect that the number of these incidents is in any way abnormal. In none of the accidents reported and investigated was there considered need for action by the Council.

During the year the Council authorised the institution of legal proceedings in respect of contraventions at a large retail shop in respect of insufficient washing accommodation for staff of mixed sexes, defective sanitary accommodation and insufficient heating. The summonses were withdrawn on completion of the necessary work by the occupier prior to the contraventions being considered by the Borough Justices.

The Minister of Labour has not yet prescribed standards for lighting of shops and offices following the national sample survey undertaken by local authorities last year.

Standards for dealing with sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, first aid boxes, dangerous machines, are already operative.

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	11	219	29
Retail Shops	15	395	32
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3	28	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	5	56	7
Fuel storage depots	—	3	—
TOTALS	34	701	69

Total No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act 293

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Section	Number of contraventions found		Section	Number of contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	30	13	Sitting facilities	—
5	Overcrowding	—	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—
6	Temperature	31	15	Eating facilities	1
7	Ventilation	9	16	Floors, passage and stairs	15
8	Lighting	11	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	2
9	Sanitary conveniences	34	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	2
10	Washing facilities	13	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
11	Supply of Drinking water	—	23	Prohibition of heavy work	—
12	Clothing accommodation	—	24	First Aid General provisions	27
				TOTAL	175

No. of notices served 50
 No. of notices abated 29
 Abstract of Act not displayed 34
 Contraventions abated 68

Reported Accidents.

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. investigated	Action Recommended			No Action
	F.	N.F.		Prosecution	F'rml Warning	In-formal Advice	
Offices	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Retail shops	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	—	5	5	—	—	—	5

Analysis of reported accidents.

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

Nineteen 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.

Under the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, 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.

The Local Chamber of Trade operate a five day trading week. 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		52	69	239
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		4.33	5.75	19.92
Particulars of offences recorded	No. in Register			
	1	6	2	22
	107	24	6	—
	31	13	—	17

Two nuisances from grit emission were also recorded.

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	5
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	5

In September the Council made the Bury (No. 6) Smoke Control Order which relates to 999 premises in 297 acres in the Brandlesholme sector of the Borough. The area includes 981 dwellings of which 351 are owned by the Council. Total cost of necessary firegrate conversions is estimated to be £36,109 of which £12,608 will rank for grant to private owners and occupiers. £14,443 being recovered from the National Exchequer by the Council in respect of such grants and conversions in Council dwellings. A number of objections to the Order from occupiers of eighteen dwellings situate on the northern periphery of the area and one Council tenant were received during December. The Minister of Housing and Local Government subsequently decided to hold a Public Inquiry before confirming the Order. This was held early in the following year and the Minister has since confirmed the Order in full.

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 five 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. 6) Smoke Control Order.

A total of 2,210 visits was made to premises in smoke control areas for all purposes.

The Council amended their Building Byelaws in accordance with Section 24, Clean Air Act, 1956, in 1957, and subsequently adopted the Model Clauses re thermal insulation of dwellinghouses and flue construction. These provisions are replaced by the Building Regulations, 1965.

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

OBSERVATIONS ON AIR POLLUTION.

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

RAINFALL AND DEPOSITS, 1966.

Period 1966	Rainfall in inches		Total Deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	1.91	1.34	21.83	25.41
February	4.70	5.09	21.49	21.44
March	2.01	1.33	13.24	9.57
April	2.76	2.44	17.80	21.24
May	4.53	4.02	14.69	14.37
June	3.43	4.13	22.74	17.57
July	2.70	3.44	11.39	8.40
August	2.43	3.62	12.80	10.23
September	2.40	2.56	12.64	12.11
October	2.08	3.86	10.98	24.87
November	2.50	2.75	13.45	14.97
December	3.04	3.79	12.64	12.97
TOTAL	34.49	38.37	185.69	193.09
Monthly Average	2.87	3.19	15.47	16.09
Mean total for 12 months on both stations	36.43		189.39	

The total deposits recorded show a decrease on the previous year, despite increased 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.

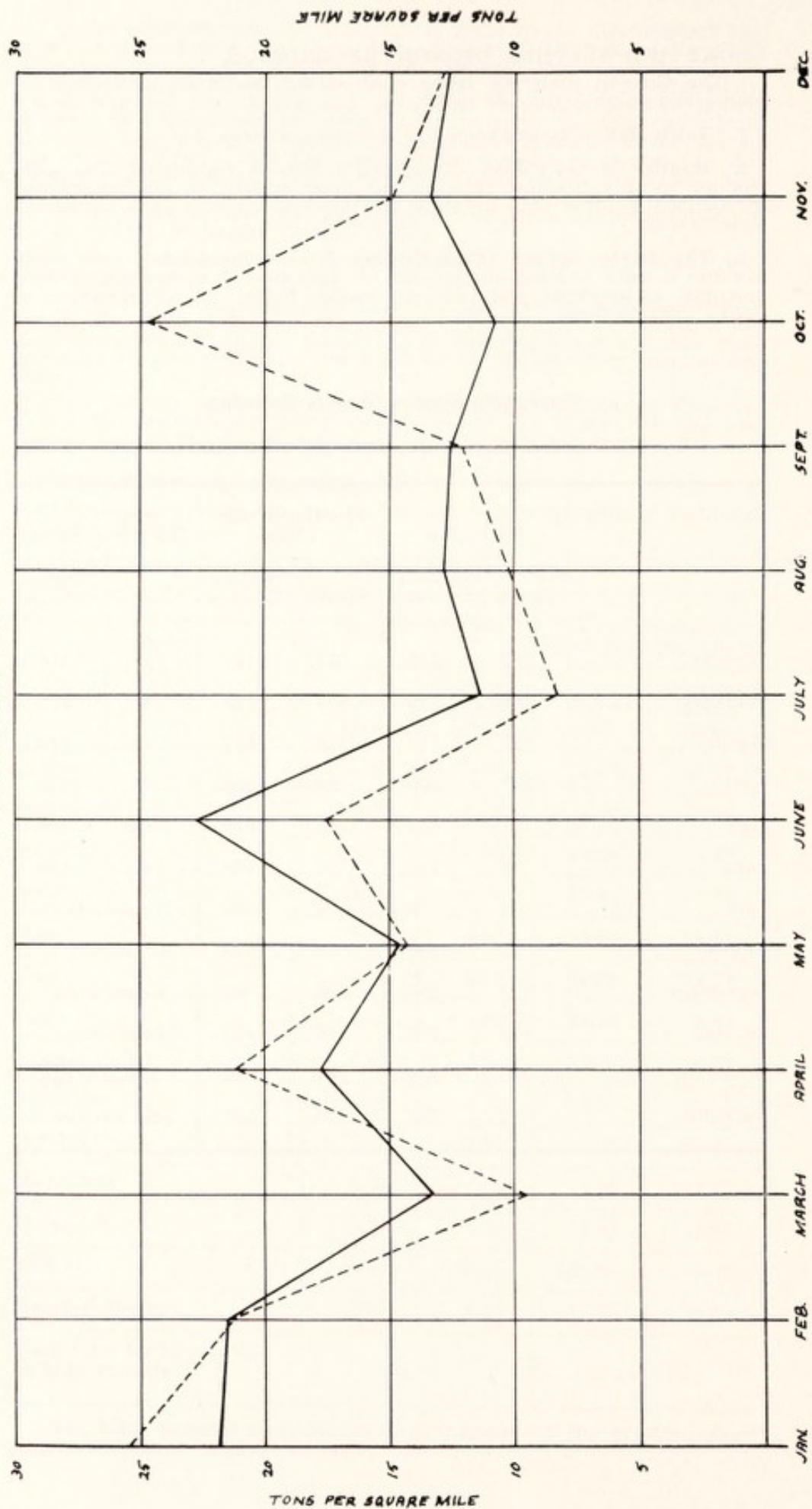
3. **The Derby School** (Classification B3/E)—Residential area with medium density housing surrounded or interspersed with areas of low potential atmospheric pollution, e.g. parks, fields, etc. Situated in a smoke control area.

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Emission

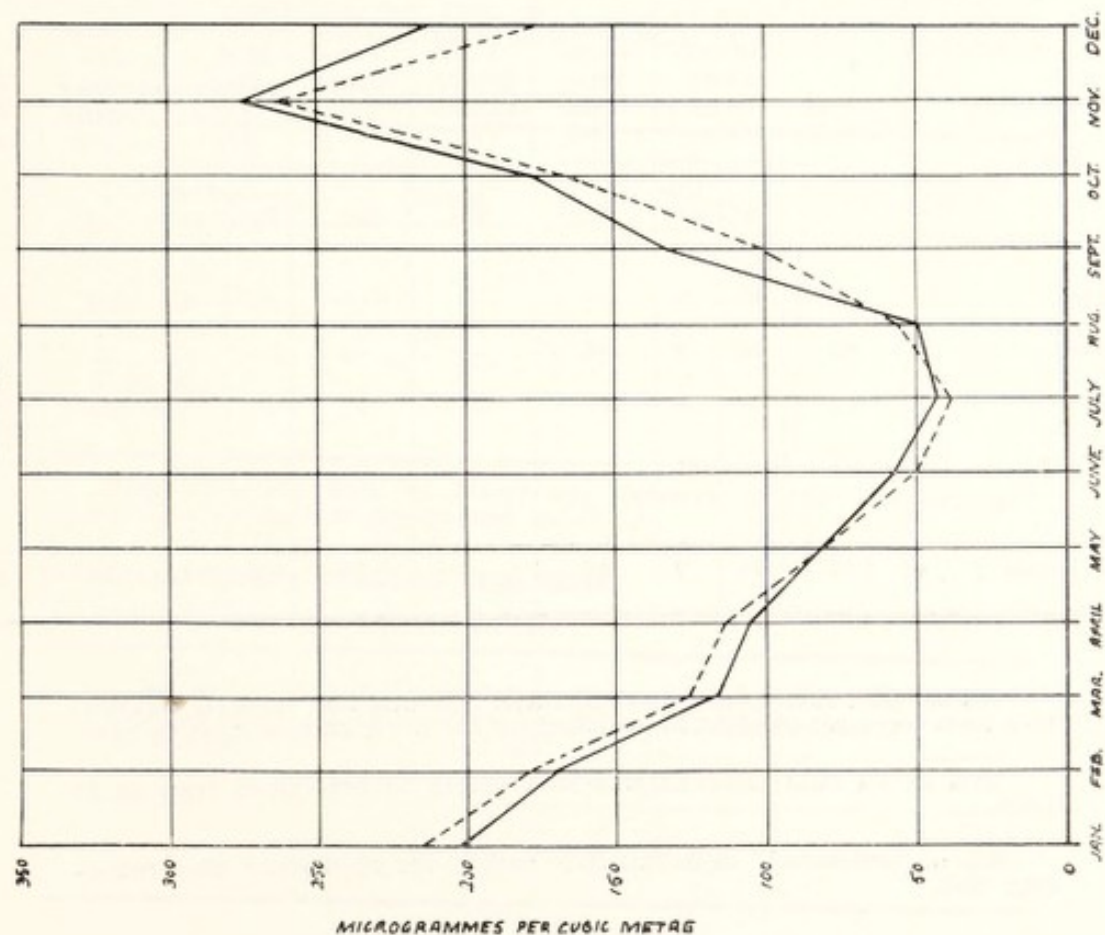
Measured in Microgrammes per cubic metre

	Town Hall		Huntley Mount Clinic		The Derby School	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	202	228	215	193	170	318
February	169	159	179	153	146	273
March	117	110	126	115	76	218
April	107	106	114	102	77	231
May	81	115	81	115	60	148
June	58	131	50	128	47	180
July	43	78	38	80	No results	
August	50	130	57	133	No results	
September	133	199	100	244	No results	
October	178	207	166	205	No results	
November	273	219	264	212	250	No results
December	212	227	174	187	No results	

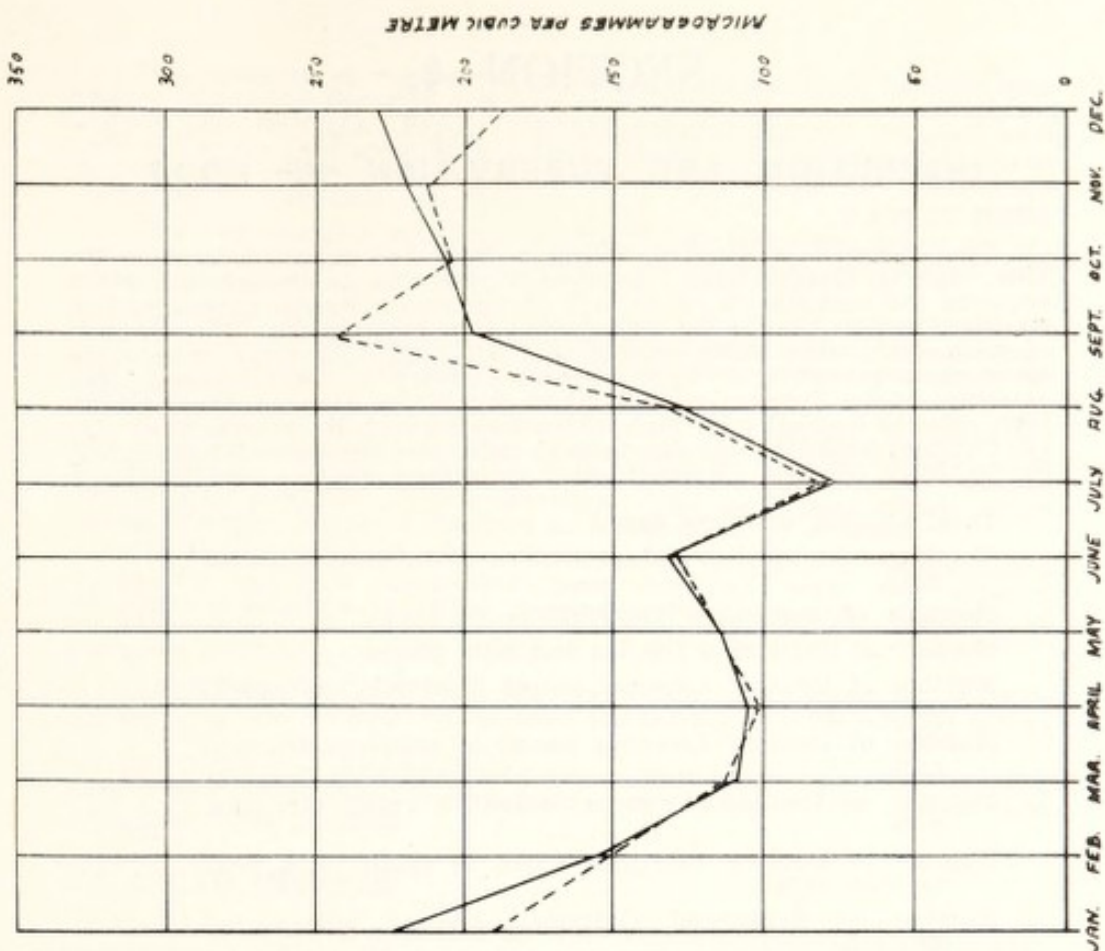
TOTAL SOLIDS 1966



SMOKE



SULPHUR DIOXIDE



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	16
Number of Registered Distributors of Milk	247
Number of Registered Dairies and Milk Stores	8
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail "untreated" milk	26
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	39
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail sterilised milk	210
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail ultra heat treated milk	40
Number of Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough	40

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.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	
"Untreated" .. .	73	46	6	—	3	—	67	4	12	135
Pasteurised.... ..	49	46	3	46	—	—	—	—	—	95
Sterilised .. .	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
Fresh Cream .. .	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	6
Totals .. .	138	94	9	46	3	12	69	4	14	251

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

95% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests as in 1965.

8% of "untreated" milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test.

Two samples of "untreated milk" were taken from licensed producers within the Borough and four were taken from licensed producers 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 four samples reported to fail M.R.T. test were taken on two separate occasions from a dairy herd in the Borough. Inoculation tests were reported to be negative.

The three samples of pasteurised milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test were reported to the licensed producers situated outside the Borough. Repeat samples were reported to be satisfactory.

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-two 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 sixth successive year together with the absence of tubercle infection in cattle (see page 49) 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 46 indicates the quality of milk retailed within the Borough.

The intensive sampling programme and close attention to milk distribution which has always been undertaken by the Department continues to be justified.

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, 1966.

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of ice-lollies
8 (Hot Mix Processes) 6 (Cold Mix—Vehicles)	297	20	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
33	33	—	31	2	—	—

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

Nineteen samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough and fourteen samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough.

Ten samples of ice lollies (seven manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination, 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
21	20	9.97%	8.66%

One informal sample of soft ice cream taken from a manufacturer outside the Borough was certified by Public Analyst to be 44% deficient in fat and 20% deficient in none fatty milk solids. Further samples from the same manufacturer were reported to be genuine.

Seventeen samples of ice lollies (five manufactured outside the Borough) were also submitted to the Public Analyst and certified to be satisfactory. Two samples containing ice-cream sandwich which was certified to be sub-standard, were brought to the notice of the vendor.

MEAT INSPECTION.

No. Slaughtermen Licensed by the Borough Council .. 14

No. of Animals Slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1966 :—

Beasts	3,598
Sheep and Lambs	20,597
Pigs	1,329
Calves	268
Total ..	25,792

Total Weight in Tons—1,771

Amount of Imported and Port Killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1966 :—

Quarters of Beef	94
Carcases of Mutton and Lamb	5,921
Carcases of Pork	629
Boxes and Bags of Offal	1,785
Carcases of veal	13

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention 4,487 of which number 7 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree.

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

Percentage of Meat Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis:—

Beef—Nil.

Pork—0.32%

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	0.527%

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

Beast—11. Calves—8. Sheep—15. Pigs—1.

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

34,211 lbs. (15.4 tons) or 0.85%

Total amount of meat condemned on account of Tuberculosis 77 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned on account of disease other than tuberculosis, 34,134 lbs. of which weights were:—

Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
4,485	22,192	546	5,628	385	561	254	83

In addition 1,222 lbs. of meat were condemned, comprising imported, port killed and canned meat, and home killed meat condemned on account of decomposition.

Condemned meat and offal is disposed of to contractors outside the Borough appointed by the Council for processing into inedible fat and glue.

The infected materials are sterilised during the process and are stained in an approved manner with naphthaline green prior to removal from the Abattoir. Contact is maintained with the other local authority concerned to ensure that adequate supervision is exercised over the transport and processing of the diseased material, which complies with the provisions of the Meat (Sterilising and Staining) Regulations, 1960.

Animals infected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2,160	988	268	20,597	1,329	Nil
Number inspected	2,160	988	268	20,597	1,329	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	10	8	15	1	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	985	552	14	2,741	135	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	37.88%	55.87%	5.22%	13.28%	10.16%	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	7	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.527%	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	10	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	1	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
Abnormal Odour	1	—	—	—
Abscesses	167	13	17	—
Actinomycosis	22	—	—	—
Acute Septic Mastitis	1	—	—	—
Ascaris	—	—	3	—
Bact. necrosis	1	—	—	—
Bruising	1	—	3	—
Cav. Angioma	83	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	23	94	1	—
Congestion	1	2	26	—
Contaminated udders	18	—	—	—
Cysts. Bovis degenerated	19	—	—	—
Cysts. Bovis viable	3	—	—	—
Cysts. Echinococcus	17	—	—	—
Cysts. Ovis degenerated	26	—	—	—
Cysts. Retentive	—	—	3	—
Cysts. Taenia-collis	—	122	—	—
Distomatosis	1,145	2,487	—	—
Emaciation, Pathological	2	11	—	—
Emphysema	4	—	—	—
Gangrene	—	—	1	—
Hydronephrosis	1	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	5
Johne's Disease	2	—	—	—
Mastitis	107	—	6	—
Melanosis	1	—	—	—
Metritis	1	—	—	—
Milk Spots	—	—	7	—
Moribund	—	3	—	—
Nephritis	1	—	2	—
Oedema	5	1	—	—
Parasites	2	50	3	—
Pericarditis	5	2	20	—
Peritonitis	3	—	7	—
Pleurisy	57	5	21	—
Pneumonia	12	6	20	—
Pyaemia	1	—	—	—
Pyelonephritis	1	—	—	—
Pyrexia	2	1	—	—
Septic arthritis	1	—	—	—
Septic pericarditis	—	1	—	—
Septic pneumonia	—	—	1	—
Trauma	1	—	1	—
Xanthosis	2	—	—	—

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

Year	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
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	32,242	2,472
1963	4,867	21,885	1,103	491	28,342	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
1966	3,598	20,587	1,329	268	25,792	1,771

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

SWINE FEVER.

No cases of swine fever arose within the Borough, which remained free from any control on movement of swine throughout the year other than movement of all pigs from markets and dealers premises so as to contain spread of this disease.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The progressive decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs over the past seven 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 120

The amount of food condemned during the year has been :

4 tons. 15cwts. 45 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.

Fifteen 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	3	2 Mouldy loaves, 1 bristle in loaf.
Milk	2	Dirty bottle. Crown cork in bottle.
Fruit	2	Bruised apples.
Confectionery ..	3	Fragment of glass in meat and potato pie. Glass in muffin. Metal in muffin.
Other food	4	Glass in marmalade. Mouldy sausage. Decomposed chicken. Insect in biscuits.
Cereals	1	Spider beetle in stock.

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.

Eighteen samples of other foods (five of frozen egg, three of orange drink, three of Yogurt, two of imported prawns, one meat pie, one canned ham, one canned stewed steak and two of imported canned red beans) were submitted for bacteriological examination, and 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, 1966.

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	13
Fried Fish Shops	36	
Restaurant Kitchens	12	177
Industrial canteens	53	
	169	190
Meat shops	68	1265*
Licensed Premises	115	5
General Food Premises		
Confectioners	94	
Grocers	120	
Fishmongers	15	
Fruit and Greengrocery	50	
Miscellaneous	69	
	531	3351*
TOTALS....		700 4811

*Includes Visits to 178 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	86	22	117	20

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	2	2	2	2
General Food Premises	2	11	—	1
Licensed Premises.....	2	2	4	3
Food Preparing Premises	4	4	4	4
Total	10	19	10	10

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

Five fried fish shops, three confectionery, one grocery, two fishmongers and six fruit shops were closed voluntarily during the year. Three canteens were also closed when the factories concerned discontinued business due to trade recession. One restaurant, one fried fish shop and one snack bar were opened during the year.

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.

Four sporadic cases of suspected food poisoning arising in three households were notified. Diagnosis was not confirmed in three cases. In the confirmed case, affecting only one member of a four person family, infected vehicle could not be traced.

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 178 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 3,340 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	1	91	92	1	84	85	—	7	7
Milk ...	113	2	115	107	2	109	6	—	6
Ice Cream	2	19	21	2	18	20	—	1	1
Ice Lollies	—	13	13	—	13	13	—	—	—
Ice Cream Lollies	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	2	2
Sausage ...	9	—	9	7	—	7	2	—	2
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	—	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—
Beer, wine, Spirits etc.	12	1	13	12	1	13	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	137	140	277	129	130	259	8	10	18

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, 1966	3.72	8.66

No. of samples certified to be naturally deficient but genuine fourteen of which were deficient in solids not fat and one deficient in fat 15

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

	Article	Adulteration	Action Taken
Miscellaneous Foods	Loaf of bread containing foreign body	Piece of resin from belt anti-slip compound	Warning letter to baker
	Rice	Containing rodent excreta	Stock surrendered.
	Beans in tomato sauce	Small deficiency in total solids in can	Deficiency insufficient to warrant action.

Milk	Bread	Contained foreign body (Old dough and fat)	No cause for action.
	Potted meat	Misdescription—sample was brawn	Warning letter to vendor
	Double layer butter-scotch sandwich	No butter present	Letter to baker.
	Butter	100% margarine	Vendor prosecuted. Invoked Section 113 Wholesaler prosecuted. Fined £10, costs £11.
	Milk	1.3% deficient in fat	Warning letter to vendor
	Milk	1.3% deficient in fat	Warning letter to vendor
	Milk	Contained 0.05 I.U. penicillin	Notice to vendor
	Milk	51.3% deficient in milk fat	Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter to vendor
	Milk	1.6% deficient in milk fat, 2% added water	Warning letter to vendor
	Milk	1.6% deficient in milk fat, 1% added water	Warning letter to vendor
Ice Cream	Ice Cream	44% deficient in fat, 20% deficient in milk solids	Informal sample. Formal sample genuine
Ice Lollies and Ice Cream Lollies	Ice Lollies and Ice Cream Lollies	Ice cream lolly. Ice cream centre was 10% deficient in milk solids	Informal sample. Formal sample genuine
Sausage	Sausage	Percentage of fat (38.9%) exceeds % of lean meat (28.7%)	Warning letter to vendor
	Pork Sausage	2.9% deficient in meat, also % fat exceeds % lean meat	Warning letter to vendor

Survey of Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs.

The Council agreed to participate in the pilot National Survey sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Association of Municipal Corporations and the Association of Public Analysts to investigate the degree of residual pesticides likely to remain in foodstuffs offered for human consumption.

By agreement with the Public Analyst arrangements were made to retain the services of Mr. Guy Baker, F.R.I.C., Consultant Analyst, to undertake these analyses.

Subsequently the County Analyst of Lancashire arranged a comprehensive sampling programme for the twenty-one local authorities in the County participating in such scheme.

Within this programme only four samples within the period of the four autumn months August to November (i.e. cereals, fresh milk, margarine and potatoes) were required to be submitted for analysis.

Nevertheless, the Council agreed to continue with their initial arrangements to submit approximately three samples of various foodstuffs per month for analysis.

The following table gives results of the first nine months work on such survey.

Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs
Summary of results of samples analysed by Consultant

Foodstuffs Sampled	No.	Pesticide present			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Type and range of pesticides found
		Organo- Chlorine	Organo- Phosphorus	Metals			
Vegetables and fruit	16	8	—	1	16	—	D.D.T.O. 0.3-0.7 (p.p.m.) Dieldrin 0.13 (p.p.m.) Parathion 0.06 (p.p.m.) Aldrin 0.03 (p.p.m.) Lindane 0.02- 0.23 (p.p.m.) Lead 0.05 (p.p.m.)
Tinned fruit	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Foodstuffs	8	—	—	—	8	—	
Milk	1	1	—	—	1	—	Aldrin 0.05 (p.p.m.)
Meat	2	—	—	—	2	—	
Beverages	1	—	—	—	1	—	
TOTAL	29	9	—	1	29	—	

The Consultant Analyst reports finding various amounts of pesticide in 45 out of 250 samples submitted by this and other local authorities.

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)	1,155
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,138
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932	255
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	849
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	85
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	403

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 ..	32
Number of houses demolished	15

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	179
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	91

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

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	27
No. of Council dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Unfitness Orders	12
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17	6
Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	3
Number of Council dwellinghouses closed	1
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	8
2. Number of families dwelling therein	8
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	52
B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	5
22. Number of persons concerned in such cases	24½

Particulars of New Houses, etc., erected during 1966.

1. Total, including numbers given separate under (1):	
(i) by the local authority (a) Temporary	Nil
(b) Permanent	36
(ii) by other local authorities	—
(iii) by other bodies and persons	483
2. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—all permanent houses:—	
Moorside	84
East	55
Church	77
Redvales	13
Elton	29
Unsworth	261
Total	519
3. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes	10
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	187
(ii) Discretionary grants	28
(b) Total value of financial grants issued	£26,932
(c) Total value of grants issued to date is £183,546 in respect of 1,587 houses.	
(d) No. of houses provided during the year with "standard grant" amenities	187
(e) No. of houses improved during the year to "discretionary grant" standard	28
(f) No. of amenities provided:—	
Fixed bath	130
Wash hand basin	148
Hot water supply	152
Internal watercloset	185
Ventilated foodstore	172

Percentage of houses in the Borough estimated to be provided with the prescribed seven standard amenities = 81.1%.

Percentage of houses in the Borough estimated to be provided with a fixed bath = 82.0%.

Compulsory Improvement Areas.

On the 13th April the Council declared the Fishpool Improvement Area comprising 164 dwellings to be a Compulsory Improvement Area under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964. Twenty-five tenanted houses were found to be in need of improvement up to full standard. The owners of these and 101 owner/occupied houses also lacking some of the full standard amenities were subsequently given due notice of the improvement grant provisions under the Housing Acts. As a result three owner/occupied houses and two tenanted houses were subsequently improved voluntarily to full standard.

Statutory action to ensure the improvement of the remaining tenanted houses was taken by the Council early in 1967.

Clearance Areas.

Three Clearance Areas, Brook Street No. 2, Calrows, Chesham Fields, totalling forty-five houses and involving eighty-three persons, were represented during the year, together with ten individual unfit houses. The respective Clearance Orders made by the Council were subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government without modification. Closing Orders were made or undertakings not to use for human habitation were accepted by the Council in respect of the other ten unfit houses. A further thirty-one unfit houses were surveyed and prepared for representation during the year. Thirteen of these houses were duly represented to the Council on 5th January, 1967. Action in respect of the other eighteen houses was unresolved at the year end.

Demolition of houses in Samuel Street, Walmersley Old Road No. 2, Old Lane, Woodfields, Lower Woodhill Road, Peter Street and Bolholt Clearance Areas and Bates Yard Compulsory Purchase Order was completed during the year and commenced in Hollins No. 1 and 2 Clearance Areas. Rehousing of tenants in Hollins No. 3 and Raby Street Clearance Areas was commenced.

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of Houses Concerned	No. of Persons Concerned
Prior to 1st Jan. 1966	Details given in previous Reports	Forty-nine areas	847	1884
2nd Feb.	22nd Sept.	Brook Street No. 2	19	39
17th Mar.	21st Oct.	Calrows	16	23
21st April	21st Oct.	Chesham Fields	7	21
TOTAL			889	1967

By the end of the year 1,192 houses had been represented and 1,284 houses demolished or closed of the Council's programme of 1,464 houses to be considered for such action before 1967.

A further twenty-two unfit houses await demolition in the Bury (Central Area) (Comprehensive re-development 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 also demolished twelve unfit houses scheduled for consideration before 1973 which they had acquired by private negotiation.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Applications for cancellation of Certificates:

Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	1
Certificates cancelled by local authority	1

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. Eleven notices were served under the Act in respect of 84 defects and five notices in respect of 41 defects were abated. Other work was proceeding at the year end. Public Health Inspectors made 78 visits to these premises. The majority of owners and occupiers have complied with matters brought to their notice on preliminary intimations. General conditions of such houses have remained fair and it has not been necessary to take any statutory proceedings.

The number of known houses of this category is forty of which 36 have been surveyed, providing accommodation for 198 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	8
6	5
7	8
8	2
9	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

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

No.	Situation	No. of Beds Registered	No. of Beds in Use	Average Nightly Attendance	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. Twenty-six visits were made to the premises during the year. One notice relating to 42 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.

During the year the Borough received eleven visitations from nineteen caravans occupied by travelling scrap metal dealers, who between them occupied five different sites at various times, three sites being in the ownership of the Council. It was relatively easy to evict these trespassers from Council land, but more difficult to prevail on owners of private land to take similar action in respect of the other two sites. This was usually achieved by notifying such landowners that they were using their land for the stationing of caravans used for human habitation without permission of the Council under the Town and Country Planning Acts or a site licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. One Council site was so occupied by the same caravan twice within ten weeks. Another caravan occupied two Council sites at different times during the year.

These and showmen's caravans visiting the Borough for the two Annual Bury Pleasure Fairs were visited on fifty-three occasions.

There are no sites within the Borough licensed under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The Council propose to make some accommodation for itinerant traders and/or gypsies when the new site for the Annual Bury Pleasure Fairs is established.

The need for this provision is demonstrated in the National Gypsy Census of March, 1965, was shown to be negligible, but the problem became more acute during the year.

**TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH
ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1966.**

No. of Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,900
No. of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
No. of Lock-up Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519
No. of Commercial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473
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

Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years								15 or over (before 1952)	TOTAL
	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	1 year (1965)	2-4 yrs. (1962- 64)	5-14 yrs. (1952- 61)		
Vaccinations	At Clinic	2	1	—	2	325	196	20	18
	P.M.A.	6	4	3	5	53	50	38	206
	TOTAL	8	5	3	7	378	246	58	224
Re-Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	5	38	87
	P.M.A.	—	—	1	—	—	10	57	457
	TOTAL	—	—	1	—	—	15	95	544
									655

Scarlet Fever.

There were 16 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. One case was removed to hospital. No case died.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified.

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 222 under 5 years of age, 47 of school age, and 89 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
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-1962	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	384	304	22	7	6	—	723
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	—	3	137	180	696	51	1067

Pneumonia.—There were 9 cases of pneumonia notified. 7 were removed to hospital.

Whooping Cough.—There were 47 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 18 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

There were 950 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.—713 cases were notified. There were no deaths. One case was removed to hospital.

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 11 cases notified. 4 removed to hospital.

Erysipelas.—There was one case notified.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The number of children and young persons under the age of 16 who have received oral vaccine during the year 1966 1,075

The number of persons over the age of 16 who have received oral vaccine during the year 1966 46

The number of children and young persons under the age of 16 who have received reinforcing doses during the year 1966 959

The number of persons over the age of 16 who have received reinforcing doses during the year 1966 6

Immunisations/Vaccinations carried out during 1966 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	% 83.3	% 86.5	% 100	% 43.8
General practitioners	16.7	13.5	—	56.2

Hospital Accommodation. — The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, has proved sufficient.

Food Poisoning.—No outbreak in the Borough. 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 16.

TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence.

A total of 13 new cases was notified. Of this number 8 were males and 5 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last 5 years.

YEAR	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1962	8	0·01	—	—
1963	18	0·02	2	—
1964	17	0·02	1	—
1965	11	0·01	2	—
1966	12	0·01	1	—
Average for 5 years ...	—13	—·011	—	—

Prevention and After Care.

Two half-time Tuberculosis Nurses are employed by the Local Health Authority. They attend the Chest Clinic sessions held at Bury General Hospital and visit the houses of newly notified tuberculosis cases to assess the environmental circumstances and to arrange for skin testing and chest X-rays of the patient's family. Their duties include home visiting of patients discharged from hospital and help with problems of rehabilitation and housing.

We must thank the Bury Family Welfare Association for its help with grants of clothing, etc., and the Disablement Resettlement Officer for his co-operation.

Eight cases of tuberculosis were referred to the Housing Committee, four were rehoused, whilst four were awaiting rehousing.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

1,489 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 130 new cases compared with 195 last year.

Of the new cases attending 4 were Syphilis, 28 Gonorrhoea, and 98 other conditions.

Bury residents accounted for 51% of the new cases attending the Clinic.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District												Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l	Deaths of Notifi'd Cases	
	At all Ages	At Ages													
		Under 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	16	—	1	—	1	6	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery... ..	11	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	4	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	47	3	10	6	7	8	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Measles	713	32	132	126	115	109	194	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	7	—
Meningitis	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	802	39	146	133	125	123	213	7	—	7	3	2	4	18	—

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1954 to 1966.

DISEASE	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	73	50	18	15	33	64	29	17	12	18	5	17	16
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	40	33	12	7	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
Erysipelas	9	5	9	6	4	5	1	1	5	5	5	2	1
Poliomyelitis	1	5	1	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	27	28	29	74	15	15	12	11	6	7	5	1	9
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	18	52	121	43	18	37	74	29	138	9	9	30	11
Whooping Cough	33	153	20	80	121	12	42	22	14	45	31	18	47
Measles	339	613	112	1,230	579	135	664	578	111	1207	617	376	713
Food Poisoning	1	—	4	—	21	4	—	3	3	1	4	1	1
†Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	3	4
TOTAL	506	914	357	1,484	806	280	822	668	290	1299	682	450	802

† 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 trained Health Visitors has been a major difficulty in Bury for years but we were fortunate in enlisting a fully trained Health Visitor during 1966. In addition two State Registered Nurses were sponsored by the Authority for a one year course at Bolton Technical College leading to the Health Visitors' Certificate and will work in Bury when qualified.

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	....	....	....	....	1,199
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	1,840
Re-visits to children from one to two years	....	....	....	....	1,411
Re-visits to children from two to five years	....	....	....	....	3,275
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	....	....	286
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....	....	....	....	6
Visits to premature infants	....	....	....	....	206
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	....	....	52
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....	....	....	....	1,389
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	....	....	377
Visits to Old People	....	....	....	....	1,976
Visits for other causes	....	....	....	....	497
Total Visits effective	....	....	....	....	12,514
No. of visits where no access was gained	....	....	....	....	2,186
Total Visits	....	....	....	....	<u>14,700</u>
Attendances at Clinics :—					
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	....	394
Hospital Out-Patient Clinics....	....	....	....	....	135
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	....	....	....	....	94
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....	....	....	<u>623</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); at Sunnybank Clinic (Tuesday mornings and Thursday afternoons); and at Brandlesholme Clinic (Tuesday afternoons).

Two new clinics were started during 1966. The first one is situated at St. Francis House/Church, Throstle Grove, off Brandlesholme Road, by courtesy of the Vicar, and is held every Tuesday afternoon. The second is a purpose built clinic on Sunnybank Road, Unsworth, with a permanent staff and a full range of facilities. Here, Infant Welfare Clinics are held twice weekly at present but it is expected that this number will have to be increased as the population in the Unsworth area rises. Ante-natal, minor ailments, cervical cytology, immunisation and vaccination, and speech therapy sessions are also held at Sunnybank Clinic.

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

	The Wylde	Tottington Road	Huntley Mount	Sunny-Bank	Brandlesholme	Total
Number of sessions held	148	100	49	52	48	397
Total Attendances made:						
Infants under 1 year	5561	3686	2124	1807	885	14063
Children 1 to 5 years	2403	1979	950	647	568	6547
Number of Doctors' Consultations	2385	1124	801	591	274	5175
Average attendance per session	54	57	63	47	30	—

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Welfare foods under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme were available at each Child Welfare Session at the five 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.—Four ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde, on Thursday mornings at Huntley Mount, on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic, and on Wednesday afternoons at Sunnybank Clinic.

Attendances :—

	THE WYLDE CLINIC.	TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.	HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.	SUNNYBANK CLINIC.
No. of new cases	256	53	68	9
No. of attendances	1242	183	203	32

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, Huntley Mount and Sunnybank Clinics. These clinics have become deservedly popular with expectant mothers. Talks are also given here by a Midwife.

	The Wylde	Huntley Mount	Sunnybank
No of patients	57	108	8
No. of attendances	562	427	15

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

Wasserman Reaction —	Negative 328.	Positive 1.
Rhesus Factor —	Negative 60.	Positive 282.
Negative containing anti-bodies—		2.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 540, and 5,054 attendances were made. Also 420 post-natal attendances were made by 413 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 1966 was 38. Of these, six were Municipal Midwives and 33 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital.

Municipal Midwives.—We started the year with 4 full-time midwives and 2 part-time midwives but in August an additional full-time midwife was engaged. 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	314
As maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

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 231 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 (dec'd 30/12/66)	58 Rochdale Old Road	Bury 4606
Mrs. S. Kealey	35 Sunnybank Road	Whitefield 4787
Mrs. I. Thomas	111 Holme Avenue	Bury 6110
Miss M. M. Smith	5 Parliament Street	Bury 3328
Mrs. M. B. McIntosh (from 1.8.66)	44 Somerset Drive	Bury 5334
Mrs. Pattrick (from 1.2.67)	133 Ainsworth Road	Bury 6776

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
1966	5,175	21,610	76	517	1692

Attendance figures show an increase over last year on Child Welfare Clinics.

Phenylketonuria.—Although rare this disorder will lead to severe mental subnormality unless the infant is fed with a special diet, and it is therefore important to detect cases as early in life as possible. Detection of cases is by a simple test of the infant's urine and this is performed as a routine on babies attending the Infant Welfare Clinics. The number of children tested was 767 during 1966 but none of the tests were positive.

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. 90 children under 5 years were tested. In addition the project screening of all school children was continued and this year 859 school children were examined at school. In addition 230 pure tone tests were carried out at The Wylde 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	27	3
Number of treatments given	196	34
Average attendances per child	7	11
Number children (a) discharged	15	0
(b) defaulted	3	0
Still attending at year-end	9	3

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

Cases treated	14
Number of treatments given	188
Average attendances per child	13
Number of children (a) discharged	9
(b) defaulted	2
Still attending at year-end	3

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 modern and very well equipped premature baby unit under the supervision of the consultant Paediatrician is available at Fairfield General Hospital.

During 1966 the number of babies notified who weighed 5½lb. or less at birth was 103. The majority (96) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 70, to whom 146 visits were made.

There were also 19 premature still-births, 18 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 11.43 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 15 children who died under the age of one year we find that 4 took place during the first day, another 4 during the first week, 1 during the second week, 1 during the third week, 4 within the first and third months and 1 within the ninth and twelfth months of the year.

Of the causes of death, 4 were certified as primarily due to prematurity, 4 to broncho pneumonia, 2 to other diseases of the respiratory system, 2 to congenital heart disease, 1 to microcephaly and encephalocele, 1 to oesophageal atresia, and 1 to multiple congenital abnormalities.

The Still-birth Rate—23.09 this year compared with a five-year average of 18.95.

Dental Treatment.—During 1966 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 Airtor 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	9	9	7
Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	140	85	67

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	8	—	—	8	—	—
Children under Five	—	104	—	—	129	—	—

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 1966	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	15	21

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 27 visits to the nursery, and made 90 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.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

This Act provides for registration and regular inspection by the Local Authority of Child-Minders and private nurseries in its area. There were several enquiries from persons interested in starting "play-groups" for children under school age. It is necessary for "play-groups" to register their premises with the Local Health Authority for the purpose of the Act, and to obtain planning permission. Registration may be refused if the premises, arrangements or staffing are inadequate but the Health Department will advise on these matters and an informal approach to the Department at an early stage is advisable. A well-organised "play-group" can be a great help to the development of the children attending and it is our aim to assist and advise as far as possible.

No. of premises registered as at 31st December, 1966	3
No. of persons registered as Child-Minders as at 31st December, 1966	4
No. of premises newly registered during the year 1966 ..	2
No. of persons newly registered as Child-Minders during the year 1966	2

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH

At the commencement of 1966 the staff of the Mental Health Section consisted of three full time officers working under medical direction. In September a Trainee Mental Welfare Officer was appointed.

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.

Care of the Mentally Handicapped.

It is the duty of the Local Health Authority to provide training for the mentally handicapped and in June, 1966, a new Combined Training Centre commenced operation. This Centre provides 30 children of school age and 40 adults of both sexes with training and occupation suited to their needs. The junior section consists of three classes grouped according to age, where the atmosphere and surroundings are similar to a normal school. The adult section comprises a workshop and a laundry. Some industrial work is performed such as mop manufacture and the products sold.

A kitchen at the Centre prepares a full mid-day meal and free milk is supplied to children of school age. An inducement allowance of 1s. per day is paid to the adult trainees to encourage them to attend the Centre regularly.

Transport of trainees to the Centre is available either by Ambulance Service, or in the case of those able to use public transport, bus tokens are provided.

From time to time medical inspections are performed and the Physiotherapist attends weekly. Dental treatment is available at the Wylde Clinic.

In the Borough there are 141 known cases of severe mental subnormality. This corresponds to a rate of 2.3 per thousand population.

Short term care for the severely subnormal and sub-normal has been provided as in previous years by the Regional Hospital Board at Brockhall Hospital. This service is much appreciated by the parents.

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.

The Child Guidance team consists of a psychiatrist, mental health social worker, and educational psychologist. As its name implies it is concerned mainly with the behavioural and emotional problems of childhood. Cases are referred to the Clinic by teachers, family doctors and school medical officers as well as the Juvenile Court. The appropriate treatment of counselling of the parents is undertaken as required in co-operation with the patient's family doctor.

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. This is administered by the Welfare Department of the Corporation.

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	27	62
Application for compulsory admission to hospital :		
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25)	2	6
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26)	4	10
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29)	20	38
Admission to hospital through Courts	1	4
Application for reception into guardianship	—	—
Admission to Guardianship through Courts	—	—
Statutory visiting requirements for guardianship	—	—
Preparation of case histories	24	31
Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital	13	30
Progress reports in cases on licence	7	16
Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended	132	60
Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after care		
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely sub- normal)	330	615
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill	617	1375
Maladjusted and Special Cases ...	205	295
Visits to hospitals to interview patients	185	114
Liaison meetings attended	—	115
Duties in relation to admissions to Training Centres	—	306

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			10	13			1	
(b) Hospitals on discharge from in-patient care			11	15				
(c) Hospitals after or during out- patient or day treatment			1	16				
(d) Local Education Authorities								
(e) Police and Courts			2	4				
(f) Other Sources	1	24	18	3			1	

PERSONS WITH SEVERE SUBNORMALITY IN HOSPITALS

Brockhall Hospital	17	16	33
Calderstones Hospital	14	4	18
Cranage Hall Hospital, Holmes Chapel	2	—	2
Mary Dendy Home, Alderley Edge	2	—	2
Moss Side Hospital	—	—	—
Newchurch Homes	1	1	2
Rampton Hospital	1	—	1
Royal Albert Hospital	3	4	7
Swinton Hospital	1	—	1
St. Joseph's Hospital	—	1	1
Other	2	1	3
	43	27	70

SEVERE SUBNORMALITY CASES IN COMMUNITY CARE

Cases under Supervision	45	26	71
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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	...	...	...	...	71
Old cases still visited and helped	...	...	...	...	0
No. of visits made to Bury cases	...	...	...	...	213
No. of interviews	...	...	...	...	284

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	...	...	...	...	25
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...	...	...	9
Matrimonial problems	...	...	...	...	13
Others	...	...	...	...	24
					71

Dealt with as follows :—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	..	5
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	..	29
Babies placed for adoption	..	13
Advised regarding adoption	..	32
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	..	24
Referred to another Agency	..	3
Babies Reclaimed after Placement	..	1

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	..	175
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Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	..	355
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Transport.

(a) Superannuation	..	57
(b) Sickness Payment	..	8
(c) P.S.V.	..	22
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	..	115
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age	..	20

Children's Department.

Examinations of children	..	173
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TRAINING OF STUDENTS, Etc.

Over a period of nine 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, 21 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	4	—	—	4
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	9	3	—	13
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	7	3	—	13

EPILEPTICS

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases ...	1	9	20

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of these 12 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. Two children of school age are attending residential special schools.

SPASTICS

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of Cases ...	1	11	6

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

CHIROPODY SERVICE

A Chiropody Service is provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 and came into operation

on 1st April, 1960. Two full-time Senior Chiropodists, assisted by the former incumbent of the post on a sessional basis, are 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 249 in 1966.

During the twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1966, the part-time private chiropodists gave a total of 935 treatments to 488 patients.

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

No. of treatments given at Clinics	...	...	...	3,270
No. of treatments given in patients' own homes				846
No. of school-children treated	...	...	...	249
No. of treatments given	...	...	...	459

**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 1966.

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

The circumstances of children in 52 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	.. .. .	27
„ 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

One new case was brought forward during 1966, and nineteen family cases previously reported made a total of twenty considered during the year. The number of children involved is 78, of which 43 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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County Borough of Bury
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

School Health Service

FOR THE YEAR

1966

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

Principal School Medical Officer - Medical Officer of Health

Members of Education Committee.

The Mayor (Councillor J. ROBERTS, J.P.)

Alderman SHAW, M.A., J.P. (Chairman)

„ MANNERS (Deputy Chairman)

„ BUTLER, J.P.

„ LORD

Councillor ADCOCK

„ BUGGIE

„ CAPES

„ DAVIES

„ DERBYSHIRE

„ FINNERTY

„ KERSHAW

„ LORD

„ McEWEN

„ NORRIS

„ PERRYMAN

„ PHIPPS

„ SKELLERN

„ SPURR

„ STANDEN

Rev. A. HULSE

Rev. G. J. WILLIAMSON

Very Rev. G. CATTERALL

Mr. O. H. AUSTIN

Mr. A. BANCROFT

Dr. W. O. HENDERSON

Mr. E. THOMASON

Mr. J. G. BANKS

Mrs. D. E. WEBB

Miss L. A. ROWLAND

Staff.

Principal School Medical Officer :

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

Deputy P.S.M.O. :

B. Kalcev, M.D. (Vienna), L.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers :

M. Thomas, M.B., Ch. B. (from 1.9.66).

*A. J. Maclean, L.R.C.P.I.

*T. K. J. Leese, M.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

*J. McLenachan, M.B., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

*A. I. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S.(Ed.)

Psychiatrist :

*L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., M.D., D.P.M.

Principal School Dental Officer :

F. J. Heap, L.D.S.

School Dental Officer :

Vacant.

Dental Auxiliary :

Miss K. M. Shaw.

Physiotherapist :

*Mrs. J. M. Fishwick.

Speech Therapist :

Mrs. S. M. Boothman

Orthoptist :

*Mrs. K. M. Rogerson.

Educational Psychologist :

*Mrs. J. Shepherd, B.A. (Cantab.)

Senior Chiropodists :

Miss C. Reynard

Miss S. Creme (from 21.9.66).

Superintendent School Nurse :

Miss K. Yates.

Deputy Superintendent School Nurse :

Mrs. B. Dunleavy.

School Nurses :

Mrs. W. Stansfield.

Mrs. R. Bullock.

Mrs. S. A. Wynn (from 21.11.66).

Mrs. N. Wain (to 31.5.66).

Mrs. J. A. Wildman (from 18.7.66).

Nursing Assistant :

Miss M. E. McGuinness.

Senior School Medical Clerk :

Miss N. Hargreaves.

School Medical Clerks :

Mrs. J. Butterworth.

Mrs. Kiddle (to 3.7.66).

Mrs. S. M. Shaw (from 5.9.66).

Dental Attendant :

Mrs. D. Kirkby

* Part Time.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service. For the first time the report is bound with the Report of the Medical Officer of Health and it is hoped that the innovation is welcome.

Great efforts were made to raise the level of immunisation of school children by concentrating upon the age groups entering school for the first time. Nearly 800 entrants were given either a full primary course or reinforcing injections against diphtheria and tetanus compared with 330 in the previous year. The vaccination state of school entrants in respect of poliomyelitis was also examined and a booster given if necessary. Many children had already been vaccinated the previous year when a poliomyelitis epidemic occurred in a nearby town, so only 517 were given reinforcing doses in 1966.

The year was marked by a high incidence of measles which affected 306 children of school age compared with 94 of the year before. Vaccines have been developed which are capable of conferring immunity to measles, but their use in the field is still somewhat experimental and they have not yet been recommended by the Ministry of Health for general use by Local Authorities.

The incidence of defects found at routine medical inspection of schoolchildren was as expected, but there was a surprising rise in the number of pupils attending the School Clinics with scabies. Other areas have noticed the same occurrence and it seems to be a national rather than a local phenomenon. It is almost certainly not due to a change in environmental circumstances and may be due to a rise in infectivity of the scabies mite. The incidence of impetigo, often associated with poor environmental circumstances was reduced.

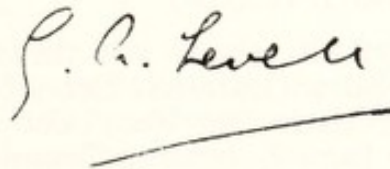
With the opening of the new Unsworth clinic, minor ailment facilities became available near at hand for children attending schools in Unsworth. Speech therapy, immunisation and vaccination, and physiotherapy are also available. We are looking forward to the commencement of a school dental clinic in the building shortly.

Our problems of medical staffing were acute at the beginning of the year and we were fortunate in filling one vacancy for a School Medical Officer. The School Health Service was still under strength however, and it was necessary to employ General Practitioners on a sessional basis to perform some of the routine medical inspections in schools.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the staff of the Department for their hard work during the year. I should also like to thank the Education Committee for their help and support.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. R. Leven". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Principal School Medical Officer.

18th October, 1967.

STATISTICS

The County Borough of Bury has an acreage of 7,434. The estimate of population for 1966 was 63,620.

SCHOOLS IN THE BOROUGH

The school population was 9,210 for maintained schools and 1,996 for direct grant schools in the town.

Primary Schools or Departments

County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Controlled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Secondary Schools

County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Special Agreement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nursery School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Special School (E.S.N.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In addition there are three Direct Grant Grammar Schools: Bury Grammar School for Boys, Bury Grammar School for Girls and Bury Convent Grammar School, for which the Bury Education Committee provide school health services.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

No schools were decorated internally during the year, and these schools were decorated externally:—

Alderman Smith Infant East Ward Infant

The new Greenhill County Primary School, situated on the Mile Lane housing estate, will be opening on 1st May, 1967.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The following are the arrangements which are at present being carried out.

1. Routine medical inspections are carried out in the case of all Entrants and Leavers.

A Medical Officer visits each school every term. Entrants are examined the first term they enter school. As children now leave school at Easter and Summer only, arrangements are made to examine Leavers in the last year they are at school. If they stay on at school for an extra year, they have a further examination.

2. All cases requiring reinspection are noted on the card and the period within which the case is to be reinspected is noted on the card. In practice little coloured metal tags are attached to the top of the card so that the records can be readily removed from the file when required. The periods for reinspection are in thirds of a year (i.e. 4, 8 or 12 months). These periods fit in with the terms of the school.

The above system is used for defects found both at routine and special inspections.

At each visit to schools by a school medical officer the appropriate bunch of tagged cards is taken along. These cases are seen at the end of a routine medical inspection or at other visits specially made.

3. Periodically (at least once a term) the school nurse visits the schools and she

- (i) carries out a vision test with test type cards, and
- (ii) sees any cases referred by the teacher and makes appropriate arrangements for the child to be seen by a school medical officer if necessary. If the number is small these can be seen at the daily School Medical Officer's Inspection Clinic at the Central Clinic, or the child referred to his own General Medical Practitioner, and this is followed up later to ascertain as to whether the child was attended by his own doctor.

During visits to school by the School Medical Officer and nurse a discussion is always held with the head teacher at the end of each session. Any cases referred by the head teacher are seen or special arrangements made.

The Junior Schools are all within the same curtilage or in close proximity to an Infant School so that these may be visited for rapid surveys and examination of referred cases on the same occasions as the routine visits are made to the Infant departments. The school nurse visits each term the Junior School for spot checks and arranges for medical examination of cases referred.

Questionnaires are used to send out to parents before all routine examinations.

In addition separate visits are made by a special school nurse (a S.E.A.N.) for cleanliness surveys. She would also make arrangements for any case that was brought before her to be referred to a Medical Officer.

It will be seen that there is ample and frequent contact between the school and the School Health Department.

The degree of efficiency obtained is helped in those schools where there is a keen and observant teacher to assist in bringing forward cases.

The number of entrants examined was 1,235. The number of school leavers examined was 740. In addition 203 children in other groups were examined, giving a total of 2,178.

There were 675 other periodic inspections made, these were at the Bury Grammar Schools (538) and the Convent Grammar School (137).

In addition School Medical Officers made 4,262 special inspections and reinspections, carried out either at the schools or at the clinics.

REVIEW OF THE MAIN FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Table A at the end of the report gives details of the defects found which required either treatment or observation.

Nutrition.—The nutritional state of the child is estimated during general inspection and examination of the child. The general level remains high and only one of the children examined has shown any crude physical signs of poor nutrition. Overfed children are much more commonly found.

Skin Conditions.—There was a welcome reduction in the number of cases of impetigo attending clinics for treatment, from 40 in the previous year to 31 in 1966.

The policy followed is to exclude affected children from school and to treat the impetigo with a suitable antibiotic cream.

At routine medical inspections, on the other hand, it is less common to find skin defects actually requiring treatment. In 1966 only 3 children were found at routine examination to require treatment for skin conditions, although a further 26 children required observation.

Ear, Nose and Throat.—Many of the abnormalities recorded under this heading at school medical inspection merely require observation and usually clear up without treatment. For instance enlarged tonsils and even transient deafness are frequently observed in school entrants following minor upper respiratory infections.

Orthopaedic Conditions.—Minor foot conditions account for most of those recorded, particularly in the five year-olds. Many are referred to the school clinics for physiotherapy.

Psychological.—We are becoming increasingly aware of the need to detect children's psychological problems at an early age when treatment is so much easier. In this we are largely dependent on teachers and parents bringing the children to our notice. Unfortunately parents are often reluctant to do this until the child's increasingly abnormal behaviour, perhaps antisocial behaviour, drives the parents in despair to seek advice. The Mental Health section of this report deals with Child Guidance facilities in more detail.

UNCLEANLINESS

On the average each school was visited on eight occasions by the School Nurses for the purpose of cleanliness inspections. The number of examinations of children for this purpose was 13,999. As a result of these inspections 5.1% of the children were found to be infested, either with nits or lice. This is a small, but significant decrease since the previous year. It is only by constant head inspections that the persistent source of reinfestation can be dealt with, and this nuisance kept under control.

In spite of the modern fashion for boys to wear long hair, no increase in infestation amongst boys has been noticed.

There are baths and cleansing facilities at the Huntley Mount Clinic to assist the treatment of difficult cases, and also for the treatment of scabies.

The sale of special metal combs for nit treatment has been continued.

FOLLOWING UP

Medical Inspection loses much of its value if those children found to be suffering from some defect are not "followed up" in order to ensure that the necessary treatment advised has been obtained either from the child's own medical practitioner, the Hospital service, or from the services provided by the Local Authority.

If the child is not accompanied by the parent, a note is sent drawing their attention to the defect, and suggesting that treatment be obtained either from their private doctor or clinic services. This is followed up either by a visit to the child at school by the Nurse, or by home visits to the parent. Arrangements are made for re-inspection of children with defects to be made by the School Medical Officers.

This year 2,815 re-inspections have been carried out both at the School Clinics and at the Schools. In this way any defects found at routine medical inspections are followed up and treatment advised if it becomes necessary.

WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES

During the year the School Nurses have carried out the following visits.

Home Visiting by Nurses :

Homes of Ophthalmic Cases	...	...	13
Homes of Throat Cases	...	...	0
Homes of Minor Ailments	...	...	9
Homes of Infectious Disease	...	...	7
Homes re Cleanliness	...	...	203
Other visits	...	...	183
Total	...	...	415

Visits to Schools with Medical Officers	...	...	...	261
Other visits to Schools by Nurses—				
(a) For cleanliness	...	...	...	252
(b) Other visits	...	...	...	308
Children examined re cleanliness	...	...	...	13,999
Number of above unclean	...	...	...	713

SCHOOL CLINICS

The main School Clinics are held in the Wylde Joint Clinic. This building is very well situated in the centre of Bury but it is now nearing the end of its useful life and it is planned to replace it with a modern building within the next few years. Meanwhile a considerable range of services continues to be provided, as is seen in the table following.

A new clinic building on Sunny Bank Road, Unsworth, was officially opened on 5.11.66 by Alderman W. K. Heaton, the Chairman of the Health Committee. Minor ailments of school children referred from nearby schools can be treated by the Nurse in attendance at the Minor Ailment Clinic held daily from 9 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. or 10 a.m. The School Medical Officer attends weekly from 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon on Fridays. Speech therapy sessions are held every Monday afternoon by appointment whilst physiotherapy is available by appointment on Thursday mornings.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

NAME OF CLINIC.	WHERE HELD.	TIME.
Minor Ailments.	The Wylde Clinic.	Daily—9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Minor Ailments.	Huntley Mount Clinic.	Daily—9 a.m. to 10 a.m. (during Term)
Minor Ailments.	Sunnybank Clinic.	Daily—9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Tues. Fri. 9 a.m. to 9 30 a.m.
Medical Officer's Inspection Clinic.	The Wylde Clinic.	Daily—9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Medical Officer's Inspection Clinic.	Sunnybank Clinic.	Friday—9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Physiotherapy	The Wylde Clinic. Huntley Mount Clinic Sunnybank Clinic. Brunswick School	Monday morning. Tuesday morning. Friday afternoon. Monday afternoon. Thursday afternoon. Tuesday afternoon.
Ultra Violet Light Clinic.	The Wylde Clinic.	Tuesday—9-30 a.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	As required.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	The Wylde Clinic.	Monday—8-45 a.m. (alternate weeks). Tuesday—8-45 a.m.
Dental Clinic.	The Wylde Clinic.	By appointment.
Ear, Nose and Throat.	The Wylde Clinic	Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m.
Audiometric Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	By Appointment
Orthoptic	Huntley Mount Clinic.	Tuesday—9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Huntley Mount Clinic	Daily. By appointment
Speech Therapy.	Sunnybank Clinic.	Monday afternoon.
Psychologist	The Wylde Clinic	Thursday by appointment.
Psychiatrist	The Wylde Clinic	Alternate Wednesdays. By Appointment
Chiropodist	The Wylde Clinic	By Appointment Mon.-Thurs.—9 a.m. to 10 a.m. By appointment.
	Huntley Mount Clinic	Friday—9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

	The Wylde	Huntley Mount
No. of Children attending from 1965	8	0
„ „ discharged during 1966	450	60
„ „ still attending at end of 1966	7	0
„ fresh children who attended during 1966	449	60
„ attendances	1,084	184
Clinic open	251 days	204 days
Average attendance per child	2.4	3.1
Average daily attendance	4.3	1.1

Altogether 425 parents were seen at the Clinics during the course of the year.

CASES ATTENDING CLINICS.

The nature of the cases treated at both Minor Ailments Clinics are given below :—

Ringworm, Scalp	—
Ringworm, Body	—
Scabies	17
Impetigo	31
Other skin diseases	189
Minor Eye defects—External and other (but excluding defective vision and squint)	25
Minor Ear defects	41
Miscellaneous	55

Infectious Diseases in Children of school age

Measles	306
Scarlet Fever	14
Sonne dysentery	1
Tuberculosis	8
Whooping Cough	21
Meningitis	1
Other	1
Total	352

We have pressed forward with our campaign for immunisation against certain diseases. Full facilities are available and parents are urged to use these provisions and so help to raise the percentage of children protected in the town.

PROTECTION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS

Completed Primary Courses—Number of persons under age 16.

	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Diphtheria	473	424	30	12	42	11	992
Whooping Cough	472	424	29	12	13	—	950
Tetanus	473	424	30	12	42	11	992
Polio	352	548	56	11	71	37	1075

REINFORCING DOSES—Number of persons under age 16.

	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Diphtheria	—	6	162	183	750	55	1156
Whooping Cough	—	6	162	183	65	—	416
Tetanus	—	6	162	183	745	57	1153
Polio	—	2	162	184	517	94	959

In order to give a more complete picture, pre-school children have been included in the two tables above. As may be expected, primary courses of immunisation predominate in the very young children, whilst it is normal to give reinforcing doses against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis in the year a child commences school.

B.C.G. VACCINATION (Against Tuberculosis)

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

1. Number skin tested	...	...	...	...	...	709
2. Number found positive	...	...	...	...	...	81
3. Number found negative	...	...	...	...	...	600
4. Number vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	592

Arrangements are made to vaccinate school children of 13 years of age against tuberculosis thus giving them 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 are 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.

By arrangement with Bury General Hospital those children who give a strongly positive skin test have a chest X-ray at the Chest Clinic. So far no cases of active tuberculosis have been found in this way.

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	1966
% positive tuberculin reaction (Heaf Test) in 13 year old schoolchildren....	16.6	15.3	14.4	24.1	14.8	13.6	15.5	11.5
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Pulmonary T.B. notifications	26	10	16	8	18	17	11	12

SCABIES

The year was notable for a marked rise in scabies incidence. This seems to have happened over the country as a whole and has aroused some speculation as to the reason. Facilities for cleansing and treatment are available at Huntley Mount Clinic.

HEART CONDITIONS

School Medical Officers frequently detect a heart murmur at routine medical inspection in school. The majority of these are not of any significance but occasionally they are due to a congenital heart lesion. In such cases, or in case of doubt, the procedure is to refer them for Specialist advice with the agreement of the family doctor.

The following table shows the number of heart murmurs which were felt by the School Doctor to be worthy of observation or further investigation.

				Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total
Observation	...	...	59	5	10	74	
Referral	...	...	—	—	—	—	

DIABETES

There are 6 children on the Diabetic register at Bury General Hospital, 3 of whom have had in-patient treatment.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

X-ray examinations of School Children referred from the Clinic are made at the Bury General Hospital.

The majority of these have been X-rays of the nasal sinuses.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

A part-time Physiotherapist attends the Wylde, Huntley Mount and Sunnybank Clinics and also Brunswick Special School, at regular intervals. Treatment is given in accordance with medical recommendations.

The work done by the physiotherapist on behalf of the School Health Service in 1966 is as follows:—

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

	The Wylde	Huntley Mount	Sunny- bank	Brunswick
No. of children treated	57	9	1	4
No. of attendances	396	78	4	73
No. of electrical treatments given	51	—	—	—
No. of children discharged	27	4	—	1
No. of defaulters	8	1	—	—
No. who are still receiving treatment	22	4	1	3

Analysis of cases.

Asthma	7	3	—	—
Bronchitis	11	2	1	—
Bronchial Catarrh	3	—	—	—
Pigeon chest	2	—	—	—
Scoliosis	1	—	—	—
Kyphosis	2	—	—	—
Genu-valgum	4	—	—	—
Genu-varum	—	—	—	—
Pes planus	11	1	—	—
Pes valgus	11	1	—	—
Intoeing	3	—	—	—
Recurrent sprain	1	—	—	—
Spastic	1	1	—	3
Torticollis	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	57	9	1	4

Ultra Violet Light—Wylde

No. of children treated	...	...	...	...	12
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	104
No. of children discharged	...	...	...	...	7
No. of children defaulted	...	...	...	...	2
No. still receiving treatment	...	...	...	...	3

Analysis of cases—

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchial catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mouth breathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
General debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acne	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Genu-valgum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
Total							12
							—

EYE DEFECTS

The commonest condition encountered is defective vision due to errors of refraction. A simple vision test is performed by the school nurse during the child's first year in school, at the ages of 7 and 10 years, and again in the final year at school. In addition to this the nurse tests the vision of children if the teacher reports any suspicion of poor eyesight, or at the request of the parent.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

I am indebted to Mrs. K. M. Rogerson for the following report :—

The total number of Bury school children attending the orthoptic clinic during 1966 was 205. Of these 72 were new cases referred by Mr. McLenachan, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, from the clinics he holds at The Wylde School Clinic and at Bury General Hospital. 21 patients were discharged.

16 children had squint surgery at Birch Hill Hospital.

In addition many children from outside Bury were seen, as there is an arrangement with Bury General Hospital and Lancashire County Council to accept patients from their clinics.

EAR DISEASE AND HEARING

A clinic is conducted on alternate Fridays at the Wylde Clinic by the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, Dr. A. I. Goodman.

In the last few years the number of children referred to the Consultant because of partial deafness has shown a considerable increase. This has not been because of any increase in the actual incidence of partial deafness but because of more efficient detection of children with hearing defects. Routine audiometric screening, as described below, brings to light many cases previously overlooked.

The Consultant Surgeon paid 20 visits to the School Clinic during the year.

Attendances were as follows—

First consultation with Surgeon	84
Second or subsequent consultations with Surgeon	76
Total	160

Analysis of new cases—

Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids	26
Otitis Media	2
Epistaxis	1
Partial deafness	25
Otorrhoea	1
Other conditions	21
Total	76

AUDIOMETRY

A Peter's Basic Diagnostic audiometer is available in the Department.

It is the intention to visit every school to screen all the children. This year 859 children were examined at school. In addition 230 pure tone tests were carried out at the Wylde Clinic in cases referred by the Medical Officers.

All children with defects discovered by Audiometry are referred to the School Medical Officer for further investigation and treatment; by the Consultant if necessary.

SPEECH THERAPY

I am indebted to Mrs. S. M. Boothman for the following report :—

During 1966 there were 100 boys and 27 girls receiving treatment for speech defects. Of these 127 children, 47 were new cases, referred from the Wylde Clinic by the School Medical Officers.

Analysis of cases :—

Multiple Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	21
Stammer	...	...	...	...	...	17
Stammer and Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stammer and Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	5
Retarded Speech	...	...	...	...	...	8
Retarded Speech and Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	7
Retarded Speech, Dyslalia and Stam- mer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retarded Speech, after Cerebral Trauma, associated with a Left Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hearing loss, contributing to Multiple Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysphonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysphonia and Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Apraxia	...	...	...	...	...	1

The number of attendances throughout the year was 1656, including initial interviews.

November saw the opening of the new clinic at Sunny Bank Road, Unsworth. There is now one Speech Therapy session per week at this clinic, where 14 children made 32 attendances.

Weekly visits to Brunswick Special School have continued, and here 10 children have received 195 treatments. Two other schools are now being visited weekly : one Junior school, since October—to enable a child with very severe Multiple Dyslalia to receive the treatment he would otherwise be denied; and one Infant school, since November—where 4 children have received 21 treatments. In all, 54 school visits have been made.

During the year, 29 children have been discharged :—

17 have been cured.

5 have improved to the highest standard considered possible for them.

4 left the district.

2 ceased attending.

1 was better left without treatment.

A further 17 have received treatment and have been put on observation for varying lengths of time.

At the end of the year, the waiting list stands at 28. Of these, 6 have been seen either at school or at the clinic and have had their speech assessed; 5 have, thus far, failed to attend for interview; and the remaining 17 have not yet had appointments sent to them.

Students from the Manchester School of Speech Therapy have continued to attend the clinic for practical experience on one day per week during each term; this was increased to one and a half days from October. Once again, they have been able to do some valuable work.

The Peter's Basic Diagnostic audiometer has been available for use in the Speech Clinic for the latter part of the year. This has been a satisfactory arrangement, for when there is any doubt about a child's ability to hear, it can be checked immediately, thus preventing a number of unnecessary referrals to the Wylde Clinic for Audiometry. It also solves the problem of obtaining copies of audiograms.

Co-operation from teachers has been invaluable—sometimes amounting to the only help received by a child outside the clinic. However, in general, parental co-operation has been very willing, and often extremely able, thus speeding the inevitably slow process of speech correction.

CHIROPODY

The Chiropodist is available each morning either at the Wylde Clinic (Monday to Thursday) or Huntley Mount Clinic (Friday) between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. to deal with cases referred by the School Medical Officers.

84 children made 466 attendances. 63 of these were suffering from Veruccae.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 9(5) OF THE EDUCATION ACT 1944 OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES.

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1966 :—		1. Blind 2. Partially sighted (1)	3. Deaf 4. Partial hearing (3)	5. Physically Handicapped 6. Delicate (5)	7. Maladjusted 8. E.S.N. (7)	9. Epileptic 10. Speech Defects (9)	TOTAL cols. 1—10 (11)
A	How many handicapped children were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes?	—	—	—	—	—	4
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	10
	(i) of those included at A above	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) of those assessed prior to January, 1966	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) TOTAL newly placed— B(i) and (ii)	1	—	—	—	—	3
B	How many children were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes?	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(i) of those included at A above	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) of those assessed prior to January, 1966	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) TOTAL newly placed— B(i) and (ii)	1	—	—	—	—	3
On 19th January, 1967, how many children from the Authority's area :—		—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) were requiring places in special schools other than hospital special schools	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) included at C(i) who had not reached the age of 5 were awaiting	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) included at C(i) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school, were awaiting	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) included at C(i) had been awaiting admission to special schools for more than one year	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1966 :—													
On 19th January, 1967, how many children from the authority's area :—													
(i) were on the registers of :—													
	(1) Maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special units and classes not forming part of a special school) regardless of what authority they are maintained.	day	boys	—	—	4	—	—	38	—	42		
												girls	—
		boarding	boys	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	
													girls
		(2) Non-maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special units and classes not forming part of a special school) wherever situated	day	boys	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
													girls
		boarding	boys	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	5	
													girls
		(3) Independent schools under arrangements made by the authority	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) were boarded in homes and not already included in D(i) above	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
												girls	—
TOTAL "D"	boys	—	—	—	3	6	1	1	41	1	53		
												girls	1	—	2	40	—	51
Number of children from the authority's area who are awaiting places or who are receiving special education in special schools or who are boarded in homes—													
Total of sections C(i) (a) and (b) and D													
On 19th January, 1967 :—	E	How many handicapped pupils (irrespective of the area to which they belong) were being educated under arrangements made by the authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944	(i) in hospitals	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2		
												(ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics convalescent homes, etc.)	—
			(iii) at home	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1		

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1966 :

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 | 3 |
| (ii) Reviews carried out under the provisions of Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944 | Nil |
| (iii) Decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944 | Nil |

MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health services of the Corporation have been making rapid expansion and progress. These services have been integrated with the School Health Services with benefit in dealing with Child Guidance and allied problems.

I am indebted to Dr. L. Grimshaw (Consultant Psychiatrist) for the following report :—

Bed-wetting remains an important childhood disturbance for which advice is frequently sought. It is often an isolated difficulty causing anxiety and shame in the child and annoyance to the parents.

There are two effective approaches at the moment. The bladder can be influenced by medication taken at bedtime which reduces its irritability, or, the alarm apparatus can be used which rings immediately the bed becomes wet, rousing the child who can then visit the toilet.

Individual children treated at Clinic	38
Total number of attendances	104

New cases referred by—

School Medical Officers	3
Educational Psychologist	6
General Practitioners	7
Parents	4
Juvenile Court	4
School	1
Children's Dept.	1

PSYCHOLOGIST'S REPORT

I am indebted to Mrs. J. Shepherd (Educational Psychologist) for the following report :—

During the year, 45 new cases were examined; the slight fall in numbers is due to staff illness.

Distribution of intelligence levels :—

I.Q. below 50.	7 cases.	Training Centre.
I.Q. 50-75.	11 cases.	Special Day E.S.N. school.
I.Q. 75-90.	17 cases.	Dull or very dull. No provision.
I.Q. 90-110.	8 cases.	
I.Q. 110-120.	2 cases.	One of these children needs special help with school work.

Distribution of ages : —

Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Juniors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Children who are within the normal range of ability, but fail to make adequate school progress, continue to cause anxiety, as we have as yet no adequate means of helping them. Reading failure is the most serious obstacle to educational progress, and therefore to happiness and confidence at school. We do not know the size of the problem in Bury, as we probably see only some of the children concerned. It would be useful to carry out a Reading Survey, so as to measure both the number and the distribution of very poor readers. This has been discussed with the Head Teachers, and we are pleased to report unanimous support from them for such a project.

MEDICAL REPORTS ON COURT CASES

The School Health Service is frequently asked to submit reports in cases of children due to appear in the Juvenile Court. During 1966, 116 reports have been requested concerning 106 children. On 104 occasions there was nothing relevant to report but on 12 occasions it was possible to submit information for the benefit of the Court.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, etc.

The percentage of parents attending at routine inspections was :—

"Entrants"	89.4%
"Leavers"	6.3%

Parents are encouraged, and previously notified as to time and place of the routine medical inspections, so that the defects found may be pointed out and steps taken to remedy the abnormality discussed. A record of the child's history of infectious and other diseases is asked for from the parents.

The number of parents who have also accompanied their children to the Clinics is 423 at The Wylde, and 2 at Huntley Mount Clinic.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK

There is an ever-increasing demand for school dinners and during 1966 1,136,751 meals were provided (compared with 754,411 in 1961) from one central kitchen and fifteen kitchen/dining rooms to the schools in the Borough and also to four non-maintained establishments.

At the present time there are still 20 schools where the meals are not cooked on the school premises but are supplied from the central kitchen or kitchen/dining rooms.

Under the milk in schools scheme 1,398,371 x 1/3 pint bottles of milk were supplied to school children during 1966.

HOME TUITION

Home tuition was provided for an asthmatic child during the whole of the year and for a blind child from January to November, 1966.

NURSERY SCHOOL

Elton Nursery School continued with an average number on roll of 40 children aged 3-5 years.

SWIMMING BATHS

Attendances of school children :—

Number of attendances at Technical College bath 37,480

Number of attendances at Corporation bath ... 23,302

Sampling of Swimming Bath Water, 1966.

Samples for Bacteriological Examination	Satisfactory
No. of samples from Public Swimming baths	9
No. of samples from Municipal Technical College	3
No. of samples taken from Bury Grammar School	4

REPORT OF THE ORGANISER OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Primary Schools.

Modern physical education calls for providing the environment, creating the atmosphere and giving the stimulus which will help the children to grow and develop naturally.

In our primary schools this is done by the provision of facilities and equipment for educational gymnastics, games, swimming and dancing, and at most schools a daily lesson is included on the schools time-table to give the children an opportunity to partake in one of these branches of physical education.

Some schools do not possess adequate facilities for indoor lessons and during the winter months the physical education programme is restricted.

I look forward to the time when all our schools have suitable indoor and outdoor accommodation to meet the physical needs of our children.

Secondary Schools.

The provision of fully-equipped gymnasia, playing fields and after school facilities at the swimming pool, helps to cater for the physical needs of the secondary school child.

The programme of physical education is widening and with implementation of the Newsom Report and the raising of the school leaving age, this widening—the giving of an opportunity for the selection of more individual pursuits—will increase.

Children are to be encouraged in the development of a physical activity of their choice, which it is hoped they will continue in after school life.

DENTAL SERVICES

I am indebted to Mr. F. J. Heap, L.D.S., for the following report :—

Routine inspections were carried out in 34 schools during the year; treatment was completed in 31.

Miss Shaw has given health talks to the classes in these schools, which have been well received by the children and teachers.

Shortage of professional staff sets a limit to the effectiveness of the service.

I wish once again to thank the Medical Officers, Teachers and Nurses for their help and co-operation.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January, 1967 :—

(i) Form 7 Schools	...	...	...	...	9,451
(ii) Form 7M	...	...	...	...	81
(iii) Form 11 Schools	...	...	...	...	39
Total	...	...	...	...	9,571

PART 1.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (including Nursery and Special Schools).

Table A.—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of pupils who have received a Full Medical Examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		Satisfac- tory No.	Unsatisfac- tory No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1962 and later	48	48	—
1961	921	921	—
1960	266	266	—
1959	59	59	—
1958	48	48	—
1957	20	20	—
1956	26	26	—
1955	26	26	—
1954	18	18	—
1953	6	6	—
1952	19	19	—
1951 and earlier	721	720	1
Total	2,178	2,177	1

Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)

Age groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1962 and later	0	1	1
1961	8	60	66
1960	1	19	20
1959	0	1	1
1958	0	2	2
1957	0	0	0
1956	0	1	1
1955	0	0	0
1954	0	3	3
1953	0	0	0
1952	0	1	1
1951 and earlier	21	12	32
Total	30	100	127

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Co. (2) total 99.95%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 0.05%

TABLE B.—Other Inspections.

Notes : A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	...	1,447
Number of Re-inspections	... ..	2,815
Total	... ..	<u>4,262</u>

TABLE C.—Infestation with Vermin.

Notes : All cases of infestation, however slight, are included in table C.

The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) should relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	... ..	13,999
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	... ..	266
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	... ..	Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	... ..	Nil

PART I
DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
DURING THE YEAR.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspec- tions
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	1	2	—	3	237
		O	20	5	2	27	2
5	Eyes— a. Vision	T	9	21	—	30	188
		O	12	15	2	29	154
	b. Squint	T	5	—	1	6	63
		O	28	2	3	33	52
	c. Other	T	—	—	—	—	25
		O	4	10	1	15	1
6	Ears— a. Hearing	T	8	2	—	10	12
		O	22	4	2	28	4
	b. Otitis Media	T	—	—	—	—	7
		O	26	3	1	30	—
	c. Other	T	—	—	—	—	22
		O	11	—	1	12	—
7	Nose and Throat	T	14	1	2	17	6
		O	38	3	8	49	3
8	Speech	T	11	—	—	11	4
		O	27	3	2	32	1
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	—	—	—	—	3
		O	35	2	4	41	—
10	Heart	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	59	5	10	74	1
11	Lungs	T	2	—	—	2	6
		O	28	6	7	41	2
12	Developmental— a. Hernia	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	12	7	2	21	—
	b. Other	T	7	1	—	8	—
		O	35	3	4	42	—
13	Orthopaedic— a. Posture	T	2	1	—	3	1
		O	2	3	—	5	2
	b. Feet	T	23	2	4	29	16
		O	44	4	5	53	—
	c. Other	T	3	2	—	5	32
		O	12	7	3	22	1
14	Nervous System— a. Epilepsy	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	—	1	—	1	—
	b. Other	T	—	—	—	—	6
		O	3	1	—	4	—
15	Psychological— a. Development	T	—	1	—	1	6
		O	16	16	1	33	—
	b. Stability	T	—	—	—	—	4
		O	30	2	2	34	—
16	Abdomen	T	3	—	—	3	2
		O	7	—	1	8	—
17	Other	T	1	1	—	2	55
		O	14	5	4	23	4

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	25
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1051
TOTAL	1076
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	683

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear	6
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	138
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	27
Received other forms of treatment	51
TOTAL	222
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December, 1966 known to have been provided with hearing aids :—	
(a) during the calendar year 1966	2
(b) in previous years	16

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	45
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	45

TABLE. D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness for which see Table C. of Part 1)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	—
Scabies	17
Impetigo	31
Other skin diseases	189
Total	237

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	38

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	127

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	55
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	592
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above (specify)	
1. U.V.L.	12
2. Physiotherapy	71
3. Diphtheria Immunization	723
4. Polio Vaccination	612
5. Orthoptic	205
6. Chiropody	84
Total (a) - (d)	2,354

SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

1. (a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school? Yes.
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine test carried out? —

2. At what age(s) is vision testing repeated during a child's school life? 7, 10 and 15 years.

3. (a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? Yes.
- (b) If so, at what age? .. 15 years.
- (c) Are both boys and girls tested? Yes.

4. (a) By whom is vision testing carried out? Vision screening by School Nurses. Referred to Ophthalmic Surgeon.
- (b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? .. School Nurses. Abnormals then tested by School Medical Officer.

5. (a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school? Yes.
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine audiometric test carried out? —
- (c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? .. A School Nurse specialising in the work

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

The year ended 31st December, 1966.

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT.

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 & over	Total
First Visit	1636	911	99	2646
Subsequent visits	1823	671	71	2565
Total visits	3459	1582	170	5211
Additional courses of treatment commenced	81	38	4	123
Fillings in permanent teeth	1398	1603	146	3147
Fillings in deciduous teeth	3011	210	—	3221
Permanent teeth filled	1159	1417	127	2703
Deciduous teeth filled	2569	201	—	2770
Permanent teeth extracted	99	412	80	591
Deciduous teeth extracted	2129	541	—	2670
General anaesthetics	—	—	—	—
Emergencies	359	316	53	728

Number of Pupils X-rayed	—
Prophylaxis	73
Teeth otherwise conserved	152
Number of teeth root filled	6
Inlays	—
Crowns	—
Courses of treatment completed	2009

ORTHODONTICS.

Cases remaining from previous year	—
New cases commenced during year	—
Cases completed during year	—
Cases discontinued during year	—
No. of removable appliances fitted	—
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Orthodontic Specialist	16

PROSTHETICS.

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 & over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	—	3	1	4
Number of dentures supplied	—	3	1	4

ANAESTHETICS.

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers —

INSPECTIONS.

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils 6726
 (b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils 184
 Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment 3677
 Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment 3677
 (c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic 1586
 Number of (c) found to require treatment 745

SESSIONS.

Sessions devoted to treatment 796
 Sessions devoted to inspection 38
 Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education 33

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