

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Bury County Borough.

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

1967

Persistent URL

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

License and attribution

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

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

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



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



County Borough of Bury

~~Mr. Munston~~ B.H.S.
1. ~~Dr. Didsbury~~ G.407
2. ~~Mr. Morley Parry~~ A.419/21
3. ~~Mr. Perry~~ A.405

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

**Principal
School Medical Officer**

FOR THE YEAR

1967

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

Medical Officer of Health - Principal School Medical Officer



MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, C.B.

County Borough of Bury

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1967

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

Medical Officer of Health



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

<https://archive.org/details/b28968980>

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1967.

The Mayor—Councillor F. SPURR, J.P.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2, 4.

Deputy Chairman—Councillor W. KIRKMAN. 1, 2, 4.

Alderman BUTLER. 1.	Councillor HURST. 2.
Councillor BROOKS. 1.	„ PEARSON. 1.
„ COPE. 4.	„ PHIPPS. 2, 4.
„ DAVIES. 1.	„ SHARPLES.
„ DRIVER. 2.	„ STOTT. 1.
„ FALSHAW. 1.	„ STANDEN. 1.
„ FINNERTY. 2.	

Co-opted Members

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.
Mrs. M. S. SAWTELL. 1.	

Sub-Committees

1. Standing Sub.
2. Medical Services Sub.
4. Health, Abattoir.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	G. A. Levell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	B. Kalcev, M.D., L.R.C.P.Ed., D.P.H.
Asst. Medical Officer of Health ..	*E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S. M. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. McLenachan, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon ..	A. I. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S.(Ed.), B.Sc.
*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 Surgeon	F. M. Heap, B.D.S. (from 16.10.67).
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. N. Hardman, 8, 9. G. Klepper, 9, 11.
Smoke Control Survey Assistant ..	F. Leeming (from 20.2.67).
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 (to 5.1.67). Mrs. L. I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. Shepherd, 1, 2, 4, 7. *Mrs. B. Roscow, 1 (to 18.10.67). Mrs. M. Miller, 1, 2, 4. *Mrs. J. Wright, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. P. Hartley, 1, 7 (from 11.12.67).
Tuberculosis Nurses	*Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1, 2. *Mrs. M. Stephenson, 1.
Visiting Nurse	Miss D. M. Bond, 1.
Municipal Midwives	*Mrs. W. Calleja, 1, 2. Mrs. S. Kealey, 1, 2. Mrs. I. Thomas, 2. Miss M. M. Smith, 2, 5. Mrs. M. B. McIntosh, 2, 3. Mrs. R. M. Buckley, 1, 2 (from 9.1.67). Mrs. P. Pattrick, 1, 2, 7 (from 1.2.67).
*Psychologist	Mrs. J. Shepherd, B.A.
*Physiotherapist	Mrs. M. Fishwick.

STAFF (continued)

Speech Therapist	.. .. .	Mrs. S. M. Boothman.
*Orthoptist	.. .. .	Mrs. K. M. Rogerson.
Chiropodist	.. .. .	*H. Cocker Miss C. Raynerd Miss S. P. Cream
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft		Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.
Training Centre Superintendent	..	Mr. J. Ramsden.
Training Centre Supervisor	.. ..	Miss N. Ford.
Senior Mental Welfare Officers	..	A. Hargrave. Mrs. E. M. Lloyd.
Mental Welfare Officer	.. ..	A. Wardle.
Pupil Mental Welfare Officer	.. ..	Miss A. Mawdsley.
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 (to 30.4.67). Miss H. Austen. Mrs. D. Walmsley (to 31.10.67). Miss K. Turner (from 17.4.67). Miss J. Harper (from 31.7.67). Miss M. Jones (from 31.7.67).
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	..	P. L. Taylor. P. S. Brown.
Welfare Foods Distribution		
Asst./Clerk	.. .. .	Mrs. N. G. Reynolds.

-
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 1967.

The Crude Death Rate shows a slight decline from 13.04 per thousand population in the previous year to 12.37 per thousand in 1967. The birth rate shows a reduction compared with the previous year thus reversing the trend established over the last few years. The birth rate is still higher in Bury than England and Wales as a whole. Once again there were no maternal deaths but the Infant Mortality Rate was up to 22.54 per thousand live births from the previous year's abnormally low figure of 11.43 per thousand. Reference to the table on page 18 shows that more than half the infant deaths under one year of age occurred in the first week of life and were due to prematurity or congenital abnormalities.

A number of infectious disease incidents occurred during the year.

For instance a suspected case of smallpox in a family recently arrived from Africa necessitated the vaccination and surveillance of a number of contacts. Fortunately, laboratory tests proved to be negative a few days later.

A similar state of affairs arose when a hospital notified me that a child had been admitted from the Bury area suffering from poliomyelitis. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine was administered to children and young adults in the immediate neighbourhood and during the following days the local clinic was used for poliomyelitis vaccinations of all susceptible in the area who were urged to attend. In due course, fortunately, the virus laboratory was able to exclude poliomyelitis.

A confirmed case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a school employee gave rise to concern, and it was necessary to perform skin tests on a large number of schoolchildren and subsequently to have some children chest x-rayed. Fortunately no children at the school were found to require treatment for tuberculosis as a result of this incident.

A significant number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are notified in Bury each year and it is a disappointing fact that although the modern treatment of the disease is effective in achieving cures and saving life, that infection has by no means been eliminated from the community. It is especially important that adults in contact with groups of children should have chest x-rays periodically. In furtherance of this the Health Committee resolved to broaden the categories of Corporation staff for whom periodic chest x-rays were obligatory and to make a similar proviso before granting Certificates of Registration to child minders and day nurseries.

A number of family doctors practising in Bury requested that District Nurses could be "attached" to their practices. Instead of working in a defined geographical area of Bury these nurses now attend patients requiring their attention who are on the "list" of the doctor or partnership to whom the nurse is attached. The great advantage of this system is that the nurse is in closer contact with the doctor and is able to discuss the needs of each case with him at first hand. Although this makes greater demands on the District Nurse she feels amply compensated both by the greater interest that "attachment" brings to her work, and by what she feels must be a better service to the patient.

During the year the problem of unauthorised itinerant caravans used for habitation visiting the Borough and occupying vacant land both in Council and private ownership became intensified. The Council have subsequently given some consideration to the necessity of providing an authorised site for these caravans in advance of the Bill now before Parliament.

Until now continued progress has been made with the Council's clean air programme, but for the first time in 1967 a Public Inquiry had to be held. This was because of objections in respect of the Bury (No. 6) (Brandlesholme) Smoke Control Order, 1966. The Order was subsequently confirmed without modification by the Minister of Housing and Local Government although its date of coming into operation was deferred from 1st October, 1967 until 1st July, 1968.

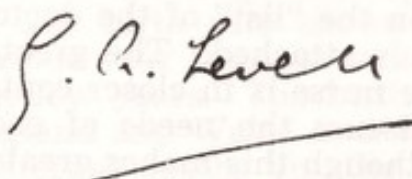
Subsequently objections were received to the Bury (No. 7) (Walmersley) Smoke Control Order, 1967 made by the Council. In this case also a Public Inquiry was arranged by the Minister but later cancelled upon withdrawal of objections. This Order has not yet been confirmed by the Minister but there is every indication that its operative date will be later than 1st April, 1969, intended by Council.

The Council implemented the statutory provisions of the Housing Act, 1964 in respect of the Fishpool Improvement Area and experienced the frustration of such procedures concerning both tenanted and owner-occupied houses. The simplified procedures envisaged in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government memorandum "Old Houses into New Homes" are eagerly awaited.

Finally I should like to thank my staff for their hard work and the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1967.

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)	....	....	....	....	....	....	45.29
Area in Acres	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,434
Population—(Census 1961)	....	....	....	....	....	....	60,149
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1967)	....	....	....	....	....	....	64,540
Persons per acre	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.68
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1961)	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,960
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1961)	....	....	....	....	....	....	21,067
New Houses Certified 1967	....	....	....	....	....	....	531
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1967	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1967	....	....	....	....	....	....	24,338
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	....	....	£2,084,130
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	£8,110
Deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	799
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.37
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	75.09
Average Death-rate (1963 - 1967)	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.20
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.60
Cancer Death-rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.68
Respiratory Death-rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.58
Tuberculosis (all forms)	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.01
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Live Births (Male 636 : Female 606)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(Legitimate 1124 : Illegitimate 118)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,242
Birth-rate (per 1000 of population)	....	....	....	....	....	....	19.24
Average Birth Rate (1963 - 1967)	....	....	....	....	....	....	19.93
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	9.50
Still-Births—(Male 15 : Female 11) (Legitimate 24 : Illegitimate 2)	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.50
Total Live and Still-Births	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,268
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Infant Mortality Rates :	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	22.54
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	24.91
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	25.41

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	15.37
Early „ „ „ (per 1,000 total live births)	13.68
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	33.91
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)	17.2
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.2
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	18.3

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1967 was 19.24 per 1,000 and is 1.36 per 1,000 lower than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1967 was 17.2 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1967 was 12.37. There were altogether a total of 1,121 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 441 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 680, to which must be added 119 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 799.

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
1963	26	21
1964	28	22
1965	31	25
1966	15	11
1967	28	23
Average for 5 years	—	—20

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
1963	21	17.05
1964	25	19.68
1965	23	17.84
1966	31	23.09
1967	26	20.50
Average for 5 years	—	—19.63

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1967.

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	799	28	2	4	4	31	175	217	338	750
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	4	13
" " lung, bronchus	33	...	...	...	...	1	15	6	11	12
" " breast	13	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	6	10
" " uterus	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	62	...	...	...	...	2	21	14	25	81
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	6
Diabetes	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	124	...	...	...	2	3	15	32	72	112
Coronary disease, angina	165	...	...	...	...	8	51	54	52	126
Hypertension with heart disease	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2
Other heart disease	78	...	...	...	...	...	8	22	48	42
Other circulatory disease	67	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	48	85
Influenza	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	1
Pneumonia	33	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	21	56
Bronchitis	51	...	...	...	...	1	16	23	12	38
Other diseases of respiratory system	6	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	12
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	11
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	10
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	10	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	31
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	49	11	...	1	...	2	12	14	9	65
Motor vehicle accidents	12	...	1	...	1	3	5	1	1	13
All other accidents	22	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	13	32
Suicide	7	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...
Homicide and operations of war	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	799	28	2	4	4	31	175	217	338	750

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1967.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY				Maternal M'rality 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	Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births		
1967	64,540	12.37	19.24	23	25	25	20.50	Nil	0.01
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

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1967 (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			
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
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 1967 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
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
1967	64,540	1242	19.24	1,121	17.36	441	119	28	23	799	12.37

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 1967.**

	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)	17.2	11.2	18.3	14.8	25.4	0.037	0.005	0.16	0.04	0.20
Birkenhead	17.8	11.6	24.0	16.5	33.7	0.05	—	—	—	—
Burnley	15.71	14.53	22.02	12.09	24.17	0.08	—	—	—	—
Bury	19.24	12.37	22.54	20.50	33.91	0.01	—	—	—	—
Halifax	17.8	13.9	28.0	16.0	29.0	0.09	0.01	—	—	—
Liverpool	17.8	11.6	22.0	17.4	30.2	0.062	0.007	0.78	—	0.078
Manchester	18.34	12.57	22.8	20.0	33.0	0.07	0.07	0.09	—	0.09
Oldham	17.70	14.93	24.7	13.2	24.38	0.06	0.01	—	—	—
Preston	17.59	12.12	25.74	21.51	35.15	0.066	0.009	0.525	0.525	1.05
Rochdale	19.7	13.3	28.7	13.8	31.3	0.03	—	—	—	—
St. Helens...	16.9	12.8	23.5	20.2	33.1	0.08	—	0.55	0.55	1.1
Stockport	18.03	13.05	24.39	15.63	30.11	0.04	—	0.381	—	0.381
Wigan	18.0	13.8	16.0	18.0	27.0	0.06	0.01	—	1.37	1.37
Wallasey	16.47	12.76	26.65	23.71	41.06	0.058	—	—	—	—

RAINFALL

Bury Corporation Sewage Works,
Blackford Bridge.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
January ...	3.21	5.25	5.09	4.24	0.35	1.43	4.18	1.76	2.55	inches
February	0.43	2.49	3.44	3.06	0.38	1.14	0.25	6.57	3.05	„
March ...	1.98	1.05	1.36	1.77	2.87	3.79	1.58	1.93	1.78	„
April ...	2.81	2.40	3.93	4.05	2.90	2.78	2.62	3.96	1.34	„
May... ..	1.73	2.06	2.31	2.63	2.30	3.44	3.27	4.47	5.71	„
June ...	3.38	1.87	2.20	0.74	4.02	2.24	2.47	3.98	3.58	„
July ...	3.33	7.09	3.62	2.90	2.02	4.56	4.18	3.13	3.67	„
August ...	0.44	5.49	5.41	6.17	4.26	3.85	2.88	4.34	5.46	„
September	0.23	2.88	3.52	3.31	4.26	1.93	6.80	2.75	4.85	„
October ...	4.04	4.81	4.81	1.89	3.58	2.95	2.26	4.56	7.22	„
November	4.06	6.16	2.80	1.85	5.27	3.39	3.48	3.98	3.41	„
December	6.80	4.05	3.36	3.99	0.85	5.68	10.03	5.54	2.67	„
TOTAL	<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>	<u>45.29</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	17	1	—	1	19	6	3	—	—	18	10	28
Certified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	8	4	12
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	5	2	7
Other diseases of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Heart disease	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Microcephaly and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalocoele	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Oesophageal Atresia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Multiple Congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abnormalities	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
TOTAL	17	1	—	1	19	6	3	—	—	17	11	28

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 15 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.

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.

During the year the Council approved a recommendation of the Health and Establishment Committees concerning the organisation of clerical staff. The result was a strengthened clerical section headed by a Chief Administrative Assistant concerned with medical services, public health general and accounts, and the school health service respectively.

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.

Health Centres continued to be a subject of great interest to general practitioners and discussions continued between a number of doctors and the local authority staff. Several meetings of a Working Party were held to consider the best design for the proposed Health Centre in Bury town centre. The meetings have proved fruitful and formal submission of plans to the Health Committee is likely in the very near future. It is hoped that the Working Party will be continued as a House Committee after the Health Centre commences functioning.

3.—Joint use of Staff.

Health Visitors and Mental Welfare Officers of the local authority attend some outpatients' sessions at Bury General Hospital and Fairfield General Hospital. Several hospital consultants hold clinic sessions in their respective specialities on local authority premises. The Orthoptist is jointly employed by the Hospital Management Committee and the local authority. General practitioners are employed on a sessional basis performing school medical inspections, infant welfare clinics and medical examination of Corporation employees.

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.

This is nowadays one of the major responsibilities of a Health Department and in fact the largest Local Health Authorities employ a full-time Health Education Officer, often a Health Visitor by training. Although it has not been necessary to appoint a full-time officer in Bury, nevertheless a good deal of work has been done. Regular ante-natal lectures are given to expectant mothers by a midwife and lectures and discussions have been given by medical staff and health visitors to various groups on a variety of health topics.

A trial scheme in a section of Bury designed to test public reaction to cervical cytology was started with a film show about carcinoma of the cervix and its prevention, followed by a discussion. This was followed up by posters and leaflets distributed at the local clinic, together with a Press notice. There was an encouraging increase in the number of women applying for the cervical smear test in the area but this proved to be only temporary. Anti-smoking propaganda was continued by means of posters.

Health Visitors continued health education on an individual basis in the course of their clinics and home visits and as usual much of their efforts were directed to achieving a high acceptance rate for immunisation and vaccination against various infectious diseases. They are achieving considerable success in this by their efforts. Dental health education to school classes was a regular feature during the year. It was given by a member of the school dental staff.

We continued to give practical instruction to student nurses and university students of social administration.

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	291
Number of new patients during the	
year	828
Number of visits during the year	30,344
Number of patients on register at	
31st December	327

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1967.

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Con- vales- cent	Hosp- ital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Regis- ter	
Bronchitis & Chest ...	34	8	7	10	—	9	820
Diabetes	16	6	—	2	3	5	1658
Blood Diseases....	211	24	21	8	29	129	5194
Cerebral	75	8	26	20	5	16	2663
Senility	104	13	32	19	10	30	3403
Cardiac	47	10	13	10	3	11	1454
Surgical	227	142	24	4	11	46	5815
Gynaecological....	13	8	—	—	2	3	156
Neoplasm	44	2	10	25	2	5	1096
Intestinal	38	19	10	3	3	3	250
Prep. for X-ray	89	2	73	—	14	—	221
Rheumatoid Arthritis	32	7	4	1	5	15	1778
Nervous Conditions	48	8	5	5	2	28	3012
Skin	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
Medical	140	52	26	16	20	26	2512
Tuberculosis	5	—	1	1	2	1	307
Children (under 5 yrs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1124	310	252	124	111	327	30344

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1967 four nurses underwent Queen's training.

Attachment Scheme.

A scheme of attachment of District Nurses to the practices of several general practitioners was started during 1967. The intention of this system is not to provide ancillary help in the surgery but to enable the District Nurse to work in closer co-operation with the doctor. Already it has proved a success.

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	...	...	...	...	40,375
Number general removals	...	...	...	...	38,549
Number of Accident cases	...	...	...	...	1,826

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	...	...	...	...	484
(Day 373 ; Night 111)					
Motor accidents	...	...	...	...	162
Works accidents	...	...	...	...	180
Home accidents	...	...	...	...	1,000

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	1,669
Other cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	2,718
Transfer between hospitals	...	...	...	...	1,250
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	...	...	...	...	15,458
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	...	...	...	...	46
Maternity cases, hospital admission	...	...	...	...	392
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	...	...	...	...	64
Municipal Midwives	...	...	...	...	194
Accidents	...	...	...	...	1,826
Mental cases	...	...	...	...	16,594
Mortuary cases	...	...	...	...	46
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	6
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	53
To Railway Stations	...	...	...	...	59
					40,375

Patients removed annually.

Year	Total cases			
1945	5,886	Increase	1,110	on previous year
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	"
1967	40,375	"	2,196	"

* 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.

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.

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.

	The Wylde Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic
No. of Clinics	27	18
No. of smears taken	222	144
No. referred for further investigation		1

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 1967, 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:—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Maternity Cases ...	14	22	20	19	31	19	26	32	42	26
Sickness Cases ...	99	76	112	82	67	85	96	76	75	58
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ...	368	379	374	403	455	451	469	450	459	471
Total cases attended ...	481	477	506	504	553	555	591	558	576	555
Old cases on books at 1st January	305	319	327	283	353	375	408	363	362	343
New cases during year ...	176	172	158	221	200	180	183	195	214	212

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

The standard charge shall be 5s. 6d. 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 £4 15s. 0d. for each adult or £7 10s. 0d. for two adults over pension age. £4 6s. 0d. for each adult. £7 1s. 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 :—

- Quarter of the first £.
- Three-eighths of the second £.
- Half of the third £.
- Three-quarters of the fourth and all 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	18	68	—	86
Cooked Ham	—	1	—	1
Orange Drinks	—	3	—	3
Pies	—	1	—	1
Frozen Egg	—	8	—	8
Prawns	—	1	—	1
Cockles	—	1	—	1
Mussels	—	1	—	1
Cheese	—	1	—	1
Sausage	—	1	—	1
Butter Beans	—	1	—	1
Childs Bricks	—	1	—	1
(Dangerous Substances)				

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. 061-764 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. 061-764 3335/6.

Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, Nr. Bolton. Tel. 061-764 4172.

Aitken Hospital, Holcombe, Nr. Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2178.

Fairfield General Hospital, Jericho, Bury. Tel. 061-764 2306.

Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital, Nuttall Lane, Ramsbottom. Tel. Ramsbottom 3123.

Bealey Maternity Home, Dumers Lane, Radcliffe. Tel. 061-723 2371.

Rossendale General Hospital, Rawtenstall. Tel. Rossendale 5151.

Chest and Special Diagnostic Clinics, Bury General Hospital, Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. 061-764 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 : 061-764 5252/3).

The following information is extracted from the Report on the work of the Executive Council during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1968.

Doctors : 88 principals (of whom 25 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 : 15.

Dispensing Opticians : 1 firm employing 1 dispensing optician.

Under the Medical Practices Committee system of classification, Bury is regarded as a "designated" area, with effect from the 9th October, 1967. A designated area is one which is under-doctored.

The gross cost of the general medical services, including the maternity medical services and superannuation, etc., was £136,719.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £234,603.

The general dental services cost £65,594, and in addition patients paid £14,271. Consideration was given to 8 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures or orthodontic appliances, involving a total cost of £63, of this amount the Council bore £38.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £22,808, and patients contributed an additional £13,543.

The gross cost of administration was £13,117.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1967 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...	2,720	502	207	582	218
Noise Nuisance	154	1	1	—	—
Land and Tips	21	—	—	—	—
Offensive Smells	177	—	—	1	1
Vermin	301	6	6	1	1
Water Supply	297	38	36	35	33
Tents, Vans and Sheds	229	—	—	—	—
Houses in multiple occupation	36	4	1	29	6
Common Lodging Houses	32	—	—	—	—
Schools	18	—	—	—	1
Entertainment houses	4	1	—	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	178	15	11	28	28
Accumulations	282	79	65	57	53
Animals or Birds	15	—	—	—	—
Stable Premises	9	—	—	—	—
Yards, Courts, etc.	1	1	1	—	—
Piggeries	4	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	327	—	—	3	2
Drainage—Inspected	522	111	103	97	90
Tested	120	7	7	2	2
A.R.P. Shelters	3	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	108	166	106	142	99
Pails or Privies	4	—	—	—	—
Urinals	5	—	—	—	—
Septic Tanks	1	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	14	—	—	2	1
Public Conveniences	10	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	30	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	38	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	23	—	—	—	—
Markets	155	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	653	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1,099	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	236	—	—	—	—
General Food Premises	3,281	215	39	110	22
Food Inspection	200	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses - Factory	21	—	—	—	—
—Non-Factory	13	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	27	2	2	—	—
Licensed Premises	21	—	—	—	—
Hairdressers Premises	4	—	—	—	—
Offices and Business Premises	440	501	127	132	33
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	21	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	3,101	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	12	—	—	—	—
Weeds Act... ..	2	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	30	—	—	—	—
Factories (with mechanical power)	53	28	8	24	7
(without mechanical power)	4	7	1	7	1
Workplaces	6	—	—	—	—
Outworkers	140	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	12	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	122	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	7	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regs. 1932	138	—	—	—	—

Other Visits	955	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	139	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	16	—	—	—	—
Rent Act	3	1	1	—	—
Rag Flock Premises... ..	20	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations	23	11	8	2	2
Premises Visited	76	—	—	—	—
Smoke Control Area Premises	1,576	2	2	—	—
—Observations	19	—	1	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	581	—	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act	16	—	—	—	—
River Pollution Acts	4	—	—	—	—
Watercourses	22	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	694	—	—	—	—
Interviews— Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	895	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal	257	—	—	—	—
Informal	124	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—					
Formal	29	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Formal	12	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological	45	—	—	—	—
Chemical	14	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam.	40	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	110	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens	41	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	6	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	57	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	21,255	1,698	734	1,254	600

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

No. of informal notices served	734
No. of informal notices complied with	600
No. of Statutory Notices served	185
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	177
No. of nuisances or defects abated on informal notices ..	1,137
No. of nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices ..	117
No. of enquiries answered under Land Charges Act ..	2,400

These recorded enquiries relate to official enquiries usually made on conveyance or when property is offered on sale or lease. The number of such enquiries have progressively increased during recent years, entailing additional duties in searching departmental records. There is abundant evidence that the greater percentage of existing dwellings, other than Council houses, are rapidly becoming owner-occupied, approximately 55 per cent.

Total No. of complaints received	1,005
No. of complaints referred to other Corporation Depts. ..	94

Two vacant houses were subject of legal proceedings before the Borough Justices under the provisions of Section 94, Public Health Act, 1936. In both cases the houses were in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance by reason of accumulation of refuse therein and being open of access to unauthorised persons. In each case the Justices granted the Council a Nuisance Order, one being served upon the owner and one upon the Council in the absence of any known owner. The Council subsequently had to execute the work in default of the first named owner.

Thirty-one drains were cleared of obstruction in default of owners and occupiers of premises under the provisions of Section 146, Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occu-piers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	393	74	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	17	17	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	6	—	—
TOTAL	421	97	9	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. In-spector	By H.M. In-spector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	—	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	3	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	4	—	4	—

Outworkers.

No. of Lists of Outworkers received 10

No. of Visits to outworker premises 140

No. of outworkers employed in the Borough 59

Twenty-six engaged in the making, alteration and repair of wearing apparel. One engaged in the making of household linen. Thirty-two engaged in preparation of Christmas stockings, etc.

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	(a) Yes
(b) in quantity	(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. 696 Chemical Examinations 690 partial 6 complete Water going into supply. 1491 Chemical examinations 1482 partial 9 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	—
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and the proportions of the population supplied from public water mains	
(a) Direct to houses	(a) 99.74%
(b) By means of standpipes	(b) Nil

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

The following extensions and renewals of water main were carried out during the year.

Size	Existing Property	New Property	Other Development	Renewals
2in. dia.	157 yards	3,802 yards	—	—
3in. dia.	92 yards	1,772 yards	—	27 yards
4in. dia.	25 yards	422 yards	19 yards	39 yards
6in. dia.	—	—	29 yards	—
12in. dia.	—	—	23 yards	—
18in. dia.	—	—	1,536 yards	—
24in. dia.	—	—	6 yards	—

Fluoride content of town's water is equivalent to 0.05 parts per million fluorine.

WATER SAMPLING BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Sources of Supply	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	8	—	19	—	27
Private Wells and Springs	2	—	2	1	5
Total No. of Samples ...	10	—	21	1	32

One sample of water submitted for bacteriological examination and reported to be unsatisfactory was taken from a private well supplied from upland surface water and supplying two dwellinghouses. Investigation revealed damage to the cover of the well of which the owner was subsequently advised. Further samples taken after the defect was remedied were found to be satisfactory.

Two samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis in connection with investigations into source of percolations into house basement. In each case these were identified as samples of sub-soil water.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Six samples of water were obtained from three swimming baths within the Borough and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Pathologist reported all samples to be satisfactory.

Thirteen samples of water were taken from an open air public bathing pool and submitted for bacteriological examination, together with five samples of lodge and stream water flowing into such bathing pool. The Pathologist reported seven samples of water taken from the bathing pool and the five samples taken from the water flowing into the pool to be of unsatisfactory standard. As a result a system of chemical chlorination of the water in the bathing pool was devised. The six samples of this water subsequently taken and reported by the Pathologist to be of satisfactory standard testify as to the efficiency of the chlorination method adopted. One sample of water taken from this bathing pool and submitted for chemical analysis is reported by the Analyst to be satisfactory.

PROVISION OF SEPARATE WATER SERVICES.

The Council make a grant of £15 towards the cost of providing separate water services to houses previously supplied by joint water services or "string pipes" when the supply is insufficient within the terms of Section 138, Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by Section 30, Water Act, 1945.

In these cases Bolton Corporation Waterworks will renew or lay new town's mains to readily accessible points to facilitate this work, where necessary free of cost.

No. of new water services provided 15
(of which three were executed by Council in owner's default).

No. of grants paid 31

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

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

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 21
No. of premises where new drainage was provided . . . 22
No. of premises where new sinks were provided 2

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Since 1st April, 1967, the Council have made a payment of £20 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	19
No. of insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	22
No. of insanitary closets abolished	11
No. of new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	33

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 ..	6
No. of Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	22
No. of Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins	26

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.

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	2	3	5
(b) Pail Closets	—	1	—	10	—	11
(c) Waste Water Closets	10	4	3	1	—	18
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	4	—	—	13	3	20
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Waste Water Closets	24	39	32	17	22	134
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	294	258	220	51	33	856
(b) Factories and other Premises ...	62	50	18	55	38	223
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	380	347	270	123	93	1,213
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	4	—	—	—	—	4
(b) Dry Ashpits	189	66	29	22	18	324
(c) Wallbins	4	3	2	6	3	18
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	356	105	37	48	27	573

Types and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	27,692
No. of Waste Waterclosets	646
No. of Dustbins	26,711
No. of Wallbins	7
No. of Ashpits	58
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences on Building Sites, etc.	142
No. of Privy Middens	8

The remaining privies and pail closets are due for demolition under Clearance Order procedure under the Housing Act, 1957, or are in areas awaiting provision of sewers. The major portion of the latter scheme is now complete after two years' delay due to financial restrictions on capital expenditure, and branch sewers to facilitate closet conversions and improvements to some of the existing properties are ready to be laid during 1968.

PET ANIMALS.

7 Premises are licensed under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner. One new premises was licensed during the year. 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	4
--	---

No. of samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	6
--	---

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

Number of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	4
---	---

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 disinfestation service free of charge to all dwellinghouses is provided.

The disinfestation of all unfit houses prior to re-housing of tenants is undertaken together with the tenants' effects where necessary. All such houses are subjected to a further treatment prior to demolition or closure. The number of such houses showing evidence of vermin or rodent infestation is progressively declining rapidly.

The disinfectants normally used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in Kerosene or Zaldecide, and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) or Gam-mexane powder.

In some cases where an alternative treatment has been desirable 10% preparations of chlordane and lethane have proved effective.

Total No. of houses disinfested	103
---------------------------------	-----

Total No. of council houses disinfested	41
---	----

Number of houses infested :—

Bed bugs	10
Cockroaches	47
Other vermin	46
No. of food and other premises disinfested	20

In addition 76 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)	0.66 gals.
Powder 10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	3.64 lbs.
Total No. of visits re vermin infestation	303

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

No. of registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons ..	78
No. of registered premises	58

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	8
No. of informal samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	4

All were reported to comply with the provisions of the Act.

NOISE NUISANCE.

Nine complaints of excessive noise were received during the year of which six were confirmed and abated informally. Noise arising from industrial plant in a light engineering factory, barking dogs and home work in domestic premises were the commonest sources of complaint.

One complaint of noise from a claxon on a mobile ice cream vehicle was not confirmed.

154 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors investigating these complaints.

RODENT CONTROL.

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	25,762	43
2. (a) Total No. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,018	9
(b) Number infested by :—		
(a) rats	530	7
(b) mice	530	2
3. (a) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	12	—
(b) No. infested by :—		
(a) rats	12	—
(b) mice	—	—

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 Man-holes showing Partial take	No. of Man-holes showing complete take	No. of Man-holes in Borough
Treatment (1) August, 1967	807	7	95	1,906
Treatment (2) Sept., 1967	807	9	86	1,906

OFFICES AND SHOPS.

Estimated number of premises to which Act applies	700
Total number of Registered premises	683
Total number of Registered premises received initial general inspection	439

Any delay in completing initial general inspections of registered premises is entirely due to time spent in re-inspections and interviews to ensure remedy of contraventions previously found on other registered premises.

One Public Health Inspector was seconded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for a period of three months in connection with a National Housing Survey. One staff vacancy for a Public Health Inspector remained throughout the year.

The commonest contravention observed during the year was the failure of occupiers to display an abstract of the Act on their premises. As a means of rectifying this offence copies of the Abstract were placed on sale in the Health Office. Other prevalent offences concerned unclean conditions in premises due to lack of decorative maintenance, lack of cleanliness and defects in sanitary conveniences, lack of indicating thermometers and adequate first aid kit and defects in floors, passages and stairs.

No. of Notices served during the year regarding the foregoing matters (in respect of 501 contraventions)	127
No. of Notices abated during the year (in respect of 132 contraventions).	33
No. of Visits to registered premises during the year for these purposes	312

Although the number of accidents reported during the year is higher than in the two previous years it is still very doubtful whether all appropriate accidents are being notified to the local authority. Of those that are notified, the commonest occurrence appears to be falls of persons in shop premises. Invariably these accidents have not been due to any predictable or preventable cause or neglect. All reported accidents were investigated and in three cases advice was given which should prevent recurrence of similar incidents. One of these cases related to an employee falling into a fuel tank at an office, another to inadequate first aid kit in a retail confectioners and the third to the failure of a contractor to provide adequate ladders and scaffolding whilst repairing the lift shaft in a wholesale furniture warehouse. In this case a workman using the cross-members of the lift shaft as a scaffold slipped off a plank suspended therefrom, fell 16 ft. to the shaft bottom with a section of loose angle iron falling across his chest. He suffered fractured skull and ribs and abdominal injuries.

This latter incident illustrates the need for the Minister of Labour to prescribe Regulations under the Act controlling the use of ladders and lifts on registered premises. It is known that the Minister was engaged in drafting such Regulations at the end of the year.

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	10	209	29
Retail Shops	14	391	101
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3	26	8
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	7	54	18
Fuel storage depots	1	3	1
TOTALS	35	683	157

Total No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act 469

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Section	Number of contraventions found		Section	Number of contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	89	13	Sitting facilities	—
5	Overcrowding	1	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—
6	Temperature	3	15	Eating facilities	—
7	Ventilation	34	16	Floors, passage and stairs	60
8	Lighting	4	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	11
9	Sanitary conveniences	86	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—
10	Washing facilities	25	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
11	Supply of Drinking water	—	23	Prohibition of heavy work	—
12	Clothing accommodation	4	24	First Aid General provisions	68
Other matters (including Abstract not displayed 99, Absence of Thermometer 80)		185			
TOTAL					570

No applications for exemptions under the Act were received.
No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

Reported Accidents.

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. investigated	Action Recommended			No Action
	F.	N.F.		Prosecution	F'rmal Warning	In-formal Advice	
Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail shops	—	5	5	—	—	2	—
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	—	4	4	—	—	1	—
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	—	12	12	—	—	3	—

Analysis of reported accidents.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole-sale Ware-houses	Catering estab-lish-ments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	2	1	—
Falls of persons	—	14	1	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	—	—	—	—
Handling goods	—	—	—	1	—
Struck by falling object	—	—	1	—	—
Fires and Explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	1	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	—	—	1	—

Twenty-seven 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. Shopkeepers not exempt from the half-day closing provisions of the Act may now choose the particular day of the week convenient to themselves for this purpose, provided they advertise the day of their choice on their premises. The local Chamber of Trade operate a five-day trading week.

Home Office proposals for new shops legislation circulated for discussion during 1966, have not yet been implemented.

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		78	62	280
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		5.57	4.43	20.0
Particulars of offences recorded	No. in Register			
	15	11	13	6
	92	30	—	—
	80	5	—	25
	31	4	9	13
	1	6	—	24

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 by inspection of boiler plant and advice offered to operators and management. Two offences arose from hand-fired Lancashire boilers, one at a hospital, another at a textile mill. In the latter case conversion of boilers to oil firing was in progress by the year end. In the other case the offending boilers are to be replaced by oil-fired package boilers. Other offences arose from Lancashire boilers with sprinkler stokers at an engineering workshop, an underfeed stoker on a Lancashire boiler at a slipper factory and a hand-fired brick kiln.

No. of notifications to install furnaces received 6

No. of applications for prior approval by Council of installation of furnaces 6

No. of such applications approved 6

No. of chimney heights determined on building plans 3

Two applications for prior approval of furnaces were in respect of oil-fired package boilers, two for oil, two for solid fuel boilers. Chimney heights were determined in connection with these installations. Advice on chimney heights was also tendered in respect of boiler installations at a hospital and at two county primary schools.

The Bury (No. 6) Smoke Control Order, 1966, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 17th May, following a Public Inquiry held during March (see 1966 Report, page 41). This Order becomes operative on 1st July, 1968 and necessary firegrate conversions have been actively in progress during the remaining part of the year.

The Council have five operative Smoke Control Areas relating to 4,931 premises. The No. 6, Smoke Control Order relates to a further 999 premises, making a total of 5,930 premises towards completing the Council's programme to declare 9,431 premises smoke controlled before 1971.

On the 8th November the Council resolved to make the Bury (No. 7) Smoke Control Order, 1967, which relates to 1,130 premises (including 310 Council dwellings) in part of the Walmersley District of the Borough. The total cost of necessary firegrate conversions in this area is estimated at £53,236 of which £24,155 will rank for grant to private owners and occupiers. £21,349 will be received by the Council as Exchequer grant towards cost of firegrate conversions on Council dwellings and grants to private owners and occupiers.

The Council intend the Order to become operative on 1st April, 1969. A number of objections to the Order were received before the end of the year and the Minister of Housing and Local Government has since indicated his intention to hold a Local Public Inquiry in respect of same on 4th July, 1968.

A survey has been commenced of premises in the remaining portion of the Walmersley district with a view to same ultimately being incorporated into the proposed Bury (No. 8) Smoke Control Order.

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, and the Coal Utilisation Council operated a demonstration house within the Area.

A total of 1,576 visits were made to premises within smoke control areas for all purposes.

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

OBSERVATIONS ON AIR POLLUTION.

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

RAINFALL AND DEPOSITS, 1967.

Period 1967	Rainfall in inches		Total Deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	3.02	2.56	17	22.60
February	3.19	2.48	25.05	16.58
March	1.58	1.44	24.71	20.74
April	1.33	1.15	18.14	12.91
May	4.75	4.90	19.87	29.84
June	2.61	3.54	11.46	12.00
July	1.88	2.91	13.04	9.74
August	1.81	4.68	10.40	14.73
September	2.37	3.36	6.42	10.14
October	5.04	4.96	15.01	14.61
November	3.74	3.10	13.65	14.90
December	2.98	2.20	13.31	12.80
TOTAL	34.30	37.28	188.06	191.59
Monthly Average	2.86	3.11	15.67	15.96
Mean total for 12 months on both stations	35.79		189.82	

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.

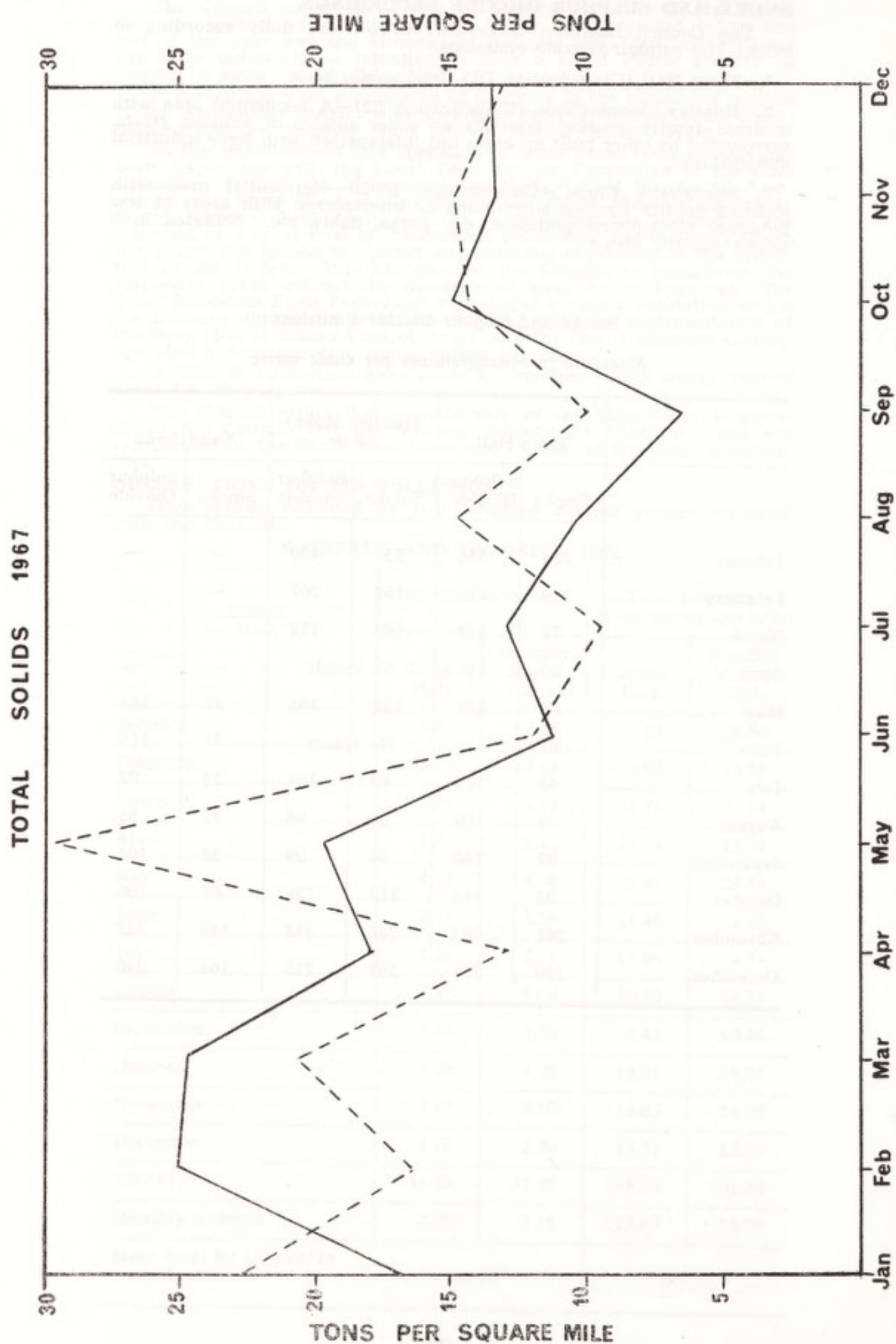
2. **Huntley Mount Clinic** (Classification B2)—A residential area with medium density housing, typically an inner suburb or housing estate, surrounded by other built up areas but interspersed with some industrial undertakings.

3. **Sunnybank Clinic** (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 Emissions

Measured in Microgrammes per cubic metre

	Town Hall		Huntley Mount Clinic		Sunnybank	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	288	355	337	400	—	—
February	139	218	162	267	—	—
March	73	144	103	112	—	—
April	80	148	No result		—	—
May	62	158	122	163	51	153
June	61	125	No result		54	115
July	43	114	40	104	33	92
August	64	109	63	98	37	83
September	87	140	94	99	52	103
October	93	148	110	136	66	96
November	241	283	346	314	349	328
December	239	251	287	215	164	240



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	42
Total number of licensed producers of tuberculin tested milk	15
Number of Registered Distributors of Milk	255
Number of Registered Dairies and Milk Stores	9
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail "untreated" milk	23
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	42
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail sterilised milk	221
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail ultra heat treated milk	139
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	TURBIDITY TEST	M.R.T. BRUCELLA TEST		BRUCELLA INOCULATION TEST		No. of Tests Applied
		Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	
"Untreated"	98	28	4	—	—	80	7	4	3	126
Pasteurised.... ..	52	51	1	52	—	—	—	—	—	104
Sterilised	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Totals	159	79	5	52	9	80	7	4	3	239

For the eighth successive year all heat-treated milk sampled was reported to comply with prescribed tests.

94% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

5% of "untreated" milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test.

The sample of heat treated milk failing methylene blue reduction test was referred to the dairy and local authority concerned. Subsequent samples from this dairy were reported to be satisfactory.

Two of the unsatisfactory samples were taken from licensed producers situate outside the Borough. Reports on these four 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 ten samples reported to contain evidence of brucella infection related to four suspected cases at three dairy farms, two sited outside the Borough. As a result eleven cows at these respective farms were isolated and milk subjected to heat treatment prior to human consumption. These cows were subsequently slaughtered.

This year producers of untreated milk have been sampled systematically as per recommendations of Ministry of Health Circular No. 17/66.

There has been a corresponding reduction in number of milk samples submitted to T.B. Innoculation tests.

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

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, 1967.

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of ice-lollies
2 (Hot Mix Processes)	304	25	19

Approximately 92% 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
23	20	3	20	1	1	1

Five samples of soft ice-cream were taken from Mobile Vehicles of which four were placed with Grade I and one in Grade III.

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

Ten samples of ice lollies (seven manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination, and 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
22	22	9.94%	8.93%

Nineteen samples of ice lollies (six manufactured outside the Borough) were also submitted to the Public Analyst. One sample prepared within the Borough was certified to contain excess saccharin. The attention of the manufacturer was directed to this matter.

MEAT INSPECTION.

For the third year in succession it is encouraging to report the complete absence of evidence of bovine tuberculosis observed in cattle slaughtered at the Public Abattoir. The incidence of tuberculosis found in pigs is infinitesimal.

There is also satisfaction in noting that the increased throughput of animals slaughtered on the premises compared with two years ago has been maintained.

The Meat and Livestock Commission established by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the provisions of the Agricultural Act, 1967, commenced operations in August. Their report upon existing slaughtering facilities and recommendations thereon is now eagerly awaited.

No. of slaughtermen licensed by the Borough Council .. 18

No. of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1967:

Beasts	3,649
Sheep and Lambs	18,265
Pigs	913
Calves	446
Total ..	23,273

Total Weight in Tons—1,749.

No. of carcasses examined requiring special attention—4,313 of which number 7 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree.

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

Amount of Imported and Port killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1967:—

Quarters of beef	191
Carcasses, Mutton and Lamb	5,329
Carcasses, Pork	493
Boxes of Offal	1,998

Percentage of Meat destroyed on account of tuberculosis :—

Beef—Nil.

Pork—0.089.

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoir.

Bulls	.. .. .	Nil
Heifers	.. .. .	Nil
Steers	.. .. .	Nil
Cows	.. .. .	Nil
Pigs were affected in more or less degree to the extent of	.. .. .	0.77%

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

Beasts—Nil. Calves—12. Sheep—28. Pigs—6.

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

36,220 lbs. = 16.14 tons or 0.9%

Total amount of meat condemned due to tuberculosis—139 lbs.

Total amount of meat condemned on account of disease and conditions other than tuberculosis: 33,984 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.
408	25,376	1,243	4,385	1,534	544	353	141

In addition 2,097 lbs. of meat were condemned comprising imported, port killed, 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)	2,655	994	446	18,265	913	Nil
Number inspected	2,655	994	446	18,265	913	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	12	28	6	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,262	614	10	2,222	154	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	47.53%	61.57%	4.93%	12.32%	17.52%	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	0.77%	Nil
Cysticerci.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	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
Abscesses	177	21	13	—
Actinomycosis	13	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	1	—
Ascaris	—	—	1	—
Bruising	1	4	—	—
Bact. necrosis	3	—	—	—
Cav. Angioma	69	—	—	—
Catarrh	2	—	6	—
Cirrhosis	25	125	—	—
Congestion	4	15	44	—
Cysts. Bovis	2	—	—	—
Cysts. Taenia-collis	—	2	—	—
Cysts. (unclassified)	22	76	3	—
Contamination	14	—	—	—
Distomatosis	1,473	1,761	—	—
Emphysema	1	—	4	—
Emaciation, Pathological	—	10	—	—
Fatty degeneration	1	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	9
Mastitis	117	—	4	—
Moribund	—	7	—	—
Nephritis	1	3	—	1
Oedema	1	6	—	—
Pneumonia	34	45	58	1
Pleurisy	42	10	9	—
Parasites	—	130	13	—
Pericarditis	3	—	10	—
Pyaemia	1	2	—	—
Peritonitis	3	—	1	—
Pyrexia	—	1	—	1
Scirrous Cord.	—	—	1	—
Tumours	2	—	3	—

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

Year	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
1958	7,403	34,528	3,288	868	46,087	3,931
1959	5,549	38,644	1,919	415	46,527	3,000
1960	5,613	29,806	1,311	671	37,401	2,644
1961	5,926	32,552	931	681	40,090	2,887
1962	5,432	25,230	934	647	32,243	2,472
1963	4,867	21,885	1,103	491	28,346	2,206
1964	4,119	18,967	1,163	220	24,469	1,493
1965	3,471	17,920	1,043	118	22,552	1,676
1966	3,598	20,587	1,329	268	25,792	1,771
1967	3,649	18,265	913	446	23,273	1,749

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

On the 31st October, the Borough was declared by special order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, to be within a Controlled Area for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection of Foot and Mouth Disease. Thus all livestock moved into, within and out of the Borough within the Controlled Order had to be accompanied by a Movement Licence. This Order was revoked on 8th December during which time 196 licences were issued.

On the 8th December the Borough was declared by special order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, to be within an Infested Area for the same purpose, thus ensuring even stricter control over animal movement. Up to the end of the year 76 Movement Licences under this Order were issued.

Throughout the operative period of Both Orders the Borough remained free of any outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease.

SWINE FEVER.

No cases of Swine Fever arose within the Borough during the year. The only control on movement being on all pigs from markets and dealers premises so as to curtail risk of spread of infection of this disease.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The steady decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs over the past eight years resulted in no cattle being slaughtered at the Public Abattoir under the Tuberculosis Orders or the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Re-actors) Orders. No cases of suspected Tuberculosis amongst cattle on local farms were reported.

WASTE FOOD ORDER.

This Order is designed to contain the spread of contagious animal and poultry diseases by requiring that all raw foodstuffs and swill be boiled before being fed to livestock and poultry.

Boiling plants approved for this purpose are required to be licensed by the Borough Council.

No. of operative licences issued	10
--	----

No. of registered piggeries, other than farms	10
---	----

Because of financial reasons and ease of use an increasing number of pig keepers are feeding pigs on meal and most poultry keepers feed their birds on cereals.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

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

The amount of food condemned during the year has been:—

2 tons. 9 cwt. 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.

Seventeen complaints were received of sale of food containing foreign matter or unsound. Cautionary letters were sent to the traders concerned in fourteen cases. Prosecutions were instituted in three cases. Details on page

Commodity	No.	Foreign body or condition
Milk	2	Razor blade in bottle. Mouldy Yoghurt
Bread	2	Mouldy loaf, and muffin
Vegetable	2	Butter beans infested. Dried sliced onions.
Meat Pies	1	Mouldy pork pie
Fruit	1	Metal in imported bilberries.
Confectionery	2	Flour moth in biscuits. Mouldy vanilla slice
Other food	5	Decomposing sausage and bacon Mould in lemon juice Dessicated coconut infested with ptinus tectus Margarine impregnated with ink dye
Cereals	2	Mouldy shredded wheat and Macaroni

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.

One sample of sausage, sliced meat, flour confectionery, fresh cream and two samples of synthetic cream and samples of orange drink submitted for bacteriological examination were reported by the Pathologist to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

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

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967.

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 67	34
Fried Fish Shops 36	236
Restaurant Kitchens 14	
Industrial canteens 54	
	171
Meat shops 66	1099*
Licensed Premises 112	21

General Food Premises

Confectioners 95	
Grocers 136	
Fishmongers 15	
Fruit and Greengrocery 50	
Miscellaneous 74	
	551
	3481*
TOTALS.... 719	4871

*Includes Visits to 109 Market Food Stalls.

Regulation (19) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, applies to 648 premises.

Record of Action Taken.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
General Food Premises	215	39	110	22

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	1	—
General Food Premises	3	4	2	—
Licensed Premises....	—	—	1	1
Food Preparing Premises	1	6	—	—
Total	4	12	4	1

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

Two new general food shops and four food preparing premises were opened during the year.

One general food shop, and two food preparing premises were closed voluntarily during the same period. Three canteens were also closed when the factories and other premises concerned were discontinued.

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.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, became operative on 1st January. The Regulations prescribe more stringent standards for places where food is sold in the open air, but a variety of exemptions are given to food delivery vehicles. During the year nineteen contraventions of the Regulations were observed and abated informally.

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

MARKETS.

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

No. of food stalls in Market Hall 19

No. of food stalls on open market 90

Public Health Inspectors paid 155 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 3,100 visits to food shops and market stalls to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders and other requirements of the Acts.

A complaint was received of sale of canned fish heads for dog meat by a reputable firm of national canners of pet foods. Enquiries failed to reveal any mishap on the respective filling "lines" of cat and dog food in the continental canning factory concerned. Some form of deliberate sabotage in the factory was suspected.

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	—	74	74	—	66	66	—	8	8
Milk ...	133	1	134	131	1	132	2	—	2
Ice Cream	—	22	22	—	22	22	—	—	—
Ice Lollies	—	21	21	—	19	19	—	2	2
Sausage ...	9	—	9	8	—	8	1	—	1
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	—	31	31	—	30	30	—	1	1
Beer, wine, Spirits etc.	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	154	149	303	151	138	289	3	11	14

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, 1967	3.66	8.64

No. of samples certified to be naturally deficient but genuine of which 22 were deficient in solids-not-fat and one deficient in fat 23

No. of milk samples tested for presence of anti-biotics and found to be satisfactory 19

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

	Article	Adulteration	Action taken
Miscellaneous foods	Savoy cake	Contained caramelised starch and sugar	Warning letter to baker
	Cheese and Onion muffin	Contaminated with rodent excreta	Reported to local authority in district prepared. Warning letter to baker
	Loaf of bread	Contained traces of carbon	Baker cautioned
	Canned pineapple	Tin content 400 p.p.m.	Stock surrendered by vendor
	Potted meat	Wrongly described	Vendor advised to describe product as brawn or beef with jelly
	Orange Crush	34% deficient in orange juice. Contained particles of rust	Warning letter to manufacturer due to delay in bringing this matter to attention of Council
	Orange Crush	Dirty bottle	Warning letter to bottler
	Imported canned creme de foie	Iron content 1,000 p.p.m.	Stock surrendered by vendor. Letter to Importer and Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
	Canned butter beans	Incipient decomposition	Stock surrendered by vendor. Canner advised
Sausages	Pork sausage	Contained excessive fat proportional to meat content	Warning letter to manufacturer
	Pork sausage	5% deficient in meat	Warning letter to manufacturer
Biscuits	Crispbread	Biscuits contained 7.6% excess protein and 8.8% excess carbohydrate compared with statement on label	Warning letter to manufacturer

Bacon	Bacon (pre-packed)	Contamination with rind off mechanical slicer	Packer cautioned
Ice Lollie	"Super sucker"	Contained mould	Warning letter to manufacturer. Letter to local authority for manufacturers premises
	Ice Lollie	140 grains saccharin per 10 gals.	Warning letter to manufacturer. Subsequent formal samples genuine
Drugs	Potassium chlorate tablets	10% deficient in potassium chlorate	Informal sample. Subsequent formal sample genuine
Milk	Milk bottle	Contained fly	Dairy farmer advised as to storage of bottles after washing
	Hot milk	Contained 8% added water	Vendor cautioned against use of steam injection for heating milk
	Hot milk	4% deficient in fat and contained 2% added water	Vendor cautioned against method of heating milk in a closed urn and drawing from base of same
	Channel Island milk	2.25% deficient in fat	Warning letter to vendor. Referred to Dairy Husbandry Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
	Pasteurised milk	Contained 2% added water	Warning letter to processing dairy

SURVEY OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOODSTUFFS.

Further to the 1966 Report (page 58) the Council continued their initial programme of submitting three samples of foodstuffs per month to their consultant analyst.

Only one of these samples formed part of the Lancashire County contribution to the National Survey for this purpose.

In the second stage of such scheme Bury were only required to submit two samples before March, 1968, as part of the co-ordinated sampling programme prepared by the County Analyst.

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	12	7	—	1	12	—	Parathion 0.05 (p.p.m.) D.D.T. 0.19 0.23 (p.p.m.) Lindane 0.03-0.07 (p.p.m.) Aldrin 0.05-0.09 (p.p.m.) Lead 0.08 (p.p.m.)
Foodstuffs	10	—	—	—	10	—	
Milk and Cheese	5	—	—	—	5	—	
Meat and Fish	8	—	—	—	8	—	
Beverages	1	—	—	—	1	—	
TOTAL	36	7	—	1	36	—	

The Consultant Analyst reports finding various amounts of pesticide in 7 out of 36 samples submitted by this local authority.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Result or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	Premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance	Conviction. Nuisance Order made	—	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Cotton thread in Hot Potato Pie	Conviction	£20	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Fly in Hot Pot Pie	Conviction	£20	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Snail or slug in salad sandwich	Conviction	£20	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 94 (6)	Abandoned house in such a state as to be a nuisance	Conviction Nuisance Order made	—	—
TOTAL			£60	

SECTION 5.

HOUSING.

During the year two District Inspectors were seconded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for respective periods of six weeks as Surveyors in the National and Regional House Condition Surveys.

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year—

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)	1,557
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,720
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932	140
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	592
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	138
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	487

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 ..	49
Number of houses demolished	11

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	99
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	86

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

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
Number of Council dwellings in respect of which Unfitness Orders were made	21
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6
No. of Council dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Unfitness Orders	2
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17	4
Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	12
Number of Council dwellinghouses closed	Nil
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	4
2. Number of families dwelling therein	4
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	26½
B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	6
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	40½

Particulars of New Houses, etc., erected during 1967.

1. Total, including numbers given separate under (1):	
(i) by the local authority (a) Temporary	Nil
(b) permanent	Nil
(ii) by other local authorities	4
(iii) by other bodies and persons	527
2. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—all permanent houses:—	
Moorside 71. East 47. Church 54. Redvales 5. Elton 80. Unsworth 274.	
Total: 531.	
3. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes	Nil
4. (a) Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for the improvement of dwellinghouses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949-59:	
(i) Standard grants	265
(ii) Discretionary grants	20
(b) Total value of financial grants issued	£24,271
(c) Total value of grants issued to date is £207,817 in respect of 1,811 houses.	
(d) No. of houses provided during the year with "standard grant" amenities	224
(e) No. of houses improved during the year to "discretionary grant" standard	18
(f) No. of amenities provided:—	
Fixed bath	142
Wash hand basin	178
Hot water supply	132
Internal watercloset	222
Ventilated foodstore	218

Percentage of houses in the Borough estimated to be provided with the prescribed seven standard amenities—82.7%.

Percentage of houses in the Borough estimated to be provided with a fixed bath—83.6%.

Compulsory Improvement Areas—Fishpool.

Further to the previous report on this Area (page 60, Report 1966) eight immediate and three suspended Improvement Notices were served upon the owners and occupiers of eleven tenanted houses during April. The Council also resolved to defer service of Immediate Improvement Notices upon the owner and tenant of a further house due to the exceptionally advanced age of the owner. Ten houses were improved to full standard during the year of which four were owner/occupied.

Originally twenty-five tenanted and 101 owner/occupied houses of a total of 164 dwellings were found to be in need of improvement.

Clearance Areas.

Seven Clearance Areas as detailed hereafter totalling 109 houses and involving 224 persons were represented during the year together with twenty-nine individual unfit houses. The subsequent Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government with the exception of the Maskill Street and Brook Street No. 3 Area where the Minister's decision on the subsequent Compulsory Purchase Order is still awaited. The Minister held Local Public Inquiries into the Pimhole and Higher Row Compulsory Purchase Orders on the 2nd January. In subsequently confirming both Orders the Minister deemed two houses within the Pimhole Clearance Area not to be so unfit as to warrant demolition but confirmed that they be retained within the Compulsory Purchase Order.

Demolition of houses in the following Clearance Areas was completed during the year: Hollins No. 1 and 2, Elton Nos. 3 and 4, Raby Street, Chesham Fields and commenced in the Calrows Clearance Area.

Rehousing of tenants within the Hollins No. 3 and Raby Street Clearance Areas was completed within the year and commenced in the Washington Street, Manchester Road No. 1 and Hampson Mill Cottages Clearance Areas.

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of Houses Concerned	No. of Persons Concerned
Prior to 1st Jan. 1967	Details given in previous Reports	Fifty-two areas	889	1967
5th Jan.	3rd June	Washington Street	8	19
16th Mar.	29th Feb. 1968	Pimhole	70	140
12th April	21st Sep. 1967	Manchester Road No. 1	4	7
8th June	25th Sep. 1967	Hampson Mill Cottages	4	7
27th July	11th Mar. 1968	Higher Row	3	7
31st Aug.		Maskill Street	7	5
12th Oct.		Brook Street No. 3	13	39
TOTAL			998	2191

In addition twenty-nine individual unfit houses were also represented.

By the end of the year 1,330 houses had been represented and 1,373 houses demolished or closed of the Council's programme of 1,464 houses to be considered for such action before the end of the year. A further 41 houses were in the final stages of preparation for representation as the year closed.

An additional fifteen unfit houses in this category await demolition in the Bury (Central Area) (Comprehensive Redevelopment No. 1 Area) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962 made by the Council under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts.

Houses in Multiple Occupation.

One notice was served under the Act in respect of 4 defects and six notices in respect of twenty-nine defects were abated. Public Health Inspectors made 36 visits to these premises. The majority of owners and occupiers have complied with matters brought to their notice on preliminary intimations. General conditions in such houses have remained fair and it has not been necessary to take any statutory proceedings.

The number of known houses of this category is forty of which 36 have been surveyed, providing accommodation for 205 persons in 206 rooms in 195 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 Register- ed	No. of Beds in Use	Average Nightly Attend- ance	Accommodation available for
1	26 and 28 Clerke Street	72	30	28	Males and Females

Evidence proves that one registered house can amply accommodate those who normally frequent such premises. Thirty-two visits were made to the premises during the year. One notice relating to one defect was abated during the year. One notice in respect of two defects was served.

These premises are subject of a confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order made by the Council under the Town and Country Planning Acts, 1947-59, to implement the provisions of the Bury (Central Areas) Comprehensive Development Area No. 1, the premises are not anticipated to exist for more than a further three months.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

During the year six sites within the Borough (five owned by the Council) were occupied by a total of 127 caravans on 37 occasions. These caravans and those arriving for the two Annual Pleasure Fairs were visited on 229 occasions during their stay within the Borough.

Those caravans not occupied by bona fide members of the Showmen's Guild were dealt with as trespassers either by the Council or private landowners, often under police protection.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON THE 3rd DECEMBER, 1967.

No. of Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,338
No. of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
No. of Lock-up Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527
No. of Commercial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486
No. of Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
No. of Social Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
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	Vaccinations							15 or over (before 1953)	TOTAL
	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	1 year (1966)	2-4 yrs. (1963- 65)	5-14 yrs. (1953- 62)		
At Clinic	—	—	4	3	331	77	6	7	428
P.M.A.	2	13	8	5	66	57	36	71	258
TOTAL	2	13	12	8	397	134	42	78	686
Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years	Re-Vaccinations							15 or over (before 1953)	TOTAL
	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	1 year (1966)	2-4 yrs. (1963- 65)	5-14 yrs. (1953- 62)		
At Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31
P.M.A.	—	—	—	—	—	9	50	187	246
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	9	50	218	277

Scarlet Fever.

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

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There was one case 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. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine can be given concurrently. 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 schedule of immunisation and vaccination has since been revised.

The number of children immunised by general medical practitioners was 285 under 5 years of age, 20 of school age, and 274 reinforcing doses of all ages. The others shown in the tables have been done by local Authority doctors. The figures are substantially greater than in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS :						TOTAL
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-1962	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	317	343	53	32	111	—	883
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	—	157	492	326	903	93	1971

Pneumonia.—There were no cases of pneumonia notified.

Whooping Cough.—There were 29 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 47 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

There were 1,046 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.—343 cases were notified. There were no deaths. One case was removed to hospital.

Scabies.—During the year 9 cases of Scabies were discovered and treated by the School Medical Service.

Poliomyelitis.—One case was notified and appropriate preventive measures were taken. Subsequently, laboratory investigation excluded poliomyelitis as the cause.

Dysentery.—There were 10 cases notified.

Erysipelas.—There were 5 cases notified. One was removed to hospital.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The number of children and young persons under the age of 16 who have received oral vaccine during the year 1967 1,207

The number of persons over the age of 16 who have received oral vaccine during the year 1967 29

The number of children and young persons under the age of 16 who have received reinforcing doses during the year 1967 2,499

The number of persons over the age of 16 who have received reinforcing doses during the year 1967 223

Immunisations/Vaccinations carried out during 1967 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	% 83.1	% 89.8	% 100	% 47.7
General practitioners	16.9	10.2	—	52.3

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

Food Poisoning.—No outbreak in the Borough.

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 7.

TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence.

A total of 14 new cases was notified. Of this number 10 were males and 4 females.

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

YEAR	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1963	18	0·02	2	—
1964	17	0·02	1	—
1965	11	0·01	2	—
1966	12	0·01	1	—
1967	11	0·01	3	—
Average for 5 years ...	—14	—·014	—	—

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.

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

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

996 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.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed in a school caretaker at a junior school. All the children at the school were Heaf Tested and those with strongly positive reactions were x-rayed at Bury General Hospital. The Heaf Tests were repeated after an interval of four months because a conversion from a negative reaction to a positive reaction in that time would be strong evidence of newly acquired tuberculosis.

Number Heaf Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Number Negative and given B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Number Positive and X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
No child was found to need treatment.							

Routine Chest X-Rays.

The Health Committee resolved that the following categories of Corporation employees, in frequent contact with children, should have chest x-rays as a condition of employment and subsequently at three-yearly intervals. Some of the employees on this list, such as nursery nurses, already have periodic chest x-rays. School teachers, however, are not included as a similar scheme for them is already in operation.

Residential Nursery Staff

Day Nursery Staff

Junior Training Centre Staff

School Caretakers

Clinic Nurses

School Nurses

Health Visitors

Midwives

Dental Staff including Receptionists

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 210 new cases compared with 130 last year.

Of the new cases attending 5 were Syphilis, 49 Gonorrhoea, and 156 other conditions.

Bury residents accounted for 26% 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 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65			over 65
Scarlet Fever ...	5	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas...	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Dysentery...	10	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	29	3	6	3	4	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	343	28	60	60	63	66	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	394	31	67	64	67	80	2	3	6	1	3	1	6	—	—

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1955 to 1967.

DISEASE	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	50	18	15	33	64	29	17	12	18	5	17	16	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	2	40	33	12	7	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	1
Erysipelas	5	9	6	4	5	1	1	5	5	5	2	1	5
Poliomyelitis	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	28	29	74	15	15	12	11	6	7	5	1	9	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	52	121	43	18	37	74	29	138	9	9	30	11	10
Whooping Cough	153	20	80	121	12	42	22	14	45	31	18	47	29
Measles	613	112	1,230	579	135	664	578	111	1207	617	376	713	343
Food Poisoning	—	4	—	21	4	—	3	3	1	4	1	1	—
Meningococcal Infections	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	3	4	1
TOTAL	914	357	1,484	806	280	822	668	290	1299	682	450	802	394

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.

Each Health Visitor is allocated a district of the town and is responsible for keeping in touch with families with young children in her area. Her main duty is health education both in the house and at the child welfare clinic and she is fitted by her nursing and health visiting training to give advice on a wide range of health and social topics.

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	1,488
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	2,355
Re-visits to children from one to two years	1,505
Re-visits to children from two to five years	3,206
Visits to expectant mothers	385
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	45
Visits to premature infants	378
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	118
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	996
Visits re Hospital discharges	303
Visits to Old People	2,628
Visits for other causes	585
Total Visits effective	13,992
No. of visits where no access was gained	2,410
Total Visits	16,402
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	499
Hospital Out-Patient Clinics....	144
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	92
Total Attendances at Clinics	735

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).

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

	The Wylde	Totting- ton Road	Hunt- ley Mount	Sunny- Bank	Brandles- holme	Total
Number of sessions held	151	100	49	102	49	451
Total Attendances made:						
Infants under 1 year	4515	3134	1863	3070	1100	13682
Children 1 to 5 years	2560	2304	1287	807	894	7852
Number of Doctors' Consultations	2266	1587	956	1143	536	6488
Average attendance per session	47	54	64	38	41	—

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	217	42	61	76
No. of attendances	945	210	283	363

Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics are staffed by a Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and Municipal Midwives. Cases requiring further investigation are 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	56	51	41
No. of attendances	401	283	276

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

Wasserman Reaction —	Negative 325.	Positive 0.
Rhesus Factor —	Negative 34.	Positive 287.
Negative containing anti-bodies —		6.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 750, and 8,340 attendances were made. Also 706 post-natal attendances were made by 801 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 1967 was 49. Of these, 8 were Municipal Midwives and 41 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital.

Domiciliary Midwives.—The number of full-time domiciliary midwives in post throughout the year was five. In addition two part-time midwives were employed principally in attending cases discharged early after hospital confinements. The proportion of births born in hospital was 76%. This is approximately the same as during the previous year. The number of deliveries conducted in the mothers' own homes was 290.

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 172 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. S. Kealey	34 Sandown Road.	061-766 4787
Mrs. I. Thomas (left 4.9.68)	11 Eldon Street.	061-764 6110
Miss M. M. Smith	3 Minden Close.	061-764 3328
Mrs. M. B. McIntosh	44 Somerset Drive.	061-764 5334
Mrs. Pattrick (from 1.2.67)	133 Ainsworth Road.	061-764 6776
Miss Cheeseman (from 20.9.68) ..	26 Moorside Avenue, Ainsworth, Bolton.	061-764 7532

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
1967	6,488	21,534	76	514	1801

Attendance figures show a decrease 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 891 during 1967 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. 180 children under 5 years were tested. In addition the project screening of all school children was continued and this year 955 school children were examined at school. In addition 191 pure tone tests were carried out at The Wylde Clinic in cases referred by the Medical Officers.

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

	The Wylde	Huntley Mount	Sunnybank
Cases treated	19	3	3
Number of treatments given .. .	111	46	8
Average attendances per child ..	6	15	3
Number children (a) discharged ..	10	1	2
(b) defaulted	0	0	0
Still attending at year-end .. .	9	2	1

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

Cases treated	14
Number of treatments given .. .	130
Average attendances per child ..	9
Number of children (a) discharged ..	7
(b) defaulted	3
Still attending at year-end .. .	4

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 1967 the number of babies notified who weighed 5½lb. or less at birth was 104. The majority (91) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 79, to whom 312 visits were made.

There were also 15 premature still-births, 15 of which were born in hospital.

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

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 22.54 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.3 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

If we analyse the cause of death of the 28 children who died under the age of one year we find that 17 took place during the first day, another 1 during the first week, 1 during the third week, 6 within the first and third months, and 3 within the third and sixth months of the year.

Of the causes of death, 12 were certified as primarily due to prematurity, 7 to broncho-pneumonia, 1 to other diseases of the respiratory system, 2 to congenital heart disease, 3 to microcephaly and encephalocele, 1 to oesophageal atresia, and 2 to multiple congenital abnormalities.

The Still-birth Rate—20.50 this year compared with a five-year average of 19.63.

Dental Treatment.—With the surgery at Sunnybank Clinic being equipped in October, 1967, routine treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and young children can now be undertaken.

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	
	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank
Expectant and nursing mothers	19	3	10	3	10	3
Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	140	6	119	4	61	3

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	
	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	3	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	15	2	—	—	—	—
Children under Five	—	—	336	6	—	—	—	—	103	1	—	—	—	—

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 1967	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	25
No. of children on register at end of year....	22	21
Average daily attendance during year	22	16

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 22 visits to the nursery, and made 96 examinations of children.

This Nursery is a recognised training nursery for Nursery Nurses.

The charge was 20s. 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, 1967 ..	5
No. of persons registered as Child-Minders as at 31st December, 1967 ..	5
No. of premises newly registered during the year 1967 ..	2
No. of persons newly registered as Child-Minders during the year 1967 ..	1

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH

At the commencement of 1967 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, 1967, the William Kemp Heaton Combined Training Centre was officially opened. 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 laundry. In addition to the long-established manufacture of mops, which find a ready market with other departments of the Corporation, local firms have provided a variety of suitable industrial tasks.

A kitchen at the Centre prepares a full mid-day meal and free milk is supplied to children of school age whose parental income falls within the local authority scheme of allowances. An inducement allowance of 1st. 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 and Speech Therapist attend weekly. Dental treatment is available at the Wylde Clinic.

In the Borough there are 150 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 subnormal 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 Senior Mental Welfare Officer co-operates in clinical work at the Fairfield General Hospital. All Mental Welfare Officers attend weekly meetings under the direction of the Consultant Psychiatrist at Fairfield General Hospital where the new department of Psychiatry has been established, 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.

"On Call"—a 24 hour mental health service is provided in conjunction with two neighbouring divisions of Lancashire County Council.

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 Ministry of Social Security. 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. A member of the staff attends the local Co-ordination Committee for children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes.

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 1967.**

	No. of cases in- volved	No. of visits under- taken
Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals	43	120
Application for compulsory admission to hospital :		
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25)	7	22
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26)	2	4
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29)	24	35
Admission to hospital through Courts	2	4
Application for reception into guardianship	—	—
Admission to Guardianship through Courts	—	—
Statutory visiting requirements for guardianship	—	—
Preparation of case histories	35	39
Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital	13	33
Progress reports in cases on licence	2	4
Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended	170	78
Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after care		
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely sub- normal)	344	635
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill	738	1597
Maladjusted and Special Cases ...	211	328
Visits to hospitals to interview patients	210	181
Liaison meetings attended	—	168
Duties in relation to admissions to Training Centres	—	206

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			18	18				
(b) Hospitals on discharge from in-patient care			2	3	9			
(c) Hospitals after or during out- patient or day treatment			1	10	4			
(d) Local Education Authorities							1	
(e) Police and Courts			6	6				
(f) Other Sources			2	14	9	1	2	

PERSONS WITH SEVERE SUBNORMALITY IN HOSPITALS

Brockhall Hospital	20	18	38
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	—	—	—
Royal Albert Hospital	3	4	7
Swinton Hospital	1	—	1
St. Joseph's Hospital	—	1	1
Other	2	1	3
	44	29	74

SEVERE SUBNORMALITY CASES IN COMMUNITY CARE

Cases under Supervision	45	31	76
------------------------------	----	----	----

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	...	...	...	...	63
Old cases still visited and helped	...	...	...	...	0
No. of visits made to Bury cases	...	...	...	...	175
No. of interviews	...	...	...	...	287

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	...	...	...	...	48
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...	...	...	3
Matrimonial problems	...	...	...	...	6
Others	...	...	...	...	6
					63

Dealt with as follows :—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	..	4
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	..	47
Babies placed for adoption	..	13
Advised regarding adoption	..	38
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	..	27
Referred to another Agency	..	5
Babies Reclaimed after Placement	..	0

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

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	..	148
---	----	-----

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	..	299
---	----	-----

Transport.

(a) Superannuation	..	74
(b) Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service	..	33
(c) P.S.V.	..	17
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	..	76
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age	..	13

Children's Department.

Examinations of children	..	138
--------------------------	----	-----

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 recognised by the Ministry of Health as a practical training Authority for the new Certificate of District Nursing.

During Nurses' Training Courses at Bury General Hospital, 32 student nurses visited the Health Department for instructional visits.

Eight students were taken for practical instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoir, and three 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	3	—	9
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	2	2	—	8
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	1	1	—	7

EPILEPTICS

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases ...	2	9	23

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 ...	5	13	7

The above table shows the age incidence of cases known to the Health Department. Of these, 3 cases are visited by the Mental Health Workers. 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. There has been a slight decrease in the number of school-children treated, from 249 in 1966 to 175 in 1967.

During the twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1967, the part-time private chiropodists gave a total of 1,356 treatments to 705 patients.

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

No. of treatments given at Clinics	 4,086
No. of treatments given in patients' own homes	1,162
No. of school-children treated	 175
No. of treatments given	 422

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 1967.

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

The circumstances of children in 54 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	28
„ 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	4

Two new cases were brought forward during 1967, and
seventeen family cases previously reported made a total of
nineteen considered during the year. The number of child-
ren involved is 82, of which 53 are of school age. The Com-
mittee 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.

INDEX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT.

	Page
Abattoirs	48—52
Ambulance Service	24—25
Air Pollution, prevention of	41—45
Bacteriological Examinations	27
Births, including still births	11—14
Chiropody Service	83—84
Co-ordinating Committee	85
Deaths	11—18
Diphtheria Immunisation	65, 66
Diseases of Animals	53
Epileptics and Spastics	83
Factory Acts	32
Food, Inspection and Supervision of	46—59
General Provision of Health Services in the Area	27—29
Health Committee	3
Health Education	21
Health Visitors, Summary of Work	71—72
Home Help Service	26, 27
Home Nursing	22—23
Hospitals	28—29
Housing	60—63
Infantile Mortality	13, 14, 76, 77
Infant Welfare Centres and Clinics	72, 73, 75, 76
Infectious Diseases—prevalence of and control over	64—70
Laboratory Facilities	27
Local Services provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946	19—27
Maternity and Child Welfare	71—77
Medical Examinations by Department's Medical Officers	82
Mental Health Service	79—81
Midwives	74—75
Moral Welfare Work	82
Nursery, Day	78
Offices and Shops	38—40
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	66
Rainfall	17
Sanitary Circumstances	30—38
Staff	4—5
Statistics of the Area	9—10
Statistics, 1967 and previous years	15
Statistics, 1877—1967	13—14
Statistics, comparative statement	16
Training Centre... ..	79
Tuberculosis	25, 67—68
Vaccination	23, 64—66
Venereal Diseases	68
Water Supply	33—36



County Borough of Bury
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

School Health Service

FOR THE YEAR

1967

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 F. SPURR, J.P.)

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

Councillor LORD (Deputy Chairman).

Alderman ADCOCK

„ BUTLER, J.P.

„ LORD

„ MANNERS

Councillor COPE

„ DAVIES

„ DERBYSHIRE

„ DICKINSON

„ DRIVER

„ FINNERTY

„ KERSHAW

„ McEWEN

„ PHIPPS

„ SHARPLES

„ SKELLERN

„ STOTT

„ SWINNERTON

Rev. J. R. SMITH

Rev. G. J. WILLIAMSON

Very Rev. G. CATTERALL

Mr. O. H. AUSTIN

Mr. J. COLLIER

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 Principal School Medical Officer :

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

School Medical Officers :

M. Thomas, M.B., Ch. B.

*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.

Senior School Dental Officer :

F. M. Heap, B.D.S.V.U. (Manc.) (from 16.10.67).

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. Cream

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.

Mrs. J. A. Wildman.

Nursing Assistant :

Miss M. E. McGuinness.

Senior School Medical Clerk :

Miss N. Hargreaves.

School Medical Clerks :

Mrs. J. Butterworth.

Mrs. S. M. Shaw.

Dental Attendants :

Mrs. D. Kirkby.

Mrs. M. T. Healey (from 23.10.67).

* Part Time.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1967

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 1967.

During the year the dental suite in the new clinic on Sunnybank Road, Unsworth was fully equipped and we were fortunate in being able to obtain the services of a full-time Dental Officer. The dental clinic became operational in November and is responsible for the dental care of schools in Unsworth and Redvales. The school dental service is therefore up to full establishment for the first time for years.

Unfortunately, this is not the case with medical staff. The full establishment of two School Medical Officers was never attained during 1967 as we had one full-time and one part-time doctor in post. Since then our medical staff has been even further depleted. The service has been maintained by employing general practitioners on a sessional basis as required.

Speech Therapists were also in very short supply. In view of the large number of children waiting for speech therapy the Council agreed to increase the establishment of speech therapists to two. In spite of every effort it has not yet been possible to fill the vacancy thus created.

Apart from medical officers and one speech therapist the school health service is fully staffed.

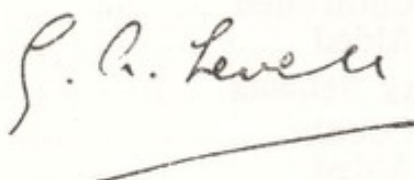
Great efforts were made to improve the acceptance rates for vaccination and immunisation. All were improved, especially poliomyelitis vaccinations, where the total of completed primary courses and reinforcing doses was increased from 2,034 in 1966 to 3,706 in 1967.

There is a great need for research into the causes on mental subnormality and I am happy to report that Dr. Kalcev, the Deputy Principal School Medical Officer recently published a paper in the "Medical Officer" entitled "Cytomegalovirus Complement-Fixing Antibodies in Mentally Retarded Children".

Finally may I thank the staff of the School Health Service, the Education Department, and the Education Committee for their support and encouragement.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "P. R. Levene". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Principal School Medical Officer.

30th September, 1968.

STATISTICS

The County Borough of Bury has an acreage of 7,434. The estimate of population for 1967 was 64,540.

SCHOOLS IN THE BOROUGH

The school population was 9,592 for maintained schools and 2,013 for direct grant schools in the town.

Primary Schools or Departments

County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Controlled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

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

During the year the following schools were decorated internally:

St. Mark's Junior School. East Ward Infant School. and a start is expected early in the new year on the internal decoration of Holy Trinity School.

External decorations were carried out at:

Elton Nursery School.
Elton Junior and Infant Schools.
East Ward Junior School.
Fishpool Infant School.
East Ward Secondary Gymnasium and Prefabricated Classrooms.
Seedfield Secondary School.

The new Greenhill County Primary School opened on 1st May, 1967 and since then replacement schools for Chesham, Guardian Angels' and Unsworth St. George's have opened.

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 and the period within which the case is to be reinspected are noted on the card. In practice 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 sent 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 1,208. The number of school leavers examined was 809. In addition 377 children in other groups were examined, giving a total of 2,394.

There were 708 other periodic inspections made, these were at the Bury Grammar Schools (577) and the Convent Grammar School (131).

In addition School Medical Officers made 3,883 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 3 of the children examined have shown any crude physical signs of poor nutrition. Overfed children are much more commonly found.

Skin Conditions.—The number of cases of impetigo treated at school clinics was 31, the same as in the previous year.

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 1967 only 13 children were found at routine examination to require treatment for skin conditions, although a further 18 children required observation.

Hearing.—The majority of children found by the School Health Service to be suffering from some degree of deafness are discovered as one would expect by audiometry. This is described later. Some are, however, detected at routine medical inspections and are either referred for further tests, observed over a period of a few weeks, or referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant or the child's family doctor.

Nose and Throat.—Clinical abnormalities were found in a total of 76 children at routine medical inspection, 20 requiring treatment and 56 requiring observation. The vast majority were found during medical inspection of school entrants and most consisted of enlarged tonsils.

Lungs.—There was an increase in the number of abnormalities detected in 1967 compared with 1966. 7 required treatment and 52 required observation in 1967 compared with 2 requiring treatment and 41 requiring observation in 1966. 43 of these were in school entrants compared with 9 in school leavers. Most were mild bronchial infections but there were a number of children with asthma.

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

An average of eight visits was made to each school by the School Nurse for the purpose of cleanliness inspections. The number of examinations of children for this purpose was 12,080 and the nurse concentrated her attention where experience had shown it was most needed. 6.1% children inspected in this way were found to be infested, either with nits or lice. In each case the parent was informed and advice and assistance given by the nurse. Difficult or persistent cases were treated at the clinics.

During 1957 the Council granted power to the Principal School Medical Officer to take action under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944, in cases where compulsion was necessary. So far it has not been necessary to prosecute.

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 2,360 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	...	...	27
Homes of Throat Cases	...	...	2
Homes of Minor Ailments	...	...	36
Homes of Infectious Disease	...	...	14
Homes re Cleanliness	...	...	155
Other visits	...	...	116
Total	...	...	350

Visits to Schools with Medical Officers 254

Other visits to Schools by Nurses—

(a) For cleanliness 254

(b) Other visits 312

Children examined re cleanliness 12,080

Number of above unclean 741

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.

Minor ailments of schoolchildren can be attended to at the Wylde, Huntley Mount and Sunnybank Clinics before 10 a.m. daily.

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.	Monday morning. Tuesday morning. Friday afternoon.
	Huntley Mount Clinic Sunnybank Clinic. Brunswick School	Monday afternoon. Thursday morning. 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.
Dental Clinic.	Sunnybank 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. & Tuesday 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	Sunny- bank
No. of Children attending from 1966	7	0	1
„ „ discharged during 1967	439	42	45
„ „ still attending at end of 1967	15	0	1
„ fresh children who attended during 1967	446	42	45
„ attendances	952	122	77
Clinic open	251 days	198 days	251 days
Average attendance per child	2.1	3	1.7
Average daily attendance	3.8	0.6	0.3

Altogether 459 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	9
Impetigo	31
Other skin diseases	219
Minor Eye defects—External and other (but excluding defective vision and squint)	23
Minor Ear defects	37
Miscellaneous	20

Infectious Diseases in Children of school age

Measles	68
Scarlet Fever	4
Sonne dysentery	3
Tuberculosis	2
Whooping Cough	8
Meningitis	1
Other	1
Total	87

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
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Diphtheria	440	473	75	33	131	36	1188
Whooping Cough	440	470	69	30	37	—	1046
Tetanus	440	473	79	39	202	139	1372
Polio	385	532	120	43	112	15	1207

REINFORCING DOSES—Number of persons under age 16.

	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Diphtheria	—	182	577	366	1027	93	2245
Whooping Cough	—	182	577	361	308	—	1428
Tetanus	—	182	574	363	985	—	2104
Polio	—	181	556	391	1102	269	2499

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.

In addition, vaccination against measles is now available for all children over the age of 12 months who have never had measles.

B.C.G. VACCINATION (Against Tuberculosis)

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

1. Number skin tested	786
2. Number found positive	60
3. Number found negative	685
4. Number vaccinated	689

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	1967
% 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	7.6
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	0.01
Pulmonary T.B. notifications	26	10	16	8	18	17	11	12	11

SCABIES

The number of cases of scabies treated at school clinics was 9 compared with 17 in the previous year.

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	40	7	3	50
Referral	3	—	—	3

DIABETES

There are 5 children on the Diabetic register at Bury General Hospital, 1 of whom has had in-patient treatment.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

X-ray examinations of School Children referred from the Clinic are performed at 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 1967 is as follows :—

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

	The Wylde	Sunnybank	Huntley Mount	Brunswick
No. of children treated	60	2	3	4
No. of attendances	351	8	42	68
No. of children discharged	36	2	1	1
No. of defaulters	8	—	—	—
No. who are still receiving treatment	16	—	2	3

Analysis of cases.

Asthma	5	—	1	—
Bronchitis	7	—	—	—
Bronchial asthma	1	1	—	—
Pigeon chest	1	—	—	—
Scoliosis	2	—	—	—
Genu-valgum	6	—	—	—
Pes planus	18	—	—	—
Pes valgus	14	1	1	—
Intoeing	3	—	—	—
Sprained ankle	1	—	—	—
Fractured finger	1	—	—	—
Spastic paraplegia, etc.	1	—	—	4
Torticollis	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	60	2	3	4

Ultra Violet Light—Wylde

No. of children treated	...	...	...	...	9
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	94
No. of children discharged	...	...	...	...	4
No. of children defaulted	...	...	...	...	1
No. still receiving treatment	...	...	...	...	4

Analysis of cases—

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mouth breathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Genu-valgum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total							9

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 schoolchildren attending the orthoptic clinic during 1967 was 266. Of these 116 were new cases referred by Mr. McLenachan, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, from eye clinics held at The Wylde and Bury General Hospital. 17 children had surgery for squint at Birch Hill Hospital.

In addition children from areas outside Bury were seen by arrangement with Bury General Hospital and Lancashire County Council to observe and treat their cases of squint.

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 23 visits to the School Clinic during the year.

Attendances were as follows—

First consultation with Surgeon	62
Second or subsequent consultations with Surgeon	122
Total	184

Analysis of new cases—

Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids ...	23
Otitis Media	3
Sinus infection	4
Partial deafness	23
Nasal discharge	2
Other conditions	7
Total	62

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 955 children were examined at school. In addition 191 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 1967, the number of children receiving treatment for speech defects was 154. Of these, 120 were boys—an exceptionally large male majority. 41 new cases were admitted, and a further 15 continued treatment, after having been under observation during the previous year.

Analysis of cases :—

Multiple Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	71
Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	28
Stammer	...	...	...	...	...	22
Stammer and Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stammer and Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	2
Retarded Speech	...	...	...	...	...	10
Retarded Speech and Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	9
Retarded Speech, Dyslalia and Stam- mer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retarded Speech, after Cerebral Trauma, associated with a Left Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hearing Impairment contributing to Multiple Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rhotacism	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dysphonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Apraxia	...	...	...	...	...	2

The total number of attendances throughout the year was 1,897.

Huntley Mount Clinic remains the main centre for Speech Therapy, but the number of sessions at the Clinic on Sunnybank Road, Unsworth, has been increased from one to two each week.

Throughout the year, 144 school visits have been made including weekly visits to Brunswick Special School, and regular visits to two Junior Schools and one Infant School. Visits to other schools have been infrequent, owing to a lack of time. In addition, 43 homes have been visited, either for treatment, or for consultation with parents who are unable to attend the Clinic.

During the year, 41 children have been discharged :—

25 have been cured.

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

5 have either left school or left the district.

5 have ceased attending.

1 has been returned to the waiting list, due to very poor attendance.

A further 38 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 51—a great increase, compared with last year's number of 28. Only 21 children on the waiting list have been seen, at school or at one of the clinics, and had an assessment made on their speech. There is little hope of radically reducing the number of children awaiting treatment.

Manchester School of Speech Therapy has continued to send students on one and a half days per week, during each term, for practical clinical experience. On the whole, these students are an asset in the clinic, as their presence makes it possible to admit a small additional number of children for treatment.

Progress in speech therapy is inevitably very slow, and any help given to the children outside the clinic can greatly reduce the length of time involved in the treatment of a speech defect. Co-operation from teachers has been, as always, invaluable, and most parents, also, have done their part towards helping their children overcome their speech difficulties.

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.

104 children made 547 attendances. 79 of these were suffering from Veruccae.

RETURN OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN New assessments and placements.

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1967 :—		1. Blind 2. Partially sighted (1)	(2)	3. Deaf 4. Partial hearing (3)	(4)	5. Physically Handicapped 6. Delicate (5)	(6)	7. Maladjusted 8. E.S.N. (7)	(8)	9. Epileptic 10. Speech Defects (9)	(10)	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?	boys	—	—	—	1	2	1	7	—	—	11
		girls	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	8
B	How many children were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes?	(i) of those included at A above	boys	—	—	—	2	1	7	—	—	10
			girls	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
		(ii) of those assessed prior to January, 1967	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(iii) TOTAL newly placed— B(1) and (ii)	boys	—	—	—	2	1	7	—	—	10
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION **AT SCHOOL**

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1967 :

- (i) Children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 7
- (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

As at 18th January, 1968:—

109

As at 18th January, 1968		1. Blind 2. Partially sighted (1) (2)	3. Deaf 4. Partial hearing (3) (4)	5. Physically Handicapped 6. Delicate (5) (6)	7. Maladjusted 8. E.S.N. (7) (8)	9. Epileptic 10. Speech Defects (9) (10)	TOTAL cols. 1-10 (11)
(3) Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools other than hospital special schools—total of (1) and (2) above		boys girls	(a) day places girls	1	—	—	1
		boys girls	(b) boarding places: girls	—	2	—	2
		boys girls		1	—	—	1
		boys girls		4	39	—	43
B (i) were on the registers of :—		boys girls	day	3	36	—	41
(1) Maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special units and classes not forming part of a special school) regardless by what authority they are maintained.		boys girls	boarding	1	1	1	5
		boys girls		1	—	—	1
		boys girls		1	—	—	1
(2) Non-maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special units and classes not forming part of a special school) wherever situated		boys girls	day	—	—	—	—
		boys girls	boarding	1	2	—	6
		boys girls		1	3	—	6
(3) Independent schools under arrangements made by the authority		boys girls	day and boarding	—	—	—	—
		boys girls		1	—	—	1
(4) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school		boys girls		—	—	—	—
		boys girls		—	—	—	—
C How many children from the Authority's area were boarded in homes and not already included in B above		boys girls		—	—	—	—
D 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		boys girls	(i) in hospitals	1	—	—	1
		boys girls	(ii) in other groups (e.g. boys units for spastics etc.)	1	—	—	1
		boys girls	(iii) at home	—	—	—	—
		boys girls		—	—	—	—
E Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools; receiving education in special schools; independent schools; special classes and units; under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944; and boarded in Homes.		boys girls		8	2	41	58
Totals of A(3); B(i) to (iv); C and D(i) to (iii) above		boys girls		7	3	38	52

MENTAL HEALTH AND CHILD GUIDANCE

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 :—

This year has shown an increase in children showing depressive disorders. This condition, though common in adults, is usually regarded as rare in childhood. It seems likely however, that in childhood it does occur more frequently than is imagined, but it is usually very short lived or concealed by various types of behaviour problems such as inferior school performance, temper tantrums, disobedience and sometimes stealing and other anti-social conduct. It often responds to medical measures.

Individual children treated at Clinic ...	65
Total number of attendances	106

New cases referred by—

School Medical Officers	9
Educational Psychologist	1
General Practitioners	16
Parents	5
Probation Officers	6
Children's Dept.	4

PSYCHOLOGIST'S REPORT

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

During the year, 51 new cases were examined.

Distribution of I.Q. :—

Below 50.	6 cases.	Junior Training Centre.
50-75.	12 cases.	Day E.S.N. School.
75-85.	21 cases.	Very Dull.
105	12 cases.	Average.

Distribution of Ages :—

Under 5	3
5-7 years	10
7-11 years	27
11-15 years	11

As usual, the greatest number of referrals was of children in the dull group, and they continue to present an educational problem, especially when dullness is reinforced by an unfavourable home background. We look forward to much help from the newly-appointed Remedial Teacher in the coming year.

An innovation this year has been help given by six volunteers from the Sixth Form at Bury Girls' Grammar School. They formed a rota to visit the home of two little sisters whose diagnosis was not easy. We were not sure whether their school failure was caused by a language difficulty (one parent not English) by emotional disturbance, lack of normal play experiences, or inherent dullness. The Sixth Form girls visited in pairs twice weekly, to play with the children, extend their language as much as possible, and stimulate their interest in their surroundings. The final diagnosis was low mental ability, but we think the children gained a great deal from the visits, and we should like to thank Miss. Lester, the Head-Mistress and the girls for their generous help.

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 1967, 103 reports have been requested concerning 95 children. On 92 occasions there was nothing relevant to report but on 11 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"	88.3%
"Leavers"	10.8%

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 411 at The Wylde, 2 at Huntley Mount Clinic and 46 at Sunnybank Clinic.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK

During 1967 the number of school dinners provided totalled 1,258,896—an increase of 122,145 over the previous year. The meals were supplied from one central kitchen and eighteen school kitchens to all maintained schools in Bury, three non-maintained schools, the Castlecroft Day Nursery and the Health Department's Training Centre to the end of April when this Centre took over the preparation of their own meals.

New kitchens were opened at Greenhill, Chesham and Guardian Angels' Primary Schools on 8th May, 26th June and 24th July, 1967 respectively. At the Greenhill and Chesham School Kitchens the new L.A.S.M.E.C. heavy cooking equipment was installed instead of traditional equipment. L.A.S.M.E.C. equipment has been specially produced for school meals use and being streamlined and compact in design makes for economy in overall size of kitchen.

In December, 1967, there were still eighteen schools where meals are not cooked on the premises, but are supplied from the Central Kitchen or other school canteens.

Under the milk in schools scheme 1,467,794 x 1/3 pint bottles of milk were supplied to school-children during 1967.

HOME TUITION

It was not necessary to provide any home tuition during 1967.

NURSERY SCHOOL

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

SWIMMING POOLS

Attendance of School-children :

Technical College Pool	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,800
Corporation Pool	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,457
(1st Jan., 1967 to 31st Dec., 1967)							

Sampling of Swimming Pool Water, 1967.

Samples for Bacteriological Examination Satisfactory

No. of samples from Public Swimming Pool	10
No. of samples from Municipal Technical College	3
No. of samples taken from Bury Grammar School	3

REPORT OF THE ORGANISER OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Primary Schools

The physical education teacher seeks to develop the "whole child" by providing experiences in a wide range of physical activities.

In our Primary Schools this development of the "whole child" is catered for by a daily period of physical education when the young person is given an opportunity to partake in educational gymnastics, games, dance and swimming.

Modern educational ideas suggest that in the Junior Schools programme more work should be attempted outside the classroom. With this in mind, discussions are taking place so that arrangements can be made for residential courses of various kinds to take place where the children can gain valuable personal and social training by living together away from home for a short period of time, where a closer relationship between teacher and pupil will develop, and where the integration of physical, mental and moral needs of young people can be developed.

I look forward to the time when the Authority possesses its own Activities Centre where the children of all school age groups can spend valuable school time in this new environment.

During the last twelve months 682 children from the Junior Schools have received Preliminary Swimming Certificates and 172 pupils have been successful in obtaining the Advanced Certificate, which entails children swimming in their clothes and carrying out a method of artificial respiration. This makes the child knowledgeable of how to survive in water and how to care for other people should they get into difficulties in water.

Secondary School

The Newsom report sums up the essential needs in physical education for many older pupils in the words variety, choice, better facilities, and links with adult organisations.

In our Secondary Schools the children have a choice of activities which include Squash, Canoeing, Sailing, Camping, Rock Climbing, Fell Walking, Fencing, Archery, Badminton and Golf as well as the usual winter and summer activities.

Links with adult organisations are being established and encouragement is given by the staff of the school to the children to continue with their chosen activity in after-school life by joining an adult organisation.

The annual visit to Lilleshall, a National Recreation Centre in Shropshire, was made last May, when some 86 children and 10 staff enjoyed various physical recreational activities in wonderful surroundings. The visit for a short period—two days—gave valuable physical and social training to all the young people who were able to attend.

DENTAL SERVICES

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

Routine inspections and treatment were completed in 38 schools during the year.

The dental surgery at the Sunnybank Clinic was equipped and opened in November following the appointment of Mr. F. M. Heap, B.D.S., as Senior School Dental Officer. This service has been well received by the schools in the area.

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

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January, 1968 :—

(i) Form 7 Schools	9,762
(ii) Form 7M	77
(iii) Form 11 Schools	40
Total	9,879

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 year of birth) (1)	No. of pupils who have received a Full Medical Examination (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		Satisfactory No. (3)	Unsatisfactory No. (4)
1963 and later	48	48	—
1962	995	994	1
1961	165	164	1
1960	81	81	—
1959	46	46	—
1958	59	59	—
1957	47	47	—
1956	34	34	—
1955	51	51	—
1954	59	59	—
1953	41	41	—
1952 and earlier....	768	767	1
Total	2,394	2,391	3

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

Age groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (5)	For any of the other conditions recorded at Part II (6)	Total individual pupils (7)
1963 and later	1	9	10
1962.....	11	85	94
1961.....	1	11	12
1960.....	2	5	6
1959.....	3	5	8
1958.....	3	3	6
1957.....	2	3	5
1956.....	—	1	1
1955.....	1	—	1
1954.....	1	2	3
1953.....	—	5	5
1952 and earlier	27	17	42
Total	52	146	193

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 99.88%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 0.12%

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	...	1,523
Number of Re-inspections	... ..	2,360
Total	... ..	<u>3,883</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	... ..	12,080
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	... ..	300
(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 II
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 4	8	1	13	259
		O 12	3	3	18	5
5	Eyes— a. Vision	T 13	27	12	52	241
		O 11	34	14	59	140
	b. Squint	T 25	1	3	29	76
		O 10	3	2	15	96
	c. Other	T —	—	—	—	23
		O —	2	—	2	4
6	Ears— a. Hearing	T 3	1	2	6	2
		O 25	2	4	31	—
	b. Otitis Media	T 2	—	—	2	—
		O 11	2	5	18	—
	c. Other	T 1	1	—	2	35
		O 3	1	—	4	4
7	Nose and Throat	T 13	4	3	20	13
		O 44	5	7	56	4
8	Speech.....	T 15	1	3	19	6
		O 31	1	3	35	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	T —	—	1	1	2
		O 5	—	2	7	—
10	Heart	T 3	—	—	3	—
		O 40	7	3	50	—
11	Lungs	T 5	1	1	7	3
		O 38	8	6	52	2
12	Developmental— a. Hernia	T 5	—	—	5	—
		O 2	1	—	3	—
	b. Other	T 4	—	2	6	—
		O 41	4	9	54	4
13	Orthopaedic— a. Posture	T 1	1	—	2	—
		O 6	4	2	12	—
	b. Feet	T 18	—	1	19	14
		O 38	6	2	46	6
	c. Other	T 1	2	—	3	43
		O 11	6	3	20	4
14	Nervous System— a. Epilepsy	T —	—	—	—	—
		O 1	3	1	5	—
	b. Other	T —	—	—	—	1
		O 2	1	5	8	2
15	Psychological— a. Development	T —	—	1	1	1
		O 23	1	4	28	1
	b. Stability	T —	1	—	1	6
		O 31	2	4	37	2
16	Abdomen	T 2	—	1	3	4
		O 13	2	2	17	—
17	Other	T 2	1	—	3	20
		O 14	4	2	20	1

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	23
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1271
TOTAL	1294
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	829

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	8
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	38
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	12
Received other forms of treatment	52
TOTAL	110
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December, 1967 known to have been provided with hearing aids :—	
(a) during the calendar year 1967	—
(b) in previous years	19

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	55
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	55

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	9
Impetigo	31
Other skin diseases	219
Total	259

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	65

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	154

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	20
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	689
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above (specify)	
1. U.V.L.	9
2. Physiotherapy	69
3. Diphtheria Immunization	819
4. Polio Vaccination	698
5. Orthoptic	266
6. Chiropody	104
Total (a) - (d)	2,674

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, 1967.

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT.

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 & over	Total
First Visit	1483	761	102	2346
Subsequent visits	1750	689	94	2533
Total visits	3233	1450	196	4879
Additional courses of treatment commenced	107	31	5	143
Fillings in permanent teeth	1985	1551	226	3762
Fillings in deciduous teeth	2630	194	—	2824
Permanent teeth filled	1446	1196	197	2839
Deciduous teeth filled	2215	125	—	2340
Permanent teeth extracted	206	273	77	556
Deciduous teeth extracted	1523	261	—	1784
General anaesthetics	—	—	—	—
Emergencies	312	163	45	520

Number of Pupils X-rayed	1
Prophylaxis	26
Teeth otherwise conserved	63
Number of teeth root filled	4
Inlays	—
Crowns	—
Courses of treatment completed	1564

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 Hospital Consultant	11

PROSTNETICS.

	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)	—	4	—	4
Number of dentures supplied	—	4	—	4

ANAESTHETICS.

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers —

INSPECTIONS.

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils 6672

(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils 520

Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment 3901

Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment 3901

(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic 663

Number of (c) found to require treatment 345

SESSIONS.

Sessions devoted to treatment 809

Sessions devoted to inspection 50

Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education 36

INDEX TO THE SCHOOL REPORT

	Page
Audiometry	104
Chiropody	107
Court Cases—Medical reports on	112
Dental Services	115
Department of Education and Science Returns	116—123
Diabetes	101
Ear Disease and Hearing	104
Education Committee	88
Eye Defects	103
Following Up	95
Handicapped Pupils	108—110
Heart Conditions	101
Home Tuition	113
Immunisations and Vaccinations	99—100
Meals and Milk—Provision of	113
Medical Inspection	92—94
Mental Health	111
Organiser of Physical Education—Report of	114
Orthopaedic Clinic	102—103
Orthoptic Clinic	103
Parents, Teachers, etc.—Co-operation of	112
Preface	90—91
Psychologist—Report of	111
Scabies	101
Schools in the Borough	92 & 113
School Clinics	96—98
School Nurses—Work of	96
Speech Therapy....	105—106
Staff	89
Swimming Baths	113
Uncleanliness	95
X-ray examinations	101

Printed by
BURY TIMES LIMITED
Cross Street, Bury
