

**[Report 1963] / Medical Officer of Health, Oldham County Borough.**

**Contributors**

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*COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM*



*ANNUAL REPORT*

*OF THE*

*Medical Officer of Health*

1963





COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM



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*Medical Officer of Health*

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Public Health Department,

Town Hall

OLDHAM.

October, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report on the Health of the Borough.

On the 1st November, 1963 I was privileged to assume the appointment of Medical Officer of Health in succession to Dr. J. T. Chalmers Keddie who retired on the 31st October, 1963, after nearly 32 years' service, 27 of them as your Medical Officer of Health. The richly deserved appointment of Honorary Consultant Medical Officer of Health bestowed on him on his retirement is an honour which has been preceded by your Committee only once before—to Dr. Keddie's own predecessor, Dr. J. B. Wilkinson. It is interesting to reflect that between them they spent 70 years in the service of the Borough—embracing the whole of this century so far. The energy and unremitting attention to the problems of industrial urbanisation, and the single mindedness of purpose displayed by Dr. Keddie and his generation of Medical Officers of Health have altered the image of Public Health out of all recognition and although my own generation has been largely relieved of the heartbreak of high infant mortality and the devastating effects of infectious disease, we still have some pressing problems left, especially the vicissitudes of old age, congenital handicaps, and social incompetence. This is not to say that the problems of environmental hygiene are now of little importance. Slum clearance is as urgent as ever, except that we are now better equipped to remedy it. We are at last seeing a new and better Oldham arising phoenix-like out of the ashes of the grimy past and opening up a healthier and happier future for its inhabitants. This is due in no small part to the efforts of my predecessor in this field.

Two other senior officers of the Department retired during the year, your Superintendent Health Visitor, Miss A. W. Moordaff and Miss E. Peak your Superintendent of District Nursing. Both have given unstintingly of their best in the service of the town, and we wish them well; Miss Moordaff in her appointment in Morocco and Miss Peak in her retirement. It pleases me to welcome Miss T. M. Keenan to our staff as Superintendent of District Nursing, and to congratulate Miss C. Williamson on her promotion to Superintendent Health Visitor.

The estimated population is 114,220, a decrease of 460 on the previous year, which is the lowest decrease for many years. Previous decreases can largely be attributed to the decline of the cotton trade but now this industry is apparently stabilized and more diversified industry is coming into the town. Oldham is now probably the largest mail order centre in the country.

The level of employment is higher than the national average and the drift of population is not so much to the South, as to the neighbouring county areas. This is due to the non-availability of building land within the Borough, which is forcing our inhabitants to live outside, though many continue to work in Oldham. It is hoped that our proposed extensive development will stem this drain of population.

The birth rate of 18.39 is the highest recorded since the "bulge" of 1948 and is in keeping with the national "population explosion." The still-



birth rate of 16.39 shows an increase of 1.92 over the previous year which was the lowest ever recorded. This low figure compared with the national average for England and Wales of 17.2 is due in the main to the resuscitation of the very premature babies of extremely low birth weight whose subsequent deaths are adversely reflected in our peri-natal mortality rate of 29.49 against the national average of 29.3. However, the decline in the peri-natal mortality rate from 41.46 in 1960 is a tribute to the work of our pædiatricians and obstetricians.

The illegitimate live births were 230 compared with 201 in the previous year, a highest ever percentage of 10.95. This is a symptom of the age in which we live with its weakened morality and constant search for pleasure and excitement regardless of consequences. Perhaps the only blessing to come out of this is the lessened stigma on innocent children by reason of their unsought for illegitimacy, as once was so truly said "there are no illegitimate children, only illegitimate parents."

I am happy to report a nil return in respect of maternal mortality and extend my congratulations and thanks to all concerned in this.

The death rate of 14.61 shows a slight increase on the previous year and is largely attributable to the severe wintry conditions, most of the excess being in the older age groups during the early part of the year. 62 deaths from lung cancer are recorded, 0.54 per thousand of the population compared with 0.48 in the previous year. This increase is particularly seen in males aged 45 to 54. There can now be no reasonable doubt of the association between lung cancer and cigarette smoking but as a deterrent, terrible as it is, this has seemingly very little effect. I doubt if many cigarette smokers honestly doubt the evidence placed before them, but there is the ostrich like tendency to bury one's head in the sand and ignore the facts, or, nation of gamblers that we are, taking the calculated risk of getting away with it. In spite of intensive propaganda I feel there is little chance of altering the habits of the confirmed cigarette smoker and our limited money and energies could better be spent on dissuading the children from starting cigarette smoking. If we can impress on them that there is nothing socially desirable in smoking then there is hope for the future in combatting this terrible drain on our society. It is an uphill struggle, however, against the allure of the T.V. advertisements, implying that the good things of life come only to he who smokes, and in particular, smokes their brand of cigarette. We must impress on them that they will be able to afford that sports car much more quickly if they do not waste their money on cigarettes.

There is no doubt that our present puny efforts in the field of health education could be vastly improved if we took a leaf out of the professional advertiser's book. Health in the preventive field, unfortunately, has to be sold just as any other commodity and it is no use our holding up our hands in horror at a commercial approach. The piecemeal doling out of penny packets of posters, leaflets, etc. is insufficient. Film shows and lectures draw small audiences often detailed to attend, or else preach to the already converted. Health Education should be dealt with on a regional basis with each local authority contributing a sum to purchase time on T.V. which would give us a large and seemingly perpetually captive audience. It is only by such means that any impact can be made on a satisfactory number of people.

A study of the deaths due to bronchitis over the past decade shows little change in numbers annually, but a marked shift in distribution. No deaths have occurred under the age of 15 years since 1954, whereas prior to this, infant deaths were not uncommon. Except for 1956 and 1958, no deaths from bronchitis were registered in persons under 25 years of age. Apart from the advances in the antibiotic field, I would like to feel that the establishment of smokeless zones is having some effect.



In keeping with former years, the dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and young children has perforce been at a minimum due to chronic staff shortage, and little improvement can be expected in the foreseeable future. The addition of fluorides to our domestic water supplies becomes even more a matter of urgency.

The volume of work in all the nursing services continues to increase and this increase has been maintained in spite of staff shortages.

The risk of tetanus developing following even minor accidents, has long been recognised and the use of anti-tetanus serum (A.T.S.) has become routine, though one wonders how often the indications for its use are legal rather than medical. The risks consequent on the use of this serum are far from negligible and serious sequelae have resulted from its use in sensitive individuals. To try and combat this it is proposed to adopt a scheme of active immunisation by tetanus toxoid and it is hoped that eventually a large proportion of the population will be protected against this extremely unpleasant and often fatal disease.

The percentage (55.33) of pre-school children vaccinated against poliomyelitis is still unsatisfactory in spite of intensive efforts to persuade parents to allow their children to have this protection. There were no cases of poliomyelitis reported during the year and it must be recognised that vaccination plays a great part in this.

One case of brucellosis was brought to notice. This disease is not notifiable and by reason of its protean symptoms it is likely that many cases go unrecognised. The dangers of drinking milk that has not been pasteurised or sterilized are not often realised by the public who are under the impression that milk labelled T. T. is free from any form of infection. Unhappily this is not true and a false sense of security is engendered by this. The chemical testing of milk for the presence of the *Brucella* organism is not entirely satisfactory and no action can be taken immediately on the results of these tests. It is my intention to subject samples of all raw milk entering the Borough to bacteriological tests in order to detect any brucella organisms present. I am of the confirmed belief that no milk should be permitted for sale unless heat treated and would like to see national legalisation to this effect.

During the year, 45 cases of food poisoning were brought to our notice. These must only be a small proportion of cases actually occurring, as medical advice is not always sought unless symptoms become severe. Food poisoning is an avoidable illness and if simple rules of hygiene were to be followed we could foresee a diminution in this persistent source of ill health.

There were 559 cases of tuberculosis on the register compared with 600 at the end of the previous year, 41 being new cases; and 9 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, compared with 11 the year before. With modern treatment tuberculosis is not the dreaded disease it once was but the emergence of drug resistant strains leaves us no room for complacency and the value of early detection cannot be over estimated. To that end, mobile X-ray units and skin testing of school children are important adjuncts in the fight against this illness.

The Environmental Health Services continue to be very much alive and an enormous burden is placed on the Public Health Inspectors with our slum clearance programme, smoke control, meat inspection, etc. The smoke control programme has been endangered by the doubtful availability of certain smokeless fuels for new areas, but these difficulties appear to be resolving, although additional expense will be incurred by the more complex appliances needed for burning special fuels.

Only one case of compulsory removal to hospital under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act occurred in the year under review.



These cases are always distressing and action is only taken in this way, as a last resort after all persuasive measures have failed. The attitude of some of our old people to hospital cannot be comprehended until it is recalled that the greater part of their life has been spent in the shadow of the Poor Law and to go into a hostel or hospital is, to them, synonymous with the workhouse. Their sturdy independence resists anything smacking of charity and we are eventually and inevitably faced with reluctantly applying compulsory powers. Some few, die very shortly after admission either from their illness, or, and though it cannot be scientifically proven, of a "broken heart," but the majority settle down quite happily and if their stay has to be prolonged it has not so far been necessary to extend the order. I am convinced that we will have no cause to use this order with a generation which has known only the benefits of our Welfare State and which accepts that it has a right to these benefits to which it has subscribed.

The severe conditions of last winter undoubtedly placed a heavy strain on the Ambulance and Nursing Services. I wish to thank the midwives, nurses and drivers for the excellent performance of their duties under the most difficult conditions.

I wish also to thank all my staff for their valued support and co-operation since my taking office, and in particular my thanks to you Mr. Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for your kind welcome and the sympathetic consideration you have given to my many demands. It is indeed a pleasure when an officer can work amicably with his Committee, and one which I hope will be long continued.

Your obedient Servant,


B. GILBERT,

Medical Officer of Health.



*Dr. J. T. Chalmers Keddie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.*

*Medical Officer from 1936-1963*



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# THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

(from 20th May, 1963)

## Chairman:

Councillor F. Baxter

## Deputy Chairman:

Councillor W. Wheeler

## The Mayor:

Alderman James H. Broadbent, J.P.

Alderman Miss A. A. Kenyon, J.P.	Councillor G. Leonard
Councillor J. Bradley	Councillor A. B. Madin
Councillor H. E. Chamberlain,	Alderman J. McQuillan
M.B.E., J.P.	Councillor E. G. Taylor

## Non-Council Members:

P. C. Steptoe, Esq.,	M. Strang, Esq., M.B., Ch.B.
F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.	Miss A. Wrigley
	Mrs. B. Carter

# MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

## Chairman:

Councillor F. Baxter

## Deputy Chairman:

Councillor W. Wheeler

The Mayor	Councillor G. Leonard
Alderman Miss A. A. Kenyon, J.P.	Councillor A. B. Madin
Councillor J. Bradley	Alderman J. McQuillan
Councillor H. E. Chamberlain,	Councillor E. G. Taylor
M.B.E., J.P.	

## Non-Council Members:

P. C. Steptoe, Esq.,	M. Strang, Esq., M.B., Ch.B.
F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.	Miss A. Wrigley
	Mrs. B. Carter

# HOME NURSING SUB-COMMITTEE

## Chairman:

Councillor W. Wheeler

The Mayor	Councillor G. Leonard
Councillor F. Baxter	Councillor A. B. Madin
Alderman Miss A. A. Kenyon J.P.	Alderman J. McQuillan
Councillor J. Bradley	Councillor E. G. Taylor
Councillor H. E. Chamberlain, M.B.E., J.P.	

*Non-Council Members:*

T. E. C. Crozier, Esq.	Mrs. M. Adams
M. Strang, Esq., M.B., Ch.B.	Miss A. Wrigley

*MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE**Chairman:*

Alderman Miss A. A. Kenyon, J.P.

The Mayor	Councillor G. Leonard
Councillor F. Baxter	Councillor A. B. Madin
Councillor W. Wheeler	Alderman J. McQuillan
Councillor J. Bradley	Councillor E. G. Taylor
Councillor H. E. Chamberlain,	
M.B.E., J.P.	

*Non-Council Members:*

Mrs. B. Carter	Miss A. Wrigley
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## STAFF

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:*

J. T. Chalmers Keddie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 31.10.63)

Basil Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 1.11.63)

*Senior Medical Officer/Senior School Medical Officer:*

John Starkie, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health/School Medical Officers:*

Edna Circuit, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

E. M. Rossa Stuart, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Isabelle B. Barrie, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

James H. Dransfield, M.A., L.M.S.S.A.

*Assistant Medical Officers, M. & C.W. (Part-time)*

Joyce Cooper, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Anna N. Edward, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

Liselott Schreiber, M.D.

*Principal School Dental Officer:*

James Fenton, L.D.S.

*Dental Officer:*

J. H. Woolley, L.D.S.

*Part-time Dental Officers:*

F. C. Banerjee (from 11.10.63) C. Feingold (to 31.5.63)

I. L. D. Bonser (from 30.1.63) I. S. Forsyth (to 25.5.63)

R. Dannous (from 13.2.63) K. Lomax (from 26.3.63)

Miss M. R. Skellorn (from 30.7.63 to 19.9.63)

*Honorary Consultant Medical Officer of Health:*

J. T. Chalmers Keddie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1.11.63)

*Consultants:*

F. A. L. daCunha, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

F.R.C.O.G., (from 31.1.63) ..... Obstetrician

R. M. Maher, B.Sc., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P. (to 31.7.63) ..... Physician

D. Hilson, M.A., M.B., B.Chir. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (Ed.), M.R.C.P.:

M.R.C.S., D.C.H. .... Paediatrician

Arthur Pool, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.M. .... Psychiatrist

A. Chalmers Fleming, M.B., B.S., D.P.M. .... Mental Subnormality

J. Johnson, M.B., M.R.C.P. (E.), D.P.M. .... Psychiatrist

W. H. Lloyd, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (E) .... Geriatrician

J. N. Appleton, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O., F.R.C.S. .... Aural Surgeon

G. Mason-Walshaw, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A., D.A. .... Anaesthetist

F. Janus, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. .... Ophthalmic Surgeon



*Chest Physician:*

Henry S. Bagshaw, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Chief Chiropodist:*

David Russell, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.

*Chiropodist:*

Mrs. B. Lord (née Reeves) M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (from 6.5.63)

*Public Analyst:*

G. H. Baker, F.R.I.C.

*Deputy Public Analyst:*

J. G. Sherratt, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

*Chief Public Health Inspector:*

Harold V. Cass

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspectors:*

John Brook

Dennis Eckersley

*Senior Specialist Public Health Inspectors:*

A. Naylor

T. Meredith

J. Edmunds

E. Elford (from 6.8.63)

N. Lees (from 7.12.63)

*Senior District Public Health Inspectors:*

D. G. Gaskin (from 8.8.63)

B. G. Dunn (from 8.11.63)

*Senior Public Health Inspectors:*

A. P. Mellor (to 17.5.63)

F. Rushworth (to 16.6.63)

E. C. Elford (from 14.1.63 to 6.8.63)

*Public Health Inspectors:*

J. McKenna (temporary)

J. Winfield (to 5.3.63)

R. Fallows (from 8.11.63)

D. G. Gaskin (to 7.8.63)

B. G. Dunn (to 7.11.63)

*Technical Assistant:*

B. Fleming (from 1.10.63)

*Lay Administrative Officer:*

T. P. McKniff

*Administrative Assistant:*

Miss M. Royle

*Ambulance Officer:*

E. G. Crapper

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer:*

Donald Cheetham

*Mental Welfare Officers:*

Miss A. Kelly

Mrs. B. Lees

Arthur Gregory, S.R.N., R.M.N.

E. Hall, S.R.N., R.M.N.

*Psychologists:*

Mrs. Anne-Marie Beattie (née McNamara), B.A.

R. T. Beattie, B.A. (Cantab.)

*Supervisor of Training Centre:*

Miss A. H. Lord, Dip. Nat. Asscn. Mental Health

*Senior Instructor, Industrial Centres:*

K. Thompson

*Superintendent Health Visitor/Superintendent School Nurse:*

Miss A. W. Moordaff, S.R.N., H.V.Cert. (to 7.7.63)

Miss C. Williamson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 8.7.63)

*Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor/Deputy Superintendent School Nurse:*

Miss C. Williamson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (to 7.7.63)

Mrs. C. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 25.10.63)

*Senior Health Visitors/Senior School Nurses:*

Mrs. H. Emmott

Mrs. C. Smith (to 24.10.63)

*Health Visitors/School Nurses:*

Miss W. McDonnell, Mrs. M. McKenna, Mrs. A. M. Walshe, Miss S. E. Nixon, Mrs. M. S. Hartley, Miss I. Fisher (to 20.3.63), Mrs. J. Chapman, Miss M. Slater, Mrs. M. A. Sencicle (to 31.5.63), Mrs. N. M. McWiggin, Mrs. S. Seddon, Mrs. P. Lewis, Mrs. H. Hughes (to 24.4.63), Mrs. D. Hardwick, Mrs. D. Higginbottom (née Kershaw), Miss P. Howard, Mrs. E. M. Hulme, Mrs. S. King (from 22.7.63).

*School Nurses:*

Mrs. H. Eglin\*\*, Mrs. S. Clayton, Mrs. O. M. Knott\*\*, Mrs. D. Spencer\*\* (to 20.7.63), Mrs. H. D. Manuel\*\* (from 30.9.63).

\*\* Temporary part-time

*Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

Miss M. M. Nugent, S.R.N., S.C.M.



*Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

Miss M. Hadfield, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

*Assistant Superintendent, Midwives' Home:*

Miss R. E. Treanor (to 10.5.63)

*Municipal Midwives:*

Miss B. Holland, Mrs. A. Quinn, Mrs. M. Kirwan, Mrs. M. J. Sweeney, Miss R. E. Treanor (from 11.5.63), Miss D. Coupe, Mrs. M. Brogan, Mrs. M. Kilroy, Miss E. M. Dunstan (to 3.5.63), Miss J. Ridyard, Miss A. Tierney (to 3.5.63), Mrs. M. Dunkerley (to 31.7.63), Mrs. R. Worswick, Mrs. E. Kilroy, Mrs. M. Bailey, Miss E. Richmond (from 23.4.63), Mrs. E. Lawton (from 27.5.63), Mrs. F. Hodson (from 1.5.63), Mrs. J. A. Carling (from 25.3.63 to 31.5.63), Miss B. Hallsworth (from 23.9.63), Miss J. M. Cocker (from 23.9.63), Miss M. Heap (from 7.10.63). Part-time: Mrs. J. Thomas (from 30.9.63), Mrs. E. Brooksbank (from 14.1.63).

*Superintendent of District Nursing:*

Miss E. Peak, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (to 30.11.63)

Miss T. M. Keenan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N. (from 4.12.63)

*District Nurses:*

Miss J. A. Baker, Miss E. Dumville, Miss A. Tulley, Mrs. J. Tweedale, Mrs. D. Cooper, Mrs. E. Lutener, Mrs. M. T. Lees, Miss J. Gordon, Miss D. Clarkson, Mrs. O. Watmough (to 31.8.63), Mrs. S. Grundy, Mrs. V. Sheridan (to 2.12.63), Mr. F. P. Earnshaw, Mr. E. L. Taylor, Mr. F. Higgins (to 1.3.63), Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. I. D. Valentine, Mrs. W. E. Fallon (temporary from 5.3.63 to 31.8.63), Mrs. E. Charles (from 2.9.63), Mrs. M. Brett (from 30.12.63). Part-time: Mrs. A. W. Wade.

*Bathing Attendants:*

Mrs. S. Lancashire (to 31.12.63), Mrs. O. Wiseman, Mrs. A. Darlington, Mrs. M. Edwards, Mrs. R. O'Brien (from 1.4.63 to 30.9.63), Mrs. J. Roberts (from 1.10.63).

*Domestic Help Organiser:*

Mrs. E. M. Winterbottom

*Assistant Domestic Help Organiser:*

Mrs. A. R. Worrall

*OLDHAM CREMATORIUM**Medical Referees:*

J. T. Chalmers Keddie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 31.10.63)

Basil Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 1.11.63)

*Deputy Medical Referees:*

John Starkie, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

E. M. Rossa Stuart, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

# SECTION I

## *Vital Statistics*



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

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CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

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## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area in Acres .....	6,392
Enumerated Population (census 23.4.61) .....	115,426
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (mid-year) .....	114,220
Density of Population, i.e., number of persons per acre .....	17.87
Number of houses in the Borough, 31st December, 1963:	
(a) Permanent .....	41,985
(b) Temporary (prefabricated) .....	20
	<hr/> 42,005
Number of new houses erected in 1963:	
(a) Permanent:	
(i) by local authority .....	530
(ii) by other bodies or persons .....	72
	<hr/> 602
Sum represented by a penny rate (31st March, 1963) .....	£5,299
Rateable Value (1st April, 1963) .....	£3,180,566
Total number of persons on doctors' lists at 31.12.63 .....	116,820
Number of Marriages .....	871

## VITAL STATISTICS

*Mothers and Infants**Live Births*

Number (males 1,079, females 1,022) .....	2,101
Rate per 1,000 population (crude) .....	18.39
Area comparability factor .....	1.07

*Illegitimate Live Births*

Number (males 115, females 115) .....	230
(per cent of total live births) .....	10.95

*Stillbirths*

Number (males 18, females 17) .....	35
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .....	16.39

*Total Live and Still Births* ..... 2,136

*Infant Deaths* (deaths under one year) ..... 63

*Infant Mortality Rates*

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .....	29.99
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births (56) .....	29.93
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births (7) .....	30.43

*Neo-natal Mortality Rate* (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) (33) ..... 15.71

*Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate* (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) (28) ..... 13.33

<i>Peri-natal Mortality Rate</i> (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) .....	29.49
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*Maternal Mortality* (including abortion)

Number of deaths .....	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .....	Nil

*Total Deaths*

Number (males 860, females 809) .....	1,669
Rate per 1,000 population .....	14.61
Area comparability factor .....	1.06



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Oldham is situated in the County of Lancaster on the south-western slopes of the Pennines. Its highest point is 1,225ft. and its lowest 350ft. above sea level.

The principal industries in the borough are textile spinning and textile engineering, with substantial general engineering and building and civil engineering, vehicle building, distributive trades and clothing industry. Over a number of years numerous light industries have been established.

### *Area and Population*

The area of the Borough is 6,392 acres.

The sixteenth census of the population of England and Wales was taken on the 23rd April, 1961, and in the preliminary report of the Registrar General the population of the County Borough of Oldham on that date is stated to have been 115,426 (55,160 males, 60,266 females).

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population is 114,220 and it is on this figure that the vital statistics are based. This estimate of the population compares with 114,680 for the previous year.

### *Rateable Value*

The Borough Treasurer, Mr. R. N. Holroyd, has kindly supplied the following information:—

The penny rate product for the year ended 31st March, 1963, was £5,299 and the rateable value on the 1st April, 1963, £3,180,566; the latter is in accordance with the new Valuation List which came into operation on the 1st April, 1963 and accounts for the considerable increase over the figure for the previous year.

These figures compare with a penny rate product of £5,177 and a rateable value of £1,338,655 for the previous year.

### *Unemployment*

I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Bailey, Manager of the Local Employment Exchange for the following report and relevant statistics relating to employment during this year:—

“The early part of the year was marked by some short-time working, mainly in the cotton industry, and also by larger than normal wholly unemployed registers due to the extremely severe weather. Even so, the percentage of unemployment for the area, 2.9%, compared favourably with 3.9% for the North-West Region and 3.6% for Great Britain. The end of the winter brought a decrease in the amount of short-time working and this, together with a steady fall in the numbers of wholly unemployed people, reflected the gradual improvement in the general employment position during the summer months.



By November the growing demand for labour in the area was clearly shown by the number of unfilled vacancies for men and women which had increased to 346 compared with 272 in May, most of the rise being in women's vacancies.

Over the year there was a proportionately greater improvement in the employment situation than in the North-West Region as a whole and the percentage of unemployment largely maintained its "better than national" margin, the figures in December being: Oldham, Chadderton and Failsworth 1.6%, North-West Region 2.9% and Great Britain 2.4%."

OLDHAM, CHADDERTON AND FAILSWORTH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OFFICES  
UNEMPLOYED REGISTERS DURING THE YEAR 1963

DATE	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED				TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED				TOTALS		Percentage
	Men 18 & over	Women 18 and over	Boys under 18	Girls under 18	Men 18 & over	Women 18 and over	Boys under 18	Girls under 18	Wholly Unemployed	Temporarily Suspended	
14.1.63	1,246	349	78	20	472	148	3	2	1,693	625	2.9
11.2.63	1,328	302	49	10	396	164	15	1	1,689	576	2.8
11.3.63	1,274	319	38	7	248	196	7	5	1,638	456	2.6
8.4.63	1,187	294	66	8	172	128	3	6	1,555	309	2.3
13.5.63	1,111	323	62	12	239	313	4	12	1,508	568	2.6
10.6.63	1,063	298	24	16	52	230	3	2	1,401	287	2.1
15.7.63	1,112	262	21	17	38	47	-	7	1,412	92	1.9
12.8.63	1,044	228	128	42	108	213	-	16	1,442	337	2.2
9.9.63	1,040	235	79	22	66	118	1	11	1,376	196	2.0
14.10.63	1,036	202	29	14	46	104	1	1	1,281	152	1.8
11.11.63	1,092	220	22	9	21	6	-	-	1,343	27	1.7
9.12.63	1,003	198	26	5	14	20	1	2	1,232	37	1.6



*Births**Registered**(a) Live Births*

There were 3,424 live births (1,778 males and 1,646 females) registered in the Borough during the year. After adjustment for inward (49) and outward (1,372) transferable births, the net total of live births is 2,101 (1,079 males and 1,022 females). The birth rate per thousand of the population is 18.39, which compares with 17.81 for the previous year and 18.2 for England and Wales.

The illegitimate live births numbered 230 (115 males and 115 females), 10.95 per cent of the total live births.

*(b) Stillbirths*

During the year, 63 stillbirths were registered. After being adjusted by outward transfers the number is 35. The stillbirth rate is 16.39 per thousand total births, which compares with 14.47 for the previous year and 17.2 for England and Wales.

*Notified*

The total number of births notified was 3,482 (3,418 live births and 64 still births). After adjustment for inward 30 (30 live, 0 still) and outward 1,388 (1,359 live and 29 still) transferable births the net total of births notified is 2,124.

*Deaths*

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough was 2,174. After adjustment for inward (101) and outward (606) transferable deaths, the net total is 1,669 (860 males and 809 females), an increase of 46 on the total for 1962.

Of the 1,669 deaths, 698 (41.82 per cent) occurred in one or other of the following hospitals:—

Oldham and District General Hospital .....	438
Oldham Royal Infirmary .....	167
Westhulme Hospital .....	14
Strinesdale Hospital .....	13
Dr. Kershaw's Cottage Hospital, Royton .....	11
Racefield Hospital, Chadderton .....	4
Chadderton Hospital .....	4
Royal Infirmary, Manchester .....	5
Christie Hospital, Manchester .....	5
Crumpsall Hospital, Manchester .....	4
Monsall Hospital, Manchester .....	1
Booth Hall Hospital, Manchester .....	6
Royal Manchester Children's Hospital .....	3
St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children .....	1
Jewish Hospital, Cheetham Hill, Manchester .....	1
Withington Hospital .....	1
Baguley Hospital, Manchester .....	2
Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital .....	3
Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport .....	1
Birch Hill Hospital, Rochdale .....	1
Others .....	13

Of the total deaths, 1,151 (68.96 per cent) occurred in persons aged 65 years and over.

Principal causes of death, according to the International Statistical Classification of Causes of Death with comparative figures for 1962:—

	1963	1962
Malignant neoplasms, neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopietic tissues .....	285	242
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	248	253
Coronary disease, angina .....	226	240
Hypertension with heart disease .....	27	24
Other heart disease .....	210	190
Other circulatory disease .....	92	90
Bronchitis .....	170	159
Pneumonia .....	89	98
Influenza .....	10	16
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	14	15
Congenital malformations .....	14	23
Motor vehicle accidents .....	22	15
All other accidents .....	39	53
Suicide .....	15	21
Homicide .....	2	-

These groups of diseases account for 1,463 deaths, 87.66 per cent of the total Oldham deaths registered, compared with 1,439 and 88.66 per cent for the previous year.





## ANALYSIS OF DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE

Months	0-1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75-85		85+		Totals		Persons
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
January	2	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	8	4	17	10	27	34	35	36	11	14	105	108	213
February	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	11	7	25	14	37	31	31	43	10	15	118	115	233
March	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	5	6	17	11	32	26	27	31	6	10	99	87	186
April	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	12	6	15	25	16	19	6	12	56	69	125
May	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	13	6	21	12	17	21	2	4	66	50	116
June	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	13	5	19	15	5	18	2	5	49	48	97
July	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	3	9	5	19	16	16	19	3	4	60	53	113
August	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	12	4	17	14	11	24	3	5	48	53	101
September	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	4	2	3	5	18	7	13	17	8	12	6	4	58	49	107
October	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	-	21	8	14	14	15	25	2	6	65	56	121
November	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	6	7	9	6	20	13	17	19	-	6	56	55	111
December	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	1	5	-	19	4	28	17	16	29	2	7	80	66	146
Totals	39	24	1	2	1	2	5	3	2	5	8	1	20	17	70	74	185	86	262	234	214	296	53	92	860	809	1,669

\* Occurred in November of the previous year, registration delayed for certification.



TABLE OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEARS 1936-1963

Year	Total Deaths All Ages	AGE GROUPS										
		0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+
1936	1954	118	20	31	61	43	74	108	229	393	509	368
1937	2028	115	19	18	45	55	85	123	228	401	521	418
1938	1816	103	12	22	39	42	78	123	184	377	472	364
1939	1938	95	14	16	22	58	61	103	164	411	586	408
1940	1950	105	—34—		22	—205—			—615—		—969—	
1941	1929	107	18	17	25	38	64	83	208	403	540	426
1942	1715	110	11	18	15	23	49	87	187	347	491	377
1943	1827	114	11	12	20	37	45	85	196	348	540	419
1944	1726	108	9	4	20	37	52	87	170	363	507	369
1945	1730	96	7	7	20	32	36	78	155	365	487	447
1946	1693	92	9	6	11	24	46	68	141	323	558	415
1947	1763	147	6	9	12	17	33	66	143	333	524	473
1948	1690	104	12	9	12	19	36	77	150	337	505	429
1949	1799	82	11	8	5	15	38	60	152	318	587	523
1950	1718	66	5	7	11	22	33	51	155	303	558	507
1951	1798	79	5	6	11	11	28	56	154	308	566	574
1952	1672	77	4	3	6	11	35	58	124	311	521	522
1953	1848	59	2	5	7	9	23	43	146	333	570	651
1954	1817	46	7	2	9	9	33	51	144	319	574	623
1955	1825	54	6	3	7	13	16	45	120	339	570	652
1956	1708	49	2	4	4	8	18	43	145	325	505	605
1957	1759	51	5	—	7	7	14	46	142	317	539	631
1958	1700	49	2	6	8	8	18	48	129	282	528	622
1959	1694	45	2	8	7	9	19	37	118	299	503	647
1960	1613	52	1	4	6	10	16	41	126	269	487	601
1961	1754	73	1	3	7	6	18	28	119	315	514	670
1962	1623	65	5	8	6	13	9	37	113	267	488	612
1963	1669	63	3	3	8	7	9	37	117	271	496	655

NOTE—These figures are in accordance with the Annual Returns of the Registrar General.

*Maternal Mortality*

No deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion, or to associated causes, occurred during the year giving a nil maternal mortality rate for the borough, the same as in the previous year. The striking reduction in the maternal mortality rate is shown in the following table.

TABLE OF MATERNAL DEATHS 1930-1963

- (a) Deaths due to Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion;  
 (b) Maternal Mortality Rates;  
 (c) Deaths due to Associated Causes;

Year	Deaths due to Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Deaths due to Associated Causes	Total Maternal Deaths
1930	13	6.2	*	13
1931	12	5.5	*	12
1932	10	7.6	*	10
1933	13	6.64	*	13
1934	12	6.11	*	12
1935	11	6.18	*	11
1936	11	6.16	4	15
1937	6	3.36	7	13
1938	4	2.28	4	8
1939	13	7.87	5	18
1940	10	6.24	3	13
1941	10	5.75	7	17
1942	4	2.25	2	6
1943	7	3.67	4	11
1944	7	3.34	5	12
1945	6	3.07	3	9
1946	5	2.29	—	5
1947	—	—	4	4
1948	8	3.47	2	10
1949	3	1.49	2	5
1950	1	0.52	2	3
1951	1	0.50	—	1
1952	2	1.08	—	2
1953	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	2	2
1957	—	—	1	1
1958	3	1.64	—	3
1959	1	0.50	3	4
1960	2	1.01	2	4
1961	1	0.48	1	2
1962	—	—	1	1
1963	—	—	—	—

\* Not available.



*Stillbirths*

The Population Statistics Act, 1960, introduced certain legislative changes in the certification of stillbirths.

The following details relate to the stillbirths registered during the year:—

*Oldham and District General Hospital*

Certified by Doctors .....	28
Certified by Midwives .....	1

*Woodfield Maternity Home*

Certified by Doctors .....	1
Certified by Midwives .....	0

*District Midwifery Service*

Certified by Doctors .....	5
Certified by Midwives .....	0

During the year 63 stillbirths were registered, after being adjusted by outward transfers, the number is 35. This gives a rate of 16.39 per thousand live and still births.

*Causes of Stillbirth (classified in accordance with the International Classification of Causes of Stillbirth)*

(a) *Maternal Causes* ..... 6

I. C. No.	Cause of Stillbirth	Number		Total
		M.	F.	
Y32	Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and childbirth .....	4	1	5
Y34	Difficulties in Labour .....	—	1	1

(b) *Foetal Causes* ..... 29

I. C. No.	Cause of Stillbirth	Number		Total
		M.	F.	
Y36	Placental and Cord Conditions ...	7	6	13
Y37	Birth Injury .....	—	1	1
Y38	Congenital Malformation of Fœtus	3	3	6
Y39	Diseases of Fœtus and Ill-Defined Causes .....	4	5	9
Totals .....		18	17	35

*Distribution of Stillbirths Registered by—Place of Birth,  
Gestation Period, Sex and Weight of Foetus.*

Place of Birth	Gestation Period in weeks													
	28		29-30		31-33		34-36		37-39		40+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hospital	—	2	1	1	3	1	3	3	6	5	3	2	16	14
Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	3
Weight at Birth														
1lb. and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2lb. and over 1lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.5lb. and over 2lb.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
3lb. and over 2.5lb.	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
4lb. and over 3lb.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	2
5lb. and over 4lb.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
5.5lb. and over 5lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
6lb. and over 5.5lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	1
7lb. and over 6lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	2	5	5
8lb. and over 7lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	4	1
9lb. and over 8lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals .....	—	2	1	1	3	1	4	3	7	6	3	4	18	17



*Infant Mortality*

There were 101 deaths (55 males, 46 females) of infants under one year of age registered in the Borough, after correction for inward (7) and outward (45) transferable deaths, the net total of infant deaths is 63 (39 males, 24 females), a decrease of 2 on the total for the previous year. Of the 63 infant deaths 7 (4 males, 3 females) were those of illegitimate children.

Table I analyses the mortality by causes of death at various periods during the first year of life. Table II gives the peri-natal, neo-natal and stillbirth rates for the Borough from the year 1935.





TABLE II  
INFANT MORTALITY AND OTHER MORTALITY RATES OF INFANTS

Year	Infant Mortality		Neo-Natal Mortality		Deaths under 1 week	Stillbirths		Perinatal Mortality	
	Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Number	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Average 5 years —1935-1939	107	64.68	60	35.75	46	91	52.00	137	78.49
Average 5 years —1940-1944	109	62.48	47	26.86	34	68	37.76	102	56.63
Average 5 years —1945-1949	104	47.98	54	24.75	36	59	26.47	95	43.02
1950 .....	66	35.31	35	18.73	28	47	24.53	75	39.14
1951 .....	79	40.74	46	23.72	38	51	25.63	89	44.72
1952 .....	77	42.97	49	27.34	42	52	28.20	94	50.98
1953 .....	59	31.20	36	19.04	30	44	22.74	74	38.24
1954 .....	46	26.81	31	18.06	29	45	25.55	74	42.02
Average 5 years —1950-1954	65	35.41	39	21.38	33	48	25.33	81	43.02
1955 .....	54	30.70	36	20.47	32	53	29.25	85	46.91
1956 .....	49	27.09	36	19.90	31	58	31.07	89	47.67
1957 .....	51	26.63	28	14.62	24	57	28.90	81	41.08
1958 .....	49	27.37	32	17.87	26	44	23.99	70	38.17
1959 .....	45	23.12	31	15.93	29	49	24.56	78	39.09
Average 5 years —1955-1959	50	26.98	33	17.76	28	52	27.55	80	42.58
1960 .....	52	26.98	41	21.28	31	51	25.78	82	41.46
1961 .....	73	35.51	55	26.75	45	41	19.55	86	41.01
1962 .....	65	31.82	44	21.54	37	30	14.47	67	32.32
1963 .....	63	29.99	33	15.71	28	35	16.39	63	29.49

*BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED:  
NUMBERS AND RATES, 1940-1963*

YEAR	POPULATION	BIRTHS			DEATHS		
		Total Registered in borough	Adjusted figures		Total Registered in borough	Adjusted figures	
			Number	Rate		Number	Rate
1940	118,400	2092	1542	13.02	2359	1950	16.47
1941	116,860	2317	1649	14.11	2376	1929	16.50
1942	114,300	2576	1707	14.93	2163	1715	15.00
1943	112,300	2885	1845	16.43	2292	1827	16.27
1944	112,170	3268	2023	18.03	2168	1726	15.39
1945	111,350	2911	1899	17.05	2145	1730	15.54
1946	116,240	3420	2132	18.34	2148	1693	14.56
1947	117,900	4076	2533	21.48	2213	1763	14.95
1948	120,600	3477	2238	18.56	2146	1690	14.01
1949	120,600	2950	1966	16.30	2302	1799	14.92
1940-1949 Average 10 years	—	2997	1953	16.82	2231	1782	15.36
1950	119,500	2946	1869	15.64	2114	1718	14.38
*1951	119,450	2913	1939	16.23	2139	1798	15.05
1952	119,800	2632	1792	14.96	1973	1672	13.96
1953	119,100	2707	1891	15.88	1999	1848	15.52
*1954	120,340	2479	1716	14.26	1980	1817	15.10
1955	120,400	2581	1759	14.61	2135	1825	15.16
1956	119,500	2727	1809	15.14	2122	1708	14.29
1957	118,800	2787	1915	16.12	2153	1759	14.81
1958	118,300	2658	1790	15.13	2096	1700	14.38
1959	117,800	2857	1946	16.52	2114	1694	14.37
1950-1959 Average 10 years	—	2728	1842	15.45	2082	1754	14.70
1960	117,250	3045	1927	16.43	2083	1613	13.76
1961	115,280	3126	2056	17.83	2309	1754	15.21
1962	114,680	3347	2043	17.81	2108	1623	14.15
1963	114,220	3424	2101	18.39	2174	1669	14.61

\*Borough Extension



## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant 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 & Wales	18.2	12.2	21.1	17.2	29.3	.056	.007	.22	.06	.28
Birkenhead	20.9	13.8	29.6	20.3	37.3	.07	.014	...	...	...
Burnley	16.43	16.02	34.14	22.26	37.09	.25	...	...	...	...
Bury	19.59	14.69	21.48	17.05	30.05	.03	...	...	...	...
Halifax	17.51	16.55	29.20	18.14	26.92	.06	...	...	...	...
Liverpool	21.32	12.04	26.11	21.76	35.22	.07	.005	.186	.062	.248
Manchester	20.33	12.99	29.37	21.18	37.35	.08	.01	.15	.07	.22
Oldham	18.39	14.61	29.99	16.39	29.49	.08	...	...	...	...
Preston	18.54	12.82	27.54	22.20	37.32	.09	.03	...	...	...
Rochdale	18.1	14.6	18.0	23.7	34.0	.09	.02	...	...	...
Salford	20.67	13.29	31.07	22.32	39.99	.065	.013	.62	.309	.929
St. Helens	17.7	12.4	26.9	32.1	47.9	.56	.09	2.5	...	2.5
Stockport	18.17	13.16	23.52	25.18	38.34	.035	...	.375	...	.375
Wallasey	18.87	13.89	24.6	12.65	33.4	.087	...	.506	...	.506
Wigan	16.92	13.26	29.26	22.73	34.46	.04	.01	.73	...	.73

## SECTION II

### *Hospital and Specialist Services*





## *HOSPITAL AND SPECIALIST SERVICES*

The Hospital and Specialist Services are provided through the Manchester Regional Hospital Board and a full Consultant Service is available through the Oldham Hospital Group.

A Domiciliary Specialist Service has been established by the Board and all practitioners are aware of the facilities available.

*United Manchester Hospitals.* This is the designated teaching group for the area and comprises the following:—

Manchester Royal Infirmary  
Manchester Royal Eye Hospital  
St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children  
Dental Hospital of Manchester  
Manchester Foot Hospital and School of Chiropody

These hospitals and other hospitals in the Manchester and Salford area are utilised by Oldham residents for the more specialised services.

### *OLDHAM AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE GROUP 11*

The following members of the Council and the Medical Officer of Health were appointed by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board as members of the Management Committee:—

For the period ending:—

31st March, 1964 —	Councillor W. Wheeler
	Dr. J. T. Chalmers Keddie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
31st March, 1965 —	Councillor J. Bradley.
	Mrs. E. Rothwell, J.P.

I am indebted to Mr. F. W. Barnett, Secretary of the Oldham and District Hospital Management Committee, for the details contained in the following report:—

The Oldham and District Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the following hospitals and clinics, and as the agent of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, undertakes the day to day administration.

*Oldham Royal Infirmary:* This is a general hospital of 205 beds with medical, surgical, orthopaedic, ophthalmic and aural beds, and a children's ward. The hospital serves as the casualty hospital for the area and provides full out-patient facilities.

*Oldham and District General Hospital:* This hospital has a total bed complement of 952. There are 405 beds for medical, surgical, orthopaedic, paediatric, gynaecological, ear, nose and throat, dental and maternity patients, the latter being accommodated in a large Maternity Unit. There is also a modern Premature Baby Unit. Of the remaining 547 beds, 327 are in the Geriatric Unit, 7 of which are allocated for venereal diseases, and 220 are in the Psychiatric Unit. The Day Care Unit for female psychiatric patients, brought into use in 1960, has proved most successful, an average of 28 patients being received daily, Monday to Friday, and 7 on Saturday and Sunday.



There are 8 private beds in the general part of the hospital and 2 for obstetric cases in the Maternity Unit. There are also 7 amenity beds in the Maternity Unit, all of which are in single wards.

Full out-patient facilities are provided, the following specialities being accommodated in separate departments—ante-natal, tuberculosis, venereal and dermatological diseases, psychiatric and geriatric. Facilities are also available for the repair of hearing aids and the issue of replacement batteries.

*Strinesdale Hospital:* This hospital provides accommodation for 55 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis—53 being in the main wards and 2 in separate chalets.

*Chadderton Hospital:* This hospital, which is situated in Chadderton provides 44 beds for male patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

*Westhulme Infectious Diseases Hospital:* This hospital, which has a total bed complement of 90, provides accommodation for 34 patients suffering from infectious diseases. In addition, there is a Dermatology Unit of 24 beds, and a Psycho-Geriatric Unit of 32 beds which also accommodates a limited number of day care patients. The psycho-geriatric patients are under the care of the Consultant Psychiatrists and the unit is staffed from the Psychiatric Unit at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

*Woodfield Maternity Home:* This is a general practitioner maternity home with 20 amenity beds.

*Dr. Kershaw's Cottage Hospital, Royton:* This is a general practitioner hospital situated in Royton and provides accommodation for 20 patients.

*The Orthopaedic Clinic, Gainsborough Avenue:* This clinic also provides facilities for physiotherapy and artificial sunlight. Cases are referred for treatment from the school clinics, child welfare centres and by private practitioners.

#### THE HARGRAVES CONVALESCENT HOME

This home, providing 28 beds, usually known as "The Nook," is situated in Saddleworth, and is administered by the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee, 21 beds being available for patients from the Oldham hospitals.

#### EMERGENCY MATERNITY UNIT

An Emergency Maternity Unit operates from the Oldham and District General Hospital and is available to all general practitioners in the area.

#### PATHOLOGICAL SERVICES

The pathological work of the Department is undertaken in the laboratories of the Oldham Hospital Group and by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Monsall Hospital, Manchester. Specimens for serological examination are forwarded to the Central Serological Unit, Withington Hospital, Manchester, and those of Rhesus negative patients with anti-bodies to the Laboratories of the National Blood Transfusion Service, Roby Street, Manchester.

#### NURSING HOMES

There are no registered nursing homes in the Borough.



*OLDHAM AND DISTRICT HEALTH SERVICES  
CONTRIBUTORY ASSOCIATION*

The following information is given by courtesy of Miss D. Barton, Secretary of the Association:

The Oldham and District Health Services Contributory Association is a voluntary body which enables contributors to receive, by means of a small weekly contribution, various benefits supplementary to the normal medical provisions under the National Health Service Acts. The rates of contribution are 3d. per week for a single person and 5d. per week for a married person. There is no income limit for contributors. The contributions entitle the member, his wife and his or her children up to school leaving age, to receive the benefits of the scheme, but do not entitle any other person or persons dependent on the member, to receive benefits. Such persons may become members of the scheme by payment of the recognised contribution.

The Mobile Physiotherapy Service which has provided treatment for chronic and housebound patients for many years was extended in 1962 to accommodate industry. This latest provision appears to have proved mutually beneficial to employers and employees and makes the service available to all members.

The following is an analysis of the treatments given during the year:—

Massage .....	1,361
Exercises .....	1,527
Ultra Violet .....	28
Radiant Heat .....	205
Infra Red .....	18
Galvanism .....	5
Faradism .....	106
Short Wave Diathermy .....	1,168

Details of the benefits given with comparative figures for 1962 are shown below:—

	1962	1963
Convalescent Cash Grants .....	185	184
Optical .....	3,820	3,897
Dental .....	1,097	1,094
Surgical Appliances .....	25	22
Bus Fares .....	61	91
Home Helps .....	5	9
*Hospital Benefits .....	124	655
*Introduced in 1962		

Sick room equipment is available on loan and constant use is made of this service.

During the financial year 1963/64, the Health Committee made a grant of £25 to the Association for the facilities provided in connection with the loan of nursing equipment and convalescence.

The offices of the Association are at 131, Union Street.





### *SECTION III*

#### *Personal Health Services*



### SECTION III

General Health Service

## HEALTH CENTRES

### (Section 21)

No provision has been made for the erection and staffing of these centres at present, but in view of the extensive slum clearance and redevelopment to take place in the near future, the provision of such centres must be carefully considered.

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### (Section 22)

#### Ante-Natal Clinics

##### *Central Clinic, 29, Queen Street*

##### *Midwives' Sessions:*

Monday ..... 2 to 4-30 p.m.  
 Tuesday ..... 2 to 4-30 p.m.  
 Friday ..... 2 to 4-30 p.m.

##### *Booking Session:*

Wednesday ..... 2 to 4-30 p.m.

A medical officer of the department attends the booking session when specimens are taken for W.R., P.P.R., Haemoglobin and Rh. tests. A Medical Officer session is held each Monday morning to take specimens for repeat haemoglobin tests usually at about the 32nd week of pregnancy, and further specimens are taken when considered necessary.

##### *Consultant Sessions:*

Tuesday morning and Thursday afternoon by appointment.

##### *Branch Clinics*

##### *Midwives' Sessions Only:*

##### *Limeside:*

Elm Road

Monday ..... 2 to 4-30 p.m.

##### *Greenacres:*

Tuesday ..... 2 to 4-30 p.m.

##### *Honeywell Lane:*

Off Ashton Road

Thursday ..... 2 to 4-30 p.m.

##### *Tate Street:*

Abbeyhills

Friday ..... 2 to 4-30 p.m.

No bookings are undertaken at the branch clinics.

#### *Number of Sessions and Attendances*

Number of Women in attendance	Number of sessions held by		Total number of sessions
	Medical Officers	Midwives	
1,466	*99	293	392

\* Includes booking session.



### *Health Education and Mothercraft*

Expectant mothers receive instruction on health education and mothercraft at all the clinics. The use and effects of inhalational analgesics are fully explained and apparatus is available for demonstration purposes. Lectures on the importance of ante-natal and post-natal care, arranged by the Supervisor of Midwives, are given by the senior sisters.

By arrangement with the Principal of the Women's Institute, which is under the control of the Education Committee, a sewing teacher attends the booking session each week to instruct the expectant mothers in the making and repairing of children's clothing.

### *Relaxation Classes*

Classes are held weekly on Wednesday and Thursday evening at the Central Clinic, with a fully qualified physiotherapist in attendance. The total number of women who attended during the year was 171 and 996 attendances were made.

### *Maternity Outfits*

Maternity outfits, sterilised and packed ready for use, are available free for domiciliary confinements. These are issued at the Central Clinic.

### *Dental Inspection and Treatment*

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. J. Fenton, is responsible for the organisation of the service and has direct access to the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. He is also Visiting Dental Officer to the Oldham and District General Hospital where he attends two sessions per week and is able to treat mothers and young children who require hospital treatment.

Dr. G. Mason-Walshaw, Consultant Anaesthetist to the School Health Service is also engaged in a consultant capacity in this service.

The services of Mr. W. C. Mellor, F.D.S., R.C.S., Consultant Dental Surgeon to the Oldham Hospital Group are available if required.

A dental mechanic is employed to assist in the construction of dentures.

I am indebted to Mr. Fenton for the following report:—

#### *Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children*

"The provision of a dental service for these patients is the responsibility of the Principal School Dental Officer and the staff of the School Dental Service. Shortage of Dental Officers in the School Dental Service has limited the scope of this service but the amount of treatment carried out during the year corresponds very closely to the previous year. It has not been possible to inspect all the new cases booking at the ante-natal clinics but has been limited to cases selected by the Medical Officer. The dental inspections revealed that a number of these patients had received treatment through the General Dental Practitioner Service of the National Health Service. Shortage of Dental Surgeons in the Oldham area prevents many of them from attending at regular intervals.



The appointment of a Dental Hygienist was made this year. These Dental Hygienists are trained to scale and polish teeth. In addition they instruct patients in oral hygiene and correct diet in relation to the prevention of dental caries. They provide excellent instruction in dental health education for these young mothers.

The new dental clinic at Gower Street was opened this year and provides excellent working conditions. It is similar in design to the dental clinic at Eagle Street and the accommodation includes two dental surgeries, two recovery rooms, a large waiting room and a dental laboratory. In addition modern dental equipment has been installed. These first class working conditions are appreciated by staff and patients."

Details of the work undertaken for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children, with comparative figures for 1962, are given below:—

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers		Children 5 years and under	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
<i>(a) Provided with Dental Care:</i>				
Examined .....	241	259	375	332
Needing treatment .....	231	250	335	305
Commenced Treatment .....	237	248	325	315
Made Dentally Fit .....	156	135	313	309
<i>(b) Dental Treatment Provided:</i>				
Extractions .....	970	875	685	637
Anaesthetics:				
Local .....	228	235	23	6
General .....	63	57	300	315
Fillings .....	123	126	44	28
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	89	131	2	1
Silver Nitrate Treatment .....	3	—	2	—
Dressings .....	5	10	4	5
Radiographs .....	39	29	3	4
Crown or Inlays .....	—	—	—	—
Dentures Provided:				
Complete .....	49	64	—	—
Partial .....	27	20	—	—

The majority of the children are referred from the infant welfare centres. The ages of the 332 children examined were:—

Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
1	11	31	143	145	1



*Children "at risk"*

It has long been the practice in the borough for all children suffering from some degree of handicap at birth, to be informally notified to the Medical Officer of Health and the child's name placed on a register. The child is then kept under periodic review, the frequency of visiting and examination depending on the severity of the handicap and the type of care being received from other agencies. When the child reaches the age of 2 years, his case notes are passed on to the School Health Service, so that arrangements can be made for future educational training. Should the child be suffering from a handicap which is curable his name is removed from the register once the disability is corrected. The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 269.

*Care of Premature Infants*

All infants weighing 5½lb. or less at birth are regarded as premature irrespective of the period of gestation.

Premature infants born on the district, where the home conditions are unsatisfactory, are removed to hospital by ambulance in a special cot and are accompanied by the midwife. In other cases arrangements are made by the Supervisor of Midwives for the home nursing of these infants.

One midwife, especially trained and experienced, is employed whole-time on the nursing of premature infants. She is contacted immediately after the confinement and attends until the baby weighs 6 lb. or the mother is able to care for the infant herself without supervision. She also attends all premature infants discharged from Oldham and District General Hospital and Woodfield Maternity Home.

*Premature Births**Notified during the year relating to Oldham residents*

<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
Hospital .....	127	13
Home .....	33*	3
Private Nursing Home .....	—	—
Totals:	160	16

\* includes 2 babies transferred to hospital.

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS													PREM- ATURE STILL- BIRTHS
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home						Born			
					Nursed, entirely at home or in a nursing home			Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day						
	Total births	Within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	Within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	Within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	In hospital	
2lb. 3oz. or less.....	3	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2lb. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4oz.....	8	2	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	1
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz.....	28	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. ...	28	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. ....	60	2	-	-	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Totals ... ..	127*	5	9	1	31	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	13*	3

\* These figures include the Woodfield Maternity Home.



*Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children*

No Mother and Baby Home is provided but full use is made of the services available through voluntary organisations. An annual grant is made to the Oldham Moral Welfare Council for which the services of their social worker are available. The grant for the financial year 1963-64 was £200, an increase of £50 on the amount for the previous year.

Cases are referred to the social worker for investigation. She advises the expectant mother on the social aspects of her problem and arranges admission to a suitable home or hostel if necessary. In certain cases where it has not been possible for her to make this provision through the homes available to her, the department has made every endeavour to obtain suitable accommodation.

Arrangements were made for 8 expectant mothers to receive ante-natal and/or post-natal care in the undermentioned homes:

St. Agnes House, Withington .....	4
St. Bridget's Home, Chester .....	1
St. Teresa's Home, Salford .....	1
Methodist Maternity Home, Manchester .....	1
Salvation Army Home, Salford .....	1

One was confined in the maternity home, 4 in hospitals in the area of the respective home and the remaining 3 in the borough—2 prior to admission to homes for post-natal care and 1 who returned home of her own accord within a short period of admission to the home.

The ages of those receiving assistance were — one 15 years, two 16 years, three 17 years and two 19 years.

*Child Welfare Centres*

The Central Child Welfare Centre is at 29 Queen Street. There are eight branch centres, two of which are accommodated in church premises. The use of the Townfield Youth Centre for this purpose has been continued by arrangement with the Education Committee. A doctor is in attendance at each session.

<i>Centre</i>		<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>
Central	Queen Street	Wednesday	9-30 a.m.
		Friday	9-30 a.m.
Edward Street	Werneth	Monday	2-0 p.m.
		Wednesday	2-0 p.m.
Tate Street	off Abbeyhills Road	Monday	2-0 p.m.
		Wednesday	2-0 p.m.
Honeywell Lane	off Ashton Road	Tuesday	2-0 p.m.
		Friday	2-0 p.m.
Townfield	Townfield Street	Tuesday	2-0 p.m.
Derker	Prince Charlie Street	Wednesday	2-0 p.m.
Greenacres	Greenacres Road	Thursday	2-0 p.m.
Beulah	Withins Road	Tuesday	2-0 p.m.
Limeside	Elm Road, Hollins	Thursday	2-0 p.m.

Orange juice, cod liver oil, national dried milk and vitamins issued by the Ministry of Health together with certain proprietary brands of infant foods, are obtainable at all the centres.



By arrangement with the Principal of the Women's Institute which is under the control of the Education Committee, a sewing teacher attends the centres on alternate weeks to advise mothers on the cutting out and sewing of children's clothing.

Clinic assistants are employed at the centres on the sale of foods, keeping of records and other non-professional duties.

### ATTENDANCES

Centre	No. of children who first attended during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	No. of children who attended and who were born in:			Total No. of children who attended	No. of attendances made by children who at the date of attendance were:			Total attendances during the year
		1963	1962	1958/61		Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	
Derker .....	162	143	138	80	361	2,589	605	132	3,326
Beulah .....	75	62	73	34	169	1,128	220	104	1,452
Central .....	303	242	248	160	650	3,095	715	363	4,173
Edward St. ...	265	217	182	133	532	3,140	578	260	3,978
Greenacres ...	132	112	95	86	293	1,915	354	302	2,571
Honeywell Lane...	208	174	143	131	448	2,801	618	311	3,730
Limeside .....	124	104	105	136	345	1,787	461	268	2,516
Tate St. ....	252	216	198	187	601	2,942	570	313	3,825
Townfield .....	150	124	80	64	268	1,693	356	93	2,142
Totals.....	1,671	1,394	1,262	1,011	3,667	21,090	4,477	2,146	27,713

### Welfare Foods

*Central Storage and Distribution Centre, Greaves Street:*

This centre is open from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday. The child welfare centres are used as distributing points. At the end of the year one full-time clerk and four part-time assistants were employed in this service.

Orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets are supplied under the Welfare Foods Scheme and a charge is made. The quantities supplied during the year are given in the following table:—

Quarter Ended	Bottles Orange Juice	Bottles Cod Liver Oil	Packets Vitamin Tablets A & D
March 31st .....	2,856	420	379
June 30th .....	3,249	342	337
September 30th .....	3,637	369	357
December 31st .....	3,133	442	323
Totals ...	12,875	1,573	1,396



*Co-operation with Voluntary Organisations*

With the exception of the Oldham Moral Welfare Council, no duties have been delegated to voluntary organisations. The following contributions were made to the voluntary organisations named during the financial year 1963/64:—

	£	s.	d.
National Society of Children's Nurseries .....	3	3	0
Invalid Children's Aid Association .....	3	3	0
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents .....	2	2	0
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child	10	10	0
Oldham Moral Welfare Council .....	200	0	0
National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare .....	12	12	0
National Baby Welfare Council .....	3	3	0
*Central Council for Health Education .....	40	9	0
Oldham and District Spastics Society (Parents' Association)	85	0	0

\* The total contribution made by the local authority is £65 9s. 0d., £25 0s. 0d. being met by the Education Committee.

*DAY NURSERIES*

*Municipal Day Nursery*

*Overens Street:*

Accommodation available:—

<i>Age Groups</i>			<i>Places</i>
<i>0—1</i>	<i>1—2</i>	<i>2—5</i>	
5	12	25	42

The nursery is open each day, Monday to Friday, from 7-0 a.m. to 6-30 p.m., but closed on Saturday morning.

The charge is 6s. 0d. per day, but this may be reduced in cases of hardship, and appeals against the full charge are dealt with by the Appeals Section of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

The total number of attendances made by children was 7,720, which compares with 7,496 for the previous year.

*NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948*

*Industrial Day-Nurseries*

*(a) Pre-school Children*

On the 1st January, 3 nurseries were registered, providing a total of 158 places.

<i>Name of Nursery</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>			<i>Places</i>
	<i>0—1</i>	<i>1—2</i>	<i>2—5</i>	
*Hartford House .....	—	20	48	68
Royd Mill .....	—	16	17	33
*Werneth Ring Mills ...	—	15	42	57
Totals ...	—	51	107	158

\* These firms provide transport to and from the nursery.

The management at the Royd Mill Nursery employ their own medical practitioner.

No plans for new nurseries were submitted or approved and no nurseries were discontinued, therefore, the accommodation registered remained the same at the end of the year.

*(b) School Children*

On the 1st January, the following accommodation was registered for school holiday periods only:—

<i>Name of Nursery</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Places</i>
Belgrave Mills .....	5-11	55
Coldhurst Infants School (Werneth Ring Mills) .....	5-15	40

The registration of the accommodation provided at Coldhurst Infants' School for the Werneth Ring Mills was revoked on the 4th April, and only one nursery was registered for such provision at the end of the year.

There is close co-operation between the Department and the firms concerned and regular inspections are made by the Superintendent Health Visitor and her staff. Medical Officers of the Department visit for medical inspection and vaccination and immunisation of the children. The firms concerned are encouraged to consult the Department if any difficulties arise.

*Voluntary Day Nurseries*

*The Heathbank Day Centre for Spastics:*

This centre which is maintained by the Oldham and District Spastics Parent's Association is registered for 20 places (children and adults) who are received from Oldham and the adjacent districts.

*Child Minders*

No child minder is registered and no applications for registration were received during the year.



## MIDWIVES SERVICE

(Section 23)

On the 1st January, the staff employed was:—

- 1 Non-Medical Supervisor.
- 1 Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor.
- 1 Assistant Superintendent (Midwives' Home).
- 7 District Midwives (Approved Teachers).
- 7 District Midwives.
- 2 Midwives (part-time).
- 1 Public Health Nurse (full-time).
- 3 Public Health Nurses (part-time).
- 7 Pupil Midwives.

During the year 5 midwives (4 full-time, 1 part-time) and 3 public health nurses (1 full-time, 2 part-time) left the service and 11 midwives (8 full-time, 3 part-time) and 1 part-time public health nurse were appointed and commenced duties.

In May, the Assistant Superintendent at the Midwives' Home relinquished the duties of this post to become a district midwife.

On the 31st December, the staff employed was:—

- 1 Non-medical Supervisor.
- 1 Assistant Non-medical Supervisor.
- 8 District Midwives (Approved Teachers).
- 10 District Midwives.
- 2 District Midwives (part-time).
- 1 Midwife.
- 2 Midwives (part-time).
- 1 Public Health Nurse (part-time).
- 6 Pupil Midwives.

One district midwife especially trained and experienced undertook full-time duties in connection with the nursing of premature babies. Two part-time midwives (who undertook no deliveries and accepted no bookings), and a part-time public health nurse were engaged on clinic duties, hospital discharges and other special visits. Arrangements exist for all calls for midwives from 10-0 p.m. to 8-0 a.m. to be made to the Midwives' Home from where cases are allocated to the midwives on duty.

The Oldham District Midwifery Service was approved by the Central Midwives' Board as a Part II training school in August, 1948 since when 212 pupils have been accepted and 203 have been successful in the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board. Many of these pupils have subsequently been appointed as municipal midwives and stayed with the authority for varying periods. During the current year, 14 pupils commenced training and 12 completed training. One pupil left after 3 months training, the remaining 11 were successful in the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board.

### *Attendance After Confinement*

#### *Domiciliary Cases*

The midwife makes a morning and an evening visit for the first 4 days after the confinement and then visits daily from the 4th to the 10th day (inclusive) and on the 12th and 14th day. She visits twice in the 3rd week after confinement and more often if necessary. The last visit is usually made on the 21st day.

#### *Hospital Discharges*

If the mother and baby are discharged before the 10th day, the midwife visits daily up to and including the 10th day. If discharged on the 10th day, the midwife visits on the day following and on the 14th and 15th day. The last visit is usually made on the 21st day.

The Supervisor is advised by telephone on the day prior to discharge of the mother and baby and a confirmatory discharge note stating the condition of mother and baby is subsequently forwarded for the information of the district midwife who will take over the case.

#### *Phenylketonuria Tests*

The first test is made by the midwife. Prior to the 1st September, this was taken on or about the 21st day after birth; afterwards, following the recommendations of the final report of the special conference appointed by the Medical Research Council the first test was taken by the midwife between the 10th and 14th day after birth. The result of the test is recorded on the infant record card, which is ultimately passed to the Health Visiting Service for continuity of care.

### *Transport*

Since 1955, the midwives have been included in the Motor Car Allowances Scheme of the Corporation as "essential users" and are eligible to receive financial assistance under the Scheme of Assisted Purchase of Motor Cars, which is applicable to essential users only.

At the end of the year 13 midwives were using their own cars.

Midwives who do not provide their own cars use public service vehicles. Transport is provided through the Ambulance Service from 5-30 p.m. to 8-30 a.m.; at week-ends and public holidays; during the day-time for urgent calls to confinements; for midwives attending cases out of their own district and in emergency.

### *Housing Accommodation*

At the end of the year 8 midwives were occupying accommodation provided by the Housing Department. The midwives are charged the full rent fixed by the Housing Committee.

The Midwives' Home, Werneth Hall Road, provides accommodation for 12 midwives or pupil midwives and resident domestic staff.



### *Approved Courses of Instruction*

The following approved Courses of Instruction were attended during the year:—

*Arranged by the Association of Supervisors of Midwives:*

London                      31st March to 5th April      Supervisor of Midwives

*Arranged by the Royal College of Midwives:*

Oxford	22nd to 28th September	1 midwife
Westcliffe	27th October to 2nd November	1 midwife
Bangor	13th to 20th July	1 midwife

### *Administration of Inhalational Analgesics*

The number of sets of apparatus in use at the beginning of the year was 15 Gas and Air and 15 Trilene. Three additional Trilene machines were purchased and the Gas and Air machines taken out of service leaving 18 sets of Trilene apparatus in use at the end of the year. Trilene was administered to 766 cases during the year.

Of the 876 cases delivered 831 (94.86%) received inhalational analgesics. The remaining 45 did not receive inhalational analgesics for the following reasons:—

Patient refused .....	6
Medical reasons .....	2
B.B.A. or delay in summoning midwife .....	37

### *Cases in which inhalational analgesics and pethidine were administered by midwives in domiciliary practice*

	Inhalational Analgesics				Pethidine	
	When doctor was present at time of delivery of child		When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child		When doctor was present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child
	Gas and air	"Tri-lene"	Gas and air	"Tri-lene"		
Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by the Local Health Authority .....	6	121	59	645	23	233

*Deliveries attended by Midwives*

	Domiciliary Cases				Total	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
Midwives employed by local health authority ... ..	...	27	138	711	876	...
Midwives employed by Oldham and District Hospital Management Committee at :—						
(a) Oldham and District General Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,944
(b) Woodfield Maternity Home ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	659
Totals ... ..	...	27	138	711	876	2,603

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the tenth day:—

Oldham and District General Hospital .....	478
Woodfield Maternity Home .....	54

*SUMMARY OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY  
MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES*

*Confinements:*

Cases booked .....	1,092
Confinements attended .....	876
Cases receiving inhalational analgesics .....	831

*Visits:*

Ante-Natal .....	4,595
During lying-in period: up to tenth day .....	12,338
after tenth day .....	4,573
Hospital discharges .....	3,457
Premature babies (i) Domiciliary births .....	412
(ii) Hospital discharges .....	409

The total number of births relating to Oldham residents notified to the Department during the year was 2,094 (2,059 live and 35 still); of these 879 (41.98%) were domiciliary births and 1,215 (58.02%) occurred in hospitals. All the domiciliary births were attended by municipal midwives.



There were 58 cases referred by the Consultant Obstetricians, Oldham and District General Hospital for investigation into the suitability of the home conditions for confinement. In 28, the conditions were considered suitable and the patients subsequently booked for domiciliary confinement.

### *MIDWIVES' ACT, 1951*

#### *Supervision of Midwives*

During the year 66 midwives notified their intention to practise, compared with 61 in 1962. At the end of the year the following midwives were practising in the area of the Borough:—

#### *In Domiciliary Practice:*

(a) Employed by Local Health Authority ..... 20\*

#### *Employed in Institutions:*

(b) Oldham and District General Hospital ..... 20

(c) Woodfield Maternity Home ..... 9

\* Includes Supervisor of Midwives

#### *Medical Aid under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives' Act, 1951*

There were 21 medical aid forms sent in by domiciliary midwives, a decrease of 8 on the previous year. The conditions for which medical aid were sought were as follows:—

##### *Conditions in Mother*

Ante-partum haemorrhage .....	1
Maternal distress .....	1
Prolonged labour—2nd stage .....	2
Ruptured perineum .....	9
Puerperal pyrexia .....	1
Post-partum haemorrhage .....	1
Mastitis .....	1
Suppression of milk .....	1
Bronchitis .....	1
Phlebitis left leg .....	1

##### *Conditions in Child*

Discharge from eyes .....	2
---------------------------	---

#### *Emergency Maternity Unit*

The Emergency Maternity Unit which operates from the Oldham and District General Hospital was called out to 21 domiciliary cases attended by municipal midwives for the following emergencies:—

Ante-partum haemorrhage .....	1
Transverse lie and prolapsed cord .....	1
Intra-partum haemorrhage .....	1
Intra and post-partum haemorrhage .....	2
Post-partum haemorrhage .....	11
Retained placenta .....	5

The Unit was also called to Woodfield Maternity Home on 11 occasions.

## HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

(Section 24)

There is complete co-ordination with the School Health Service; all health visitors are appointed school nurses and the Superintendent Health Visitor is also Superintendent School Nurse.

On the 1st January, the staff employed was:—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor.
- 17 Health Visitors.

Miss A. W. Moordaff, Superintendent Health Visitor, resigned and left the service to take up the appointment of Chief Public Health Nurse with the American Joint Distribution Committee, for duties in Morocco. Miss C. Williamson, her deputy was appointed to the post of Superintendent in July, and she was succeeded by Mrs. C. Smith, a Senior Health Visitor in October. The Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee extended to Miss Moordaff, their best wishes for the future and their sincere thanks for her service with the authority.

Three health visitors resigned during the year and the student who commenced training in 1962 was appointed health visitor in July, on obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate. One of the two health visitors on leave of absence in the previous year returned to full-time duties in September, the other was still on leave at the end of the year.

On the 31st December the staff employed was:—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor.
- 15 Health Visitors.

In September, 1 student health visitor commenced training at Manchester, after a short period of employment in the service as a public health nurse.

### Refresher Courses

Two health visitors attended a refresher course arranged by the Health Visitors' Association (formerly Women Public Health Officers' Association) and held at Cambridge from the 20th July, to the 3rd August.

### Transport

The Superintendent Health Visitor and one health visitor, are included in the Motor Car Allowances Scheme of the Corporation as "casual users."

### Visits by Health Visitors

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	HEALTH VISITORS						Tuber- culosis Visitor
	Expectant Mothers	Children born in			Tuber- culous House- holds*	Other Cases	Tuber- culous house- holds
		1963	1962	1958/61			
8,618	45	6,987	8,971	15,499	19	2,983	1,506

\* Visits by Health Visitor other than Tuberculosis Visitor.







## HOME NURSING SERVICE

### (Section 25)

The Central Office, complete with district room is accommodated on the ground floor in the Greaves Street premises which also accommodate the central depot for the distribution of welfare foods and the staff of the Health Visiting Service.

The services of a district nurse can be obtained by a general practitioner on application to the Superintendent at the Central Office, Greaves Street. (Telephone No. MAIn 5433).

No night service is provided but evening visits are made to patients where necessary. The district nurses are on rota call for evening and week-end duties and requests by general practitioners can be made through the Ambulance Depot (Tel.: MAIn 2433) to the nurse on call. Telephones are installed in the homes of all district nurses.

Patients discharged from hospital requiring nursing care are notified to the Superintendent by the almoners who give the case history and the name of the general practitioner responsible for the patient. This arrangement affords the closest co-operation between the hospitals and the Service. There is also good liaison with general practitioners. Doctors request the services of a district nurse and give instructions for treatment by telephone to the Superintendent.

On the 1st January, the staff employed was:—

- 1 Queen's Superintendent
- 11 Queen's Nurses (7 females, 4 males)
- 6 District Nurses (5 females, 1 male)
- 1 District Nurse (female) (part-time)
- 4 Bathing Attendants (females)

Miss E. Peak, Superintendent of District Nursing, retired at the end of October. She was succeeded by Miss T. M. Keenan, who commenced duty in December. One male district nurse retired owing to illness and a bathing attendant, who had been with the service since the "Appointed Day," retired at the end of December. Three district nurses resigned and three were appointed. Two bathing attendants were appointed and one resigned.

The establishment of bathing attendants was increased from 4 to 5 in March. These auxiliaries undertake bathing and give personal attention to patients. They are only employed on selected cases and always under supervision.

On the 31st December, the staff employed was:—

- 1 Queen's Superintendent
- 12 Queen's Nurses (9 females, 3 males)
- 4 District Nurses (3 females, 1 male)
- 1 District Nurse (female) (part-time)
- 5 Bathing Attendants (females)



### *Transport*

All district nurses are included in the Motor Car Allowances Scheme of the Corporation. At the end of the year, 10 district nurses, 9 of whom had received loans under the Assisted Car Purchase Scheme, were using their own cars for official duties. Since the inception of this arrangement, 10 district nurses have received loans for the purchase of cars.

### *Refresher Courses*

One female district nurse attended a refresher course arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing held in Torquay from the 6th to 12th October.

### *Queen's Institute of District Nursing*

The local health authority is in membership with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

This authority is also a member of the North Western Federation of the Institute. The Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor F. Baxter, the Chairman of the Home Nursing Sub-Committee, Councillor W. Wheeler and the Medical Officer of Health being the appointed representatives of the authority on the Federation.

There is approval for district nurses to receive district nurse training under the Scheme of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Three district nurses completed district training at the Rochdale Training Centre and passed the examination. These nurses have been placed on the Queen's Roll of District Nurses and have received the National Certificate of the Ministry of Health.

The very severe wintry weather during the early months of this year could not fail to have effect upon the work of the district nurse. This is shown most clearly by the increase in the number of visits to medical and surgical cases—49,484 and 10,505 compared with 45,753 and 10,474 respectively for the previous year. In keeping with the national picture visits to cases with tubercular and infectious conditions show a definite decrease, 437 compared with 672.

Even after due allowance is made for the abnormal conditions during the year, it is evident that the pattern of district nursing is changing. This change has been most noticeable over the last few years. The efforts of substantial improvements in the general living standards together with the increase in scope and efficiency of the various social services locally, has enabled the district nurse to concentrate more fully upon nursing and rehabilitation as distinct from social welfare work.

There is one problem, however, which has arisen as a direct result of the improvements already mentioned, this is the increase in the number of elderly persons on our records due to the lengthened expectation of life; many of these elderly patients require nursing care of one sort or another, and a great deal of attention has to be paid to see that they remain active members of the community for as long a time as possible; when this is no longer possible, many of them require skilled nursing care for the remainder of their lives.



I am pleased to say work of a more interesting nature is now coming in and at the time of making this report we have ten patients for late visiting mostly for sedation and general care, this is heartening and altogether more satisfying and interesting for the nurses.

As far as possible the nurses have personal contact with the family doctor, the aim being at all times "to keep him in the picture." In this way nothing is missed.

#### *Work Undertaken*

There was an increase in the number of new cases accepted, 1,507 compared with 1,352 in the previous year.

There were 2,084 cases (703 males, 1,381 females) nursed and 60,941 visits paid by district nurses to these cases during the year. These figures compare with 1,851 cases (632 males, 1,219 females) nursed and 57,374 visits paid by district nurses during the previous year.

The number of injections given, mainly mersalyl, cytamin and insulin, also increased, the total being 21,033 compared with 19,534 for the previous year, an increase of 1,499.

The bathing attendants made 9,982 visits (2,278 males, 7,704 females); these figures include 462 bathings (188 males, 274 females) at the Nuffield Villa, where residential accommodation is provided for mental subnormals.

#### *Cases Nursed*

	Children		Others		Total No. of Cases
	0-5	5-15	Male	Female	
Cases on books at 1st Jan.	...	...	158	419	577
New cases.....	26	23	522	936	1,507
Total cases nursed during the year.....	26	23	680	1,355	2,084
Cases on books at 31st Dec.	...	1	163	448	612

#### *Cases Nursed and Visits made during each month of the year*

Month	Children		Others		Total No. of Cases	Visits by District Nurses
	0-5	5-15	Male	Female		
January ...	...	3	204	502	709	5,366
February ...	1	...	217	516	734	5,101
March ...	5	3	215	542	765	5,426
April ...	7	4	193	498	702	5,212
May ...	7	4	207	493	711	5,372
June ...	5	2	197	484	688	4,476
July ...	1	2	200	498	701	4,736
August ...	2	2	208	499	711	4,758
September ...	...	2	195	493	690	4,625
October ...	2	3	217	492	714	5,175
November ...	5	3	209	508	725	5,308
December ...	2	5	210	533	750	5,386



*New Cases Accepted during each month of the year*

Age Groups	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-40		40-60		60-65		65+		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Month																
Jan.	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	10	14	14	3	...	27	59	47	85
Feb.	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	8	12	24	14	6	33	61	63	100
Mar.	...	1	2	2	2	1	6	11	11	16	5	12	32	56	58	99
April	...	...	3	3	1	3	3	8	6	12	7	5	20	41	40	72
May	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	8	9	18	9	7	24	51	47	86
June	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	4	6	12	5	2	12	42	30	60
July	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	11	15	22	1	4	25	44	44	82
Aug.	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	10	7	12	6	11	23	40	45	74
Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	6	8	4	...	16	40	28	56
Oct.	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	5	13	16	5	10	30	50	54	83
Nov.	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	13	12	18	9	6	14	33	41	71
Dec.	...	1	...	1	1	3	3	8	12	14	4	8	28	59	48	94
Totals	2	3	10	11	11	12	43	103	123	186	72	71	284	576	545	962

*Types of Cases Nursed and Visits made to these cases during the year*

	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Others	Totals
Number of Cases attended...	1,619	351	2	14	6	92	2,084
Number of Visits paid .....	49,484	10,505	22	415	31	484	60,941

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

*Schedule*

A separate syringe and needle is used for each inoculation.

*DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS**Primary Immunisation*

Age Group	Material	Dosage
Under 5 years	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Prophylactic (Triple Antigen-Glaxo)	Three injections of 1 cc. at intervals of four weeks.
Over 5 years	Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic (Glaxo)	Three injections of 1 cc. at intervals of four weeks.

*Reinforcing Injections*

Age Group	Material	Dosage
18-24 months	Triple Antigen	1 cc.
Sixth year	Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic	1 cc.
Eleventh year	Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic	1 cc.

At the end of the year consultations were commenced with the Hospital Authority and General Practitioners with a view to putting into operation a procedure whereby patients attending the Casualty Department of the Oldham Royal Infirmary following an accident would receive active immunisation against tetanus. Those previously protected were to receive a reinforcing injection of tetanus toxoid adsorbed—(0.5 cc. intramuscularly), and those unprotected, anti-tetanic serum in one arm (1,500 units intramuscularly, and one injection tetanus toxoid adsorbed—(0.5 cc. intramuscularly), in the other. Appointments would be made six weeks later for children to receive a second injection of tetanus toxoid adsorbed at the Infirmary and adults at the Wednesday evening clinic (first and third in the month at 5.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.) at the Health Office. Both children and adults to have a third injection six to twelve months later at the Health Office. This protection can be given by the patient's general practitioner, if preferred.



All prophylactic material is supplied to general practitioners free of charge and can be obtained on application to the Department.

Immunisation of pre-school children is carried out at the child welfare centres, day nurseries, and at nursery schools and classes.

The immunisation state of each child is reviewed prior to the school entrance examination. At the examination parents are asked to consent to reinforcing immunisation or, where no previous primary immunisation is recorded a course of primary immunisation. This procedure is repeated during the child's eleventh year. Both primary and reinforcing immunisation is carried out at the school where possible.

Table I is a summary of the figures shown in Tables II—V which detail the number of children (a) completing the primary course, and (b) receiving reinforcing injections, according to the different inoculations.

*Table I—Summary of Children completing immunisation and receiving Reinforcing Injections.*

Age in Years	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	Total Under 15 yrs
(a) <i>Primary Immunisation</i>								
Diphtheria .....	620	557	60	20	22	108	123	1,510
Whooping Cough .	616	556	60	20	22	93	12	1,379
Tetanus .....	620	557	60	20	22	108	123	1,510
(b) <i>Reinforcing Injections</i>								
Diphtheria .....	—	1	1	—	62	406	905	1,375
Whooping Cough .	—	—	1	—	62	365	125	553
Tetanus .....	—	1	1	—	62	322	100	486

Table II—Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

Age in Years	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	Total under 15 yrs
(a) <i>Primary Immunisation</i>								
Local Health Authority ...	546	416	35	15	17	82	7	1,118
Private Practitioners ...	70	140	25	5	5	11	5	261
Totals ...	616	556	60	20	22	93	12	1,379
(b) <i>Reinforcing Injections</i>								
Local Health Authority ...	—	—	—	—	59	268	39	366
Private Practitioners ..	—	—	1	—	3	39	9	52
Totals ...	—	—	1	—	62	307	48	418

Table III—Diphtheria and Tetanus

Age in Years	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	Total under 15 yrs.
(a) <i>Primary Immunisation</i>								
Local Health Authority ...	4	1	—	—	—	15	111	131
Private Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	4	1	—	—	—	15	111	131
(b) <i>Re-inforcing Injections</i>								
Local Health Authority ...	—	1	—	—	—	11	52	64
Private Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Totals ...	—	1	—	—	—	15	52	68



Table IV—Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

Primary Course ..... Nil

*Reinforcing Injections*

Age in Years	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	Total under 15 yrs.
Local Health Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	57	76	133
Private Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Totals ...	—	—	—	—	—	58	77	135

Table V—Diphtheria

Primary Course ..... Nil

*Reinforcing Injections.*

Age in Years	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	Total Under 15 yrs.
Local Health Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	24	719	743
Private Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	11
Totals ...	—	—	—	—	—	26	728	754

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination against smallpox is undertaken at the child welfare centres and at the monthly evening clinic at the Health Office.

From November, 1962, parents were advised to have their children vaccinated during the second year of life instead of during the first as hitherto. This followed recommendations from the Ministry of Health made on the advice of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee.

During the year 40 children of school age were vaccinated for the first time and 41 were revaccinated, compared with 1,175 and 760 respectively in the previous year. The difference in the two years figures is, of course, explained by the fact that in 1962 there was widespread publicity consequent to the occurrence of cases of smallpox in the country, creating an increased demand for vaccination.

At the periodic examination of school entrants the state of vaccination of the children examined is ascertained. Of 1,346 children examined during the year 737 (54.75%) were found to have been vaccinated against smallpox. This compares with 51.36% for the previous year.

#### *Number of Persons of all Ages Successfully Vaccinated and Re-Vaccinated*

Age at Date of vaccination	Under 1 yr.	1 year	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15+ yrs.	Totals
<i>Primary Vaccinations</i>						
Local Health Authority	9	100	41	10	26	186
Private Practitioners	57	20	25	30	77	209
Totals ...	66	120	66	40	103	395
<i>Re-Vaccinations</i>						
Local Health Authority	—	—	2	3	55	60
Private Practitioners	1	1	9	38	192	241
Totals ...	1	1	11	41	247	301

In June, the Council approved the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health that a charge of 5s. 0d. be made for completing international certificates of vaccination, the charge to be waived in cases of hardship. No charge is made for the authentication of certificates.

#### *Vaccination of Persons Travelling Abroad.*

All persons going abroad are advised to be effectively vaccinated against *typhoid* and *paratyphoid* fevers and, if they are going to those parts of the Far East where *cholera* is endemic, to be vaccinated against that disease also.



Persons who are required to be vaccinated against more than one disease should tell the doctor of all the vaccinations needed as they may have to be done in a particular order with certain minimum intervals. Generally, vaccination against *yellow fever* should be done first and at least four days before a primary vaccination against smallpox; if a primary vaccination against smallpox is done first there should be an interval of 21 days before vaccination against *yellow fever*.

Vaccination against any disease *other than yellow fever* can be done by a person's own doctor. It is available without charge under the National Health Service, but the doctor is entitled to charge a fee for issuing an International Certificate.

*Yellow fever* vaccination must, for International and Technical reasons, be done only at a Centre designated by the Government.

No Centre has been established in Oldham for *yellow fever* vaccination. Persons desiring this facility should apply to the Public Health Department, Third Floor, Town Hall Extension, Manchester. Tel. No. Central 3377. Extensions 345 and 346.

#### *Poliomyelitis Vaccination*

Under the Ministry of Health's arrangement, poliomyelitis vaccination is available through the local health authority to all persons who have not, at the time of their application, reached the age of 40 years and to certain priority classes which have been detailed in previous reports.

All expectant mothers are offered this protection. Those who consent are given a certificate from the medical officer stating the week of pregnancy and advising vaccination between the 14th and 35th week of pregnancy (20th and 35th week with oral vaccine). Vaccination can be undertaken by a medical officer of the Department by appointment or by the expectant mother's own general practitioner if desired.

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine which became available in March, 1962, was being used exclusively by the Department at the end of the year. The full course consists of three doses given at intervals of six to eight weeks. A reinforcing dose is offered to all school children. Primary vaccination commenced with salk vaccine was completed by giving—children: 2 doses of oral vaccine, after 2 salk injections; adults: 1 dose of oral vaccine after 2 salk injections. Oral vaccine may also be given as a reinforcing dose following three injections of salk vaccine.

Table 1

## Primary Vaccination (2 injections)

Pre-School Children ..... 9

Year of Birth	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No Vaccinated	—	1	2	6	—

School Children (5-14 years inclusive) ..... Nil

Young Adults (15-26 years inclusive) ..... 4

Year of Birth	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
No. Vaccinated	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Others (including priority groups) ..... 3

Year of Birth	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
No. Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Total ..... 16



Table II

## Third Dose—Salk or Oral Vaccine

Pre-School Children ..... 51

Year of Birth	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Totals
No. receiving 3rd injection	—	—	10	2	—	12
No. receiving 1 oral dose following 2 injections	1	11	20	7	—	39

School Children (5-14 years inclusive) ..... 24

Year of Birth	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Totals
No. receiving 3rd injection	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	2	11
No. receiving 1 oral dose following 2 injections	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	4	4	13

Young Adults (15-26 years inclusive) ..... 9

Year of Birth	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Totals
No. receiving 3rd injection	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
No. receiving 1 oral dose following 2 injections	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Others (including priority groups) ..... 40

Year of Birth	1920-22	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Totals
No. receiving 3rd injection	10	2	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	—	25
No. receiving 1 oral dose following 2 injections	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	1	1	—	15

Total ..... 121

Table III

## Full Course of Oral Vaccine (3 doses)

Pre-School Children ..... 1233

Year of Birth	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number vaccinated	53	44	141	812	183

School Children (5-14 years inclusive) ..... 223

Year of Birth	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number vaccinated	7	6	10	33	18	22	22	28	35	42

Young Adults (15-26 years inclusive) ..... 143

Year of Birth	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Number vaccinated	8	16	18	16	19	11	8	15	3	10	12	7

Others (including priority groups) ..... 223

Year of Birth	1920-22	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number vaccinated	89	7	10	10	15	9	6	10	10	6	7	11	13	13	7

Total ..... 1822



Table IV

*Quadruple Vaccine (3 injections) (included in Immunisation Section).*

*Pre-School Children* ..... 25

Year of Birth	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number vaccinated	—	—	1	16	8

*School Children (5-14 years inclusive)* ..... 8

Year of Birth	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number vaccinated	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	1

*Total* ..... 33

Table V

*Summary of all Persons Receiving Third Dose (Salk, Quadruple or Oral Vaccine)*

*Pre-School Children* ..... 1,309

Year of Birth	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Totals
No. receiving 3 injections Salk	—	—	10	2	—	12
No. receiving 3 injections Quadruple	—	—	1	16	8	25
No. receiving 1 oral dose following 2 injections Salk	1	11	20	7	—	39
No. receiving 3 oral doses	53	44	141	812	183	1,233
Totals	54	55	172	837	191	1,309

*chool Children (5-14 years inclusive)* .....

255

Year of Birth	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Totals
No. receiving 3 injections Salk	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	2	11
No. receiving 3 injections Quadruple	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	1	8
No. receiving 1 oral dose following 2 injections Salk	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	4	4	13
No. receiving 3 oral doses	7	6	10	33	18	22	22	28	35	42	223
Totals	8	7	11	36	24	23	25	30	42	49	255

*Young Adults (15-26 years inclusive)* .....

152

Year of Birth	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Totals
No. receiving 3 injections Salk	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
No. receiving 1 oral dose following 2 injections Salk	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
No. receiving 3 oral doses	8	16	18	16	19	11	8	15	3	10	12	7	143
Totals	9	18	20	17	20	12	8	15	3	10	12	8	152

*thers (including priority groups)* .....

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Year of Birth	1920-22	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Totals
No. receiving 3 injections Salk	10	2	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	—	25
No. receiving 1 oral dose following 2 injections Salk	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	1	1	—	15
No. receiving 3 oral doses	89	7	10	10	15	9	6	10	10	6	7	11	13	13	7	223
Totals	101	9	12	11	16	12	8	11	12	9	10	14	15	16	7	263



*Total Number Completing Vaccination During the Year*

1. Pre-School Children .....	1,309
2. School Children (5-14 years inclusive) .....	255
3. Young Adults (15-26 years inclusive) .....	152
4. Others (including priority groups) .....	263
Total	1,979

*Total number of Oldham residents in the various age groups vaccinated (3 doses) since the commencement of vaccination against poliomyelitis in 1956; and the percentage of eligible population vaccinated at the 31st December, 1963.*

Age Group	Number	% of Population
Pre-school children .....	5,201	55.33
5-14 years .....	14,154	85.78
15-26 years .....	12,409	*73.42
27-40 years .....	7,818	*34.73

\*Approximate, based on Registrar General's census population figures.

Table VI

*Fourth Dose (Salk or Oral Vaccine) (Reinforcing)*

*School Children (5-14 years inclusive) ..... 1685*

Year of Birth	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Totals
No. receiving 4th injection	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
No. receiving 1 oral dose following 3 injections	30	4	7	27	44	85	103	165	394	213	1,072
No. receiving 1 oral dose following 2 salk and 1 oral doses	9	—	—	79	93	95	97	90	97	39	599
No. receiving 4th oral dose	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	2	2	13
Totals	39	4	7	106	138	181	203	260	493	254	1,685

*Vaccination against Influenza*

In November, the Council approved the offer of this protection to all Corporation employees. The cost of the vaccine was met by the employing Department and the vaccinations were undertaken by medical officers of the Public Health Department—in the majority of cases on the premises of the Department concerned. The number of employees vaccinated was 1,864 and included 264 of the Health Department staff.



# AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The total number of patients conveyed has continued to rise and was 75,174 compared with 68,561 in the previous year, an increase of 6,613. The mileage incurred was 322,636 compared with 309,989 for the previous year, an increase of 12,647 and includes 56,894 miles for other services (Midwives, Home Nursing and Mental Health), details of which are given at the end of the section.

The following figures detail the cases removed:—

	Dual-Purpose		Total	Total
	Ambulances	Vehicles	1963	1962
Oldham County Borough .....	29,084	39,059	68,143	62,374
West Riding County Council ...	2,781	4,224	7,005	6,152
Lancashire County Council ...	25	1	26	35
Other Authorities .....	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 31,890	<hr/> 43,284	<hr/> 75,174	<hr/> 68,561

In addition to the above, 21 cases were removed by train and ambulance, the return fare of an escort being provided in 11 cases.

The patient mileage increased by 11,861 to a total of 261,379, the average miles per patient being 3.48 compared with 3.64 in 1962. This figure does not include transport of cases to the Special Care Unit and Training Centres. If these figures were included the miles per patient would be reduced to 2.75.

The total mileage incurred is detailed below:—

	Dual-Purpose		TBU	Total	Total
	Ambulances	Vehicles	57	1963	1962
Oldham County Borough .....	91,667	161,188	13,242	266,097	259,020
West Riding County Council	21,474	34,882	—	56,356	50,734
Lancashire County Council ...	170	13	—	183	235
Other Authorities .....	—	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 113,311	<hr/> 196,083	<hr/> 13,242	<hr/> 322,636	<hr/> 309,989

## Arrangements with Adjacent Health Authorities

### West Riding County Council

By agreement with the West Riding County Council, the Oldham Ambulance Service accepts and removes all accident, emergency and other cases in the Saddleworth area, with the exception of the occasional case occurring in the areas remote from Oldham and proximate to Huddersfield, which is usually removed by one of the County ambulances based at Huddersfield. Payment for work done is based on a rate per mile, which is determined at the end of each financial year.



*Lancashire County Council*

All "999" calls originating in the Lancashire County Council area received at the Oldham Depot are re-routed to the County Control at Radcliffe, a direct line was installed in July, 1959. The Radcliffe Control requested Oldham to complete 22 calls involving 137 miles. In addition, 4 cases were conveyed at the request of the Radcliffe Control (non-urgent), 46 miles being run. The total of 26 calls was a decrease of 9 on the previous year and the mileage of 183, a decrease of 52 miles.

Transport is provided for the conveyance of patients to and from the Anti-Coagulant Clinic at the Oldham and District General Hospital and this service entailed a mileage of 4,697 miles compared with 4,499 for the previous year.

Transport is provided for "day-care" patients and patients attending the Psychiatric Out-patients' Department at the Oldham and District General Hospital, also for "day-care" patients attending the Psychiatric Unit at Westhulme Hospital. Dual-purpose vehicles are used for this service, and the following mileage was incurred:—

"Day-care" patients .....	17,861
Out-patients .....	2,201

Patients were conveyed to and from the Geriatric Out-patients' Department at the Oldham and District General Hospital, and a number of cases were conveyed to the Geriatric Wards for "day-care." A mileage of 22,213 was incurred compared with 16,474 in the previous year, an increase of 5,739 miles. The number of patients conveyed has increased by 2,502 from 7,249 in 1962 to 9,751 in 1963. The calls on this service appear to be rapidly increasing.

Children suffering from burns and scalds are conveyed directly to the special unit at Booth Hall Hospital, Manchester. During the year, 63 children were removed compared with 74 in the previous year, a decrease of 11.

The majority of journeys outside the Borough are to hospitals in the Manchester area. Journeys beyond these limits are not numerous; and long distance journeys (over 100 miles) are comparatively rare and, whenever possible, the patient is conveyed by rail. There were 91 single journeys over 25 miles as follows:—

25 to 50 miles .....	82
50 to 100 miles .....	8
Over 100 miles .....	1

During the year the Oldham Police requested the removal of 84 dead bodies.

Accidents and emergency removals accounted for a mileage of 5,470 miles.

The Emergency Maternity Unit (Flying Squad) operating from the Oldham and District General Hospital, called on the service 35 times during the year.



*National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1957*

During the year, 639 miles were run for the Inskip League and 203 miles for the Oldham and District Hospital Management Committee.

*National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949*

There were 3 removals effected by other authorities (London County Council 1, Southend-on-Sea County Borough 1, Manchester County Borough 1). These journeys accounted for a total of 39 miles.

*Vehicles in Operation*

On the 1st January the fleet consisted of 7 ambulances and 10 dual-purpose vehicles.

During the year 3 new vehicles were taken into service:—

June, Bedford/Lomas small dual-purpose vehicle .....	37 FBU
August, Bedford/Lomas large dual purpose vehicle .....	38 FBU
August, Bedford/Lomas large dual-purpose vehicle .....	39 FBU

Two vehicles were removed from the service:—

1 Bedford/Lomas large dual-purpose vehicle .....	LBU 160
1 Bedford/Lomas small dual-purpose vehicle .....	OBU 550

On the 31st December, the fleet consisted of 7 ambulances and 11 dual-purpose vehicles, an increase of one vehicle in accordance with the ten-year plan. All vehicles are fitted with radio-telephone equipment and the 7 ambulances with Stephenson "Minuteman" resuscitation equipment.

*Staff*

The approved establishment at the 31st December was:—

1 Ambulance Officer
1 Senior Clerk
5 Station Superintendents
*37 Driver/Attendants
2 Driver/Mechanics
2 Telephonists
1 Handyman
4 Part-time Drivers

\*To man the additional vehicle approved under the ten-year plan, the establishment was accordingly increased by two driver/attendants.

Driver/attendants are entered each year for the National Safe Driving competition of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. At the end of the year, out of 38 drivers entered, 33 had qualified for an award, 5 being disqualified; 20 drivers received diplomas, 2 the five year medal, 8 a bar to the five year medal and 3 the oak leaf to the ten year medal.

*National Ambulance Competition*

The Oldham Ambulance Service again entered a team in the No. 1 Region of the National Competition organised by the National Association of Ambulance Officers and held at Chorley. Eleven teams entered and the Oldham team was placed fourth.



### *Civil Defence*

The training of volunteers continued throughout the year.

### *Training of Ambulance Personnel*

The Ambulance Officer gave lectures on further training to the ambulance personnel.

### *Oral Resuscitation*

The Ambulance Officer gave lectures and demonstrations to various organisations and also to the members of the Oldham Police Force, and the St. John Ambulance First Aid Classes. An "ambu manikin" has been purchased by the Department for training purposes.

### *Other Services*

#### *Midwives*

Midwives who do not provide their own cars use public service vehicles, but transport is provided through the Ambulance Service at week-ends, public holidays and for urgent calls to confinements; for midwives attending cases out of their own district and in emergency and for the transport of analgesic equipment. A Ford Escort, TBU 57, garaged and maintained at the Ambulance Depot, is used for the bulk of this work and other vehicles are used when necessary. A total of 12,911 miles was incurred which compares with 13,551 in the previous year, a decrease of 640 miles.

#### *Home Nursing*

District nurses who do not provide their own cars use public transport but at week-ends and in exceptional circumstances, e.g., shortage of staff or extraordinary pressure of work, transport is provided by the Ambulance Service. Transport is also provided at night in the event of an emergency. The total mileage incurred was 2,053 compared with 1,891 for the previous year, an increase of 162 miles.

#### *Mental Health*

Regular transport has been provided throughout the year for the conveyance of children to and from the Junior Training Centre and the Special Care Unit. Adults attending the Arthurs Industrial Centre and the Alice A. Kenyon Industrial Centre are encouraged to make their own way by public transport, but if they are unable to do so owing to their disability, they are conveyed to and from the centres by dual-purpose vehicles. The total mileage run was 41,930 compared with 41,059 in the previous year, an increase of 871 miles.

## *PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE*

### *(Section 28)*

#### *Tuberculosis*

A close relationship exists between the local health and hospital services. Dr. H. S. Bagshaw, Chest Physician, who holds a joint appointment with the authority undertakes duties in connection with prevention and after-care under the authority's scheme. The tuberculosis health visitor attends the Chest Clinic sessions and acts as liaison officer between the clinic and the patients in their homes.



On the recommendation of the Chest Physician, patients in need of extra nourishment, are issued with orders for the supply of free milk. Each order permits the supply of one pint of milk per day for a period of 4 weeks. During the year 139 orders were issued to 13 individual patients.

On the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, the Housing Committee gives priority for the re-housing of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who have a positive sputum; certain other cases receive some degree of priority. Recommendations were made in respect of three cases and two families were re-housed.

#### *Mass Miniature Radiography*

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 64/50, Home Office Circular 228/50 and Ministry of Education Circular 248, selected candidates for employment involving close contact with groups of children and all persons in such employment have a chest X-ray prior to engagement and during each succeeding year of their employment. These are undertaken by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit whenever possible.

The Chest X-ray examination of entrants to courses of training for teaching and to the teaching profession is undertaken by the Mass Miniature Radiography Service or at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

The Manchester Regional Hospital Board Mass Miniature Radiography Unit No. 6 operated at the Civil Defence Headquarters, St. Domingo St. for a period of 8 weeks during July and August. Members of the public were invited to attend and the number examined was 10,597 (6,257 males, 4,340 females).

Annual visits are now made to the Borough to cover industry, the general public and practitioner referrals, and special visits at the request of the Medical Officer of Health or Consultant Chest Physician. It is anticipated that approximately 1,000 examinations will be made annually.

#### *Surveys conducted in previous years*

1946	4th February to 17th June .....	14,516
1952	7th January to 9th June .....	22,490
1956	9th April to 17th August .....	35,630
1960	25th April to 9th June .....	31,029
1961	12th July to 4th August .....	4,027
1962	30th July to 24th August .....	3,475

I am indebted to Mr. Norman Hall, Organising Secretary of the No. 6 Unit for the statistics of significant abnormalities, analysed by age and sex, found during the survey, and given in the following table:



# SIGNIFICANT ABNORMALITIES

(Distribution by age and sex)

	MALES													FEMALES													GRAND TOTAL
	Under 14	14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	Total	Rate per 1,000	Under 14	14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	Total	Rate per 1,000	Cases	Rate per 1,000	
ABNORMALITIES (Main classifications only)																											
Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment.	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	7	1.12	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	7	1.61	14	1.32	
Tuberculosis requiring only occasional out-patient super- vision.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4	.64	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	8	1.84	12	1.13	
Malignant Neoplasms.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	8		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8		
Non-Malignant Neoplasms.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6			
Acquired cardiac abnormal- ities and abnormalities of the vascular system.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	6		—	—	—	2	—	1	5	7	—	1	16	22			

### B.C.G. VACCINATION

*Vaccination of Contacts*—Arrangements existed under the control of the Chest Physician, Dr. H. S. Bagshaw, for the vaccination of selected contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

During the year 129 pre-school children (71 boys, 58 girls), 25 school children (14 boys, 11 girls) and 3 adults (1 male, 2 females) found to be Mantoux negative were vaccinated. Subsequent Mantoux tests were positive.

*Vaccination of School Children*—In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 22/53, vaccination of older school children has continued. All children in their second year at a secondary modern school (i.e. 12/13 year age group) are offered B.C.G. vaccination. The arrangements are under the control of the Medical Officer of Health and medical officers of the Department who have received special instruction in B.C.G. vaccination undertake these duties.

In the case of children who are strong positive reactors, parents are advised that an X-ray of the chest is necessary. This is carried out at the Chest Clinic, Oldham and District General Hospital, and the films are reported upon by the Chest Physician, who also undertakes any necessary supervision. No case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was detected among those examined.

The following figures relate:—

No. offered B.C.G. ....	1,443
No. of acceptances .....	965
Percentage of acceptances for eligible children ...	70
No. excluded on medical grounds .....	26
No. excluded, having been skin tested during special investigation in 1962 and found positive...	41
No. of skin tests .....	942
Positive .....	113
Negative .....	829
No. vaccinated .....	829
No. requiring X-ray .....	11
No. X-rayed .....	11

In addition children attending the Oldham Hulme Grammar School, which is not a local authority school, were offered B.C.G. vaccination. The following figures relate:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. offered B.C.G. ....	448	240	688
No. of acceptances .....	246	166	412
Percentage of acceptances .....	55	69	60
No. of skin tests .....	238	160	398
Positive .....	60	60	120
Negative .....	172	100	272
No. vaccinated .....	172	100	272
No. requiring X-ray .....	1	0	1
No. X-rayed .....	1	0	1



### *Co-operation With Voluntary Associations*

The Home Nursing Sub-Committee made a grant of £5 5s. 0d. for the financial year 1963/64, to the Chest and Heart Association in support of the general work which the Association undertakes in the fight against tuberculosis.

A male aged 52 years (admitted 1950) remained in the East Lancashire Tuberculosis Colony, Great Barrow, Chester, throughout the year.

### *Mental Health Service*

The arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or subnormality are fully described in the Mental Health Section of this report.

### *Geriatric Service*

Dr. W. H. Lloyd, Consultant Geriatrician, to the Oldham Hospital Group is also Consultant Geriatrician to the local authority. This appointment affords liaison between the Department and the staff of the Geriatric Unit at Oldham and District General Hospital, due to which no major problems have been experienced in the admission of geriatric patients whose social conditions necessitated immediate hospital care. A medical officer of the Department has special responsibilities in this field. This officer and the Domestic Help Organiser meet the Consultant Geriatrician at the hospital periodically to discuss new cases and review the problems of others in order to assess their requirements and arrange assistance accordingly.

The Domestic Help and Night Attendant Services are used for short periods in respect of patients awaiting early admission to hospital, for whom accommodation is not immediately available.

### *Other Types of Illness*

Close co-operation exists between the hospital staffs and the officers of the Department and assistance is given through the appropriate services to patients discharged from hospital following requests from the hospital almoners.

### *Provision of Nursing Requisites and Apparatus*

#### *(i) Tuberculous Cases*

Items issued during the year and equipment on loan at the 31st December:—

Item	No. Issued	No. on loan at 31st December
Air Rings .....	1	1
Beds .....	—	3
Blankets .....	6	42
Mattresses .....	—	11
Pillows .....	—	29
Sheets .....	4	22
Urinals .....	—	2



*(ii) Maternity Cases*

Beds, mattresses, blankets, pillows, cot sheets and blankets, bed pans, air rings, hot water bottles and other sick room requisites are available on request through the Midwives' service.

*(iii) Other Cases*

Varied types of apparatus and equipment are supplied in accordance with the requirements of individual cases referred by general practitioners and the Superintendent of District Nursing. This equipment is purchased by the local authority and issued from the headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Oldham Corps.) 41, Cromwell Street. A deposit is charged on issue but this is refunded on return of the equipment supplied. The depot is open Monday to Friday from 7.30. p.m. to 9.0. p.m.

The Home Nursing Sub-Committee approved the payment of a sum of £60 towards establishment charges at the depot for the financial year 1963/64.

*Oldham and District Health Services**Contributory Association*

The Home Nursing Sub-Committee made a grant of £25 to this Association for the financial year 1963/64 for the facilities they provide for the loan of nursing equipment and convalescence.

*Convalescence*

No scheme for convalescence has been established by the Health Committee but it has been agreed that in special circumstances cases may be recommended to the committee for consideration. No cases were referred during the year.

The Local Education Authority has arrangements for providing convalescence for school children, suitable cases being recommended through the School Health Service. During the year 4 children (2 boys and 2 girls) received convalescence under these arrangements.

*CHIROPODY SERVICE**Staff*

At the beginning of the year the service was staffed by the Chief Chiropodist.

From the continual increase in the requests for this service with consequent reduction of the minimum treatment of one in eight weeks to one in ten to eleven weeks, it was apparent that to maintain an efficient service, additional staff was required. In January the Home Nursing Sub-Committee approved the appointment of an additional chiropodist and Miss B. Reeves, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. commenced duties in May.

In December, following a request from the Education Committee for a Chiropody Service to be provided for school children, approval was given to the appointment of an additional chiropodist primarily to provide this



service on a re-charge basis and secondly to augment the chiropody staff in order to cover the growing demands on the existing service. The expansion of the service to include school children is to be commenced in 1964.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Chief Chiropodist and one chiropodist.

*Transport:*

The Chief Chiropodist is included in the Motor Car Allowances Scheme of the Corporation on a "casual user" basis. This facility which was granted in July of last year has undoubtedly increased the availability of the service to the aged and the housebound.

*Clinics:*

The Central Chiropody Clinic, 26, Clegg Street.

Honeywell Lane Clinic.

Tate Street Clinic.

The following figures relate to the treatments given:—

(a) *Clinic*

Clinics	Sessions held	No. of Cases at 1.1.63	New Cases	Treatments Given	Removed from Register	No. of Cases at 31.12.63
Clegg Street ...	359	385	148	2,342	26	507
Tate Street .....	122	118	60	767	10	168
Honeywell Lane .	102	90	64	545	12	142
Totals ...	583	593	272	3,654	48	817

(b) *Domiciliary*

No. of Cases at 1.1.63	New Cases	Former Clinic Cases	Treatments Given	Removed from Register	No. of Cases at 31.12.63
109	83	27	672	36	183

The Chief Chiropodist made four visits to the Nuffield Villa and three visits to the Mayall Street Home where the following treatments were given:—

	No. of Cases	Treatments Given
Nuffield Villa .....	32	57
Mayall Street .....	9	19

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

*Staff*

The staff employed at the beginning and at the end of the year was as follows:—

	1st Jan.	31st Dec.
Domestic Help Organiser .....	1	1
Assistant Domestic Help Organiser .....	1	1
Domestic Helps:		
Full-time (30 hours or more per week)	18	21
Part-time (under 30 hours per week) ...	143	164

The Organiser and her assistant made 1,417 home visits, compared with 1,494 in the previous year.

At the beginning of the year the full charge was 4/4d. per hour. This was increased to 4/5d. per hour on the 4th March and to 4/7d. per hour on the 2nd September following wage awards of the North Western Whitley Council on these dates.

All cases are assessed according to income and the applicants advised of the proposed charge. Persons wishing to appeal against the assessment may do so and the appeals are submitted for review to a special section of the Home Nursing Sub-Committee. Those entitled to national assistance and having the services of a domestic help, are assessed in the normal manner and an arrangement has been agreed with the Board whereby the amount assessed is recovered from the user. Domestic help is provided free of charge to the blind and to persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The Organiser and her assistant attended for one day at the Annual Weekend School of the Institute of Home Help Organisers held at Buxton in September.

An Assistant Medical Officer of Health and the Domestic Help Organiser, attend regularly at the Geriatric Unit when special cases and problems are discussed with the Consultant Geriatrician, Dr. W. H. Lloyd, and his staff.

*Cases Assisted*

The total cases assisted, 2,103 compares with 1,840 for the previous year. The new cases accepted increased from 764 in 1962 to 877.



*Analysis of Cases Receiving Assistance*

Type of Case with age Group	Cases on books at 1st Jan.	New Cases	Total Cases Receiving Assistance	Cancelled Cases	Cases on books at 31st Dec.
Sickness under 65	46	52	98	42	56
Chronic Sick under 65	95	63	158	51	107
Maternity	1	33	34	34	—
Tuberculosis under 65	3	—	3	—	3
Tuberculosis 65 and over	4	4	8	3	5
Blindness under 65	3	5	8	—	8
Blindness 65 and over	56	19	75	21	54
Old Age and Sickness	1,018	701	1,719	531	1,188
Totals:	1,226	877	2,103	682	1,421

*Night Attendants*

The arrangements for the provision of a night attendant in cases where a patient is acutely ill and living alone, or where the relatives need some temporary relief continued.

At the beginning of the year the charge for this service was 25/- per night session. This was increased to 27/2 per night session, with effect from the 2nd September. This amount is recoverable from the patient, but as the majority of cases receiving assistance are old age pensioners, in only a few cases can the full charge be made.

The average number of night attendants employed per week was 4 and the average number of night sessions was 7 per case. Additional assistance was obtained according to any increase in the demand on the service.

	1963	1962
Number .....	86	59
Night sessions .....	631	299

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### *Staff*

*Consultant Medical:* Dr. Arthur Pool and Dr. John Johnson, Consultant Psychiatrists to the Oldham Hospital Group are also Consultant Psychiatrists to the Local Health Authority. By arrangement with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board the services of Dr. A. Chalmers Fleming, Medical Superintendent, Calderstones Hospital, are available to the Oldham County Borough, and his opinion is sought in certain cases.

*Medical:* An assistant medical officer of the Department has specific part-time duties in connection with this service.

*Psychologist:* One full-time psychologist is employed. By arrangement with the Oldham and District Hospital Management Committee, this officer has duties at the Elizabeth Martland Unit.

*Social Workers:* The establishment which includes Mr. T. P. McKniff, Lay Administrative Officer consists of:—

- 1 Senior Mental Welfare Officer
- 5 Mental Welfare Officers
- 2 Trainee Mental Welfare Officers

The establishment of mental welfare officers has been maintained throughout the year with no staff changes, a highly satisfactory situation which has not prevailed for many years. One trainee mental welfare officer was appointed in January, but it has not yet been possible to fill the remaining vacant post.

#### *Junior Training Centre and Special Care Unit:*

Establishment:—

- 1 Supervisor
- 2 Assistant Supervisors
- 2 Attendants (Special Care Unit)

#### *Industrial Centres for Adults:*

Establishment:—

##### 1. *Arthurs Centre:*

- 1 Senior Instructor
- 3 Assistant Instructors

##### 2. *Alice A. Kenyon Centre:*

- 1 Senior Instructress
- 3 Assistant Instructresses

With the exception of one instructor, the full establishment was employed at the end of the year. In view of the withdrawal of the Lancashire County Council trainees at the end of August, it was not considered necessary to fill the vacant post.



### *Co-ordination of Psychiatric Services*

The close co-operation and co-ordination of hospital and local authority services which has long been a feature in Oldham continued.

By mutual agreement with the Hospital Management Committee the mental welfare officers are responsible for all the social work in respect of Oldham patients admitted to the Elizabeth Martland Unit. They compile the social histories of patients admitted to hospital. In the majority of cases the mental welfare officers attend the psychiatric out-patient clinic along with the patients referred by them and also any other cases at the request of the medical staff. It has long been the practice for mental welfare officers to accompany the consultant psychiatrists on almost all domiciliary visits.

Details of all admissions, transfers and discharges from the Elizabeth Martland Unit are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Complete access to hospital in-patients is allowed to mental welfare officers which permits a continuity of the relationship between patient and social worker.

A weekly case conference is held in the Town Hall. This is attended by the consultant psychiatrists, hospital medical and senior nursing staff, medical officers of the department, psychologists and mental welfare officers. The purpose of the conference is to discuss problems and progress of patients. Mental welfare officers find the conference most valuable, particularly from the point of view of discussing problems of community care.

The majority of patients on discharge from hospital are recommended for after-care, and, if willing are visited by a mental welfare officer. Problems arising during after-care are reported to the consultants at the case conference. Where necessary, and on request, written reports are forwarded to the hospital medical staff.

### *Work Undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers*

There were 238 new cases referred, an increase of 19 on the previous year.

Table I is an analysis of the new cases referred by source of referral with comparative figures for the two preceding years. The management of the new cases is presented at Table II.

TABLE I

*New Cases Referred (Mental Illness)*

<i>Source of referral</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
General Practitioner .....	25	56	50
Hospitals (on discharge from in-patient treatment) .....	1	1	67
Hospitals (after or during out-patient or day treatment) ....	51	123	73
Police and Courts .....	17	13	17
Other sources .....	29	21	31
Totals :	123	214	238

TABLE II

*Management of New Cases*

## Admitted to hospital:—

for treatment (Section 26) .....	Nil
for observation (Section 25) .....	9
in emergency (Section 29) .....	10
for day-care .....	5
Informal .....	55

## Referred to:—

Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic.....	57
Welfare Services Department .....	2
Under observation .....	67
No further action .....	33
Total :	238

It continues to be our policy to use compulsory power only as a last resort in effecting admission of patients to psychiatric hospitals. Another important factor is the considerable number of new cases still referred direct to this service.

The services of the mental welfare officers are available throughout the 24 hours, one officer being on rota duty for evening and weekend calls.

Table III gives the visits and reports made by these officers with comparative figures for 1961 and 1962.



TABLE III

*Visits and Reports made by Mental Welfare Officers*

	1961	1962	1963
<i>Visits:</i>			
Pre-care .....	1,043	1,285	1,457
After-care .....	1,625	2,642	2,707
With consultants .....	54	70	52
To Oldham Royal Infirmary .....	61	238	193
To Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic .....	183	268	317
To Elizabeth Martland Unit .....	519	590	635
Regarding property .....	—	3	196
Ineffective .....	594	689	666
Attendances in Court .....	6	4	9
<i>Reports:</i>			
Social histories .....	43	26	38

*Admissions to Hospital*

There were 124 new admissions and 148 re-admissions (relating to 104 former patients). Mental welfare officers are involved in all cases of compulsory admission and, whilst every effort is made to obtain an application by the nearest relative, it is sometimes necessary for an officer to make application under Section 29 (emergency application), and Section 25 (observation). In all cases admitted under Section 26 (treatment), application must be made either by, or with the written consent of, the nearest relative. In a number of informal admissions, particularly patients admitted following out-patient consultations, mental welfare officers are not involved.

Table IV shows the number of admissions under the different sections of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

TABLE IV

*Elizabeth Martland Unit*

For observation (Section 25) .....	30
For treatment (Section 26) .....	2
For observation in emergency (Section 29) .....	37
Court order (Section 60) .....	1
Informal .....	201

*Cheadle Royal*

Informal .....	1
----------------	---

Total admissions: 272

*Suicide Act, 1961*

Since the Suicide Act became operative most cases of attempted suicide admitted to Oldham Royal Infirmary, Casualty Department, have been referred to the Mental Health Service for assessment and management. It is the practice for mental welfare officers to obtain detailed information in respect of such patients before referring them for psychiatric advice. Table V shows the number of cases and the methods of management applied.

*TABLE V*

*Cases of Attempted Suicide referred and methods of Management applied*

No. of cases referred .....	94
Admitted to Psychiatric Unit .....	31
Attended Psychiatric Out-Patient Department ..... (for follow up)	27
Attended Psychiatric Out-Patient Department ..... (no further action)	30
No further action .....	2
Refused out-patient appointments .....	4
Percentage referred for psychiatric advice .....	93.6%

*NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948*

Under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, it is the duty of the local authority to provide temporary protection for property of persons admitted to hospital etc. This function is officially the responsibility of the Welfare Services Department. It has, however, been agreed that in the case of mentally disordered persons the procedure would be simplified if undertaken by officers who had prior knowledge of the person concerned, particularly as there are usually many difficulties concerning these patients. During the year 18 homes were under the care of the department.

Cases where patients are living alone and are considered to be incapable of managing their own affairs by virtue of serious mental disorder are referred to the Court of Protection and a Receiver is appointed by the Court. Mr. T. P. McKniff has been permitted to accept the appointment of Receiver and at the end of the year had been appointed Receiver in three cases and two further cases were awaiting the decision of the Court.

*Facilities for Treatment**Out-Patient Treatment*

Clinics are held daily in the Psychiatric Out-Patient Department of the Oldham and District General Hospital. A considerable number of out-patients received E.C.T. and two sessions a week are allocated for this treatment.



### *Day Care*

Arrangements exist for selected patients who are considered suitable for day-care to attend the Psychiatric Ward at Westhulme Hospital or the Elizabeth Martland Unit. There is special accommodation for female patients in the day centre adjacent to the Unit, providing accommodation for 36 patients from Oldham and the adjacent districts.

Transport is provided by the Ambulance Service. A vehicle calls for the patients in the morning and returns them home in the late afternoon or early evening.

On the 1st January, 27 patients (8 males, 19 females) were receiving day-care. During the year, 62 patients (19 males, 43 females) were admitted making a total of 89 patients (27 males, 62 females) who received care during the year:—

The following summary relates to 37 cases (10 males, 27 females) who ceased to receive care during the year:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admitted to Elizabeth Martland Unit .....	4	6	10
Admitted to Westhulme Hospital .....	1	0	1
Died .....	0	1	1
Discharged or discontinued .....	5	20	25

On the 31st December there were 52 cases (17 males, 35 females) attending for day-care.

### *In-Patient Treatment*

The majority of patients requiring hospital treatment are admitted to the Elizabeth Martland Unit, Oldham and District General Hospital.

No difficulty has been experienced in securing hospital admission for patients and in all cases of acute urgency, admission was readily effected.

A limited number of beds are also available in the Psychiatric Ward at Westhulme Hospital. Patients are admitted informally and are usually transferred from the Psychiatric Unit.

### *Ambulance Service*

The Ambulance Service is utilised for the removal of patients to hospital. The mental welfare officers have authority to request the necessary transport, and if required, the service of an attendant is obtained from the Elizabeth Martland Unit.

The transport of patients receiving "day care" to and from the hospital is undertaken by the Ambulance Service. Many out-patients receiving E.C.T. are also conveyed to the Psychiatric Out-Patient Department and returned home, usually by sitting-case car.

The Ambulance Service also transports children to and from the Junior Training Centre and the Special Care Unit.

Trainees attending the Industrial Centres are encouraged to use public transport, but if, due to disability, this is not possible, transport is provided through the Ambulance Service by sitting-case car.



## MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

### *Care and Training of the Mentally Subnormal*

During the year 7 children (5 girls, 2 boys) were reported to the department by the Education Authority as being unsuitable for education at school; of these 5 were admitted to the training centre, 1 was admitted to Calderstones Hospital and the remaining child stayed at home.

There were 7 children (4 boys, 3 girls) referred for social guidance on leaving school, all had attended Marland Fold Special School for the Educationally Subnormal; 6 were placed in suitable employment and one boy was admitted to the Industrial Centre.

### *Hospital Care*

Whilst community care is providing the best possible service there are still cases of subnormality which cannot be catered for adequately at home.

These cases are placed on the waiting list for admission to Calderstones Hospital, which is the hospital allocated to this area. All patients placed on the waiting list are seen at the hospital out-patient clinic for assessment and priority for admission is allocated. Mental welfare officers accompany the patient to the clinic and a full social report is provided. The hospital out-patient facilities are also available to those cases in the community which present problems.

Since the allocation of a particular hospital to the authority, a much closer relationship between hospital and community services has been established and I am indebted to Dr. Chalmers Fleming, Medical Superintendent, Calderstones Hospital for the help he has given the service.

Table VI gives details of the waiting list.

TABLE VI

#### *Waiting List for Admission to Hospital*

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases on waiting list at 1.1.63 .....	2	9	11
Cases placed on waiting list.....	6	3	9
	8	12	20
Admitted to hospital, removed or died .....	5	5	10
Cases on waiting list at end of year .....	3	7	10

It is pleasing to record that the figure at the end of the year is the lowest for many years.

Of the 9 cases placed on the waiting list during the year, 3 (all males) were admitted to hospital; 1 (male) died; 4 (2 males, 2 females) have low priority ratings, and one female is in the semi-urgent



group. Of those patients on the waiting list at the 1st January, 6 (1 male, 5 females) were removed—5 (1 male, 4 females) were admitted to hospital, the remaining female (a patient in the Elizabeth Martland Unit) died.

The priority allocations for the 10 patients on the waiting list at the end of the year were—

Top priority .....	2
Semi-priority .....	5
Nil priority .....	3

Table VII presents the names of the hospitals to which the 8 patients were admitted with an analysis of the age groups and sex of the patients.

TABLE VII

*Hospital Admissions with Age Groups of Patients*

Hospital	Age Groups					Totals
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	20+	
Calderstones M...	—	1	1	1	—	3
F...	1	—	—	1	1	3
Greaves Hall M...	—	1	—	—	—	1
F...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swinton M...	—	—	—	—	—	—
F...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals: ...	2	2	1	2	1	8

*Temporary Accommodation*

During the year, short term care was provided for 13 cases; 10 for holiday care and 3 for urgent domestic reasons. All the cases requiring short term care were admitted to:—

	Males	Females
Calderstones Hospital, Whalley .....	5	8

The accommodation for holiday care is usually required for two weeks and in the case of admission for urgent domestic reasons, the length of stay depends on the individual circumstances.

*Community Care*

The duties of the mental welfare officers include the care and supervision of cases of subnormality at home and on leave from hospital.

At the beginning of the year 252 patients were under care. There were 23 new cases accepted and 23 cases discharged from care thereby maintaining the number of cases at the end of the year at 252.

Details of reports and visits made in respect of these cases are given below, together with comparative figures for 1962.



	1962	1963
Reports:		
Case histories .....	18	10
Progress reports .....	13	8
Visits:		
Care and supervision .....	719	983
Ineffective .....	120	148

#### *Arrangements with Adjacent Local Health Authorities*

By arrangement, suitable juniors and adults are admitted from the Saddleworth district into the junior and adult training centres and an agreed charge is made to the West Riding County Council.

On the 31st August the Lancashire County Council who had a number of reserved places at the Industrial Centres terminated their agency arrangement following the establishment of their own training centre at Chadderton.

#### *Special Care Unit*

This Unit is in a separate section of the Junior Training Centre and provides facilities for the severely subnormal. The number of weekly attendances allowed per child varies according to individual needs. Training of a nursery type is undertaken.

At the beginning of the year 13 children (8 males, 5 females) were on the register. During the year 1 child (a female) was admitted; 5 children (3 males, 2 females) were discharged and subsequently admitted to Calderstones Hospital.

There were 9 children (5 males, 4 females) on the register at the end of the year.

#### *Junior Training Centre*

The Junior Training Centre at Haven Lane is open Monday to Friday of each week and is closed during school holiday periods. A mid-day meal is provided through the Schools Meal Service. A small charge is made to the parents, but in necessitous cases, the charge is reduced or waived. Free milk is also supplied once a day to each child.

On the 1st January, there were 24 pupils (13 males, 11 females) on the register, 23 from the Oldham County Borough and 1 from the Saddleworth District of the West Riding County Council.

There were 6 new admissions (2 males, 4 females); 5 from the Oldham County Borough and 1 from the West Riding County Council.

Four children were removed from the register, all Oldham cases.

Transferred to Industrial Centre .....	2
Discharged at the age of 16 years .....	1
Died .....	1



The girl aged 16 years was discharged to home care as she was not considered suitable for transfer to the Industrial Centre owing to her severe subnormality.

On the 31st December, there were 26 pupils on the register, 25 from the Oldham County Borough and 1 from the Saddleworth district of the West Riding County Council.

The Ambulance Service transports the children to and from the centre, part-time drivers being engaged for this purpose.

In July a trip to Lytham St. Annes was provided by the Oldham Blind Children and Welfare Organisation. Once again we extend our gratitude and appreciation to the members of this Organisation for their continued generosity and kindness.

Two Christmas parties were arranged for the children, one by the Parent's Association and the other by the Oldham Blind Children and Welfare Organisation, both were very much appreciated.

All the facilities of the School Health Service, including dental inspection and treatment, are available to the children attending the Training Centre and Special Care Unit, and are fully utilised.

#### *Arthurs Industrial Centre*

#### *Alice A. Kenyon Industrial Centre*

The Arthurs Industrial Centre for adult males was established in November, 1954, in existing premises on the Glen Mill site, and formally opened on the 28th January, 1955.

The Alice A. Kenyon Industrial Centre for adult females was established in September, 1957, and formally opened on the 28th January, 1958.

The centres are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday of each week. A mid-day meal is provided through the School Meals Service.

Travelling facilities are provided free, either by the provision of bus tokens or through the Ambulance Service. Those trainees who are able to make their own way to the centres are encouraged to do so.

#### *1. Arthurs Industrial Centre*

At the beginning of the year 66 males were attending the centre:—

Oldham County Borough .....	40
Lancashire County Council .....	19
West Riding County Council .....	Nil.
Elizabeth Martland Unit .....	7*

\* Psychiatric cases.

During the year there were 41 new admissions.

There were 40 discharges:—

Lancashire County Council trainees withdrawn	19
Admitted to Epileptic Colony .....	1
Placed in employment .....	6
Ceased to attend:—in E.M.U. ....	8
at home .....	6

At the end of the year 67 males were attending the centre including 2 from the West Riding County Council and 16 psychiatric cases from the Elizabeth Martland Unit.

## 2. *Alice A. Kenyon Industrial Centre*

At the beginning of the year, 75 females were attending the centre:—

Oldham County Borough .....	40
Lancashire County Council .....	16
West Riding County Council .....	3
Elizabeth Martland Unit .....	16*

\* This figure includes 10 psychiatric cases.

During the year there were 23 new admissions.

There were 38 discharges:—

Lancashire County Council trainees withdrawn	17
Admitted to hospital for the Subnormal .....	2
Ceased to attend: in Elizabeth Martland Unit ...	10
at home .....	9

At the end of the year there were 60 females attending the centre including 3 from the Saddleworth area and 10 from the Elizabeth Martland Unit, 7 of whom were psychiatric cases.

The Industrial Centres are now almost completely orientated to industry and little handicraft work is undertaken. During the year there has been a complete integration of the sexes with a consequent improvement, both from the behavioural and productive aspects. Increased contract work from a local firm was obtained and approximately 70 trainees are engaged in this work. In the laundry, work is undertaken for some Corporation departments and 5 high grade trainees employed in the laundry are paid wages in accordance with the rates prevailing in commercial laundries. Other trainees in the laundry do work of a less responsible nature and can earn up to a maximum of 30/0d. per week, being paid pro rata to effort. A similar system operates in the other sections.

### *Home Training*

No special arrangements are provided for the home training of cases of subnormality.



*Residential Accommodation**Nuffield Villa*

This establishment is not traditionally built but is constructed in the main of reclaimed "tarran" units (former prefabricated temporary houses). It comprises two wings with a central entrance, each wing providing ten single bedrooms with a separate lounge and bathroom and toilet facilities. The building is heated by automatic central heating.

Accommodation is provided for 20 adults (10 males, 10 females), some going out to open employment in the community and others attending the Industrial Centres. Those in outside employment make payment from their own earnings for board and residence and those attending the centres receive national assistance, the appropriate amount for board and residence being reclaimed.

At the beginning of the year there were 18 residents (10 males, 8 females) and during the year there were 6 new admissions (1 male, 5 females). There were 4 discharges (1 male, 3 females); 3 females were admitted to the Mayall Street Home and 1 male returned to his own home.

At the end of the year there were 20 residents (10 males, 10 females); 3 males working in the community and 17 (7 males, 10 females) employed in the centres.

The following table gives details of the residents and the sources from which they were admitted:—

	In residence at 1.1.63	Admissions during year	Discharges during year	In residence at 31.12.63	Hospitals *	Children's Dept.	Mayall Street Home
The Marron Wing (Males)	10	1	1	10	—	—	1
The Baxter Wing (Females) ...	8	5	3	10	2	1	2
Totals .....	18	6	4	20	2	1	3

\* Mosside Hospital, Liverpool 1

\* Prestwich Hospital 1

*Mayall Street Home*

This home which was opened on the 17th May, 1962, was originally an experiment in community care of the elderly mentally disordered, and whilst there has been a prominence of residents in the older age groups, people in the lower range ages have been admitted.

At the beginning of the year there were 15 residents (6 males, 9 females). During the year there were 14 admissions (1 male, 13 females) and 11 discharges (2 males, 9 females); 5 (1 male, 4 females) admitted to the Elizabeth Martland Unit, 3 (1 male, 2 females) transferred to the Nuffield Villa and 3 (females) returned to their own homes.

At the end of the year there were 18 residents (5 males, 13 females); 2 males and 1 female were engaged in outside employment and 7 (3 males, 4 females) were attending the Industrial Centres. The remaining 8 residents due to mental or physical incapacity were not capable of undertaking any form of employment.

The following table gives details of the residents and the sources from which they were admitted:—

	In Residence at 1.1.63	Admissions during year	Discharges during year	In residence at 31.12.63	Admitted from:			
					Hospitals*	Welfare Services Homes	Nuffield Villa	Own Home
Males ...	6	1	2	5	—	—	—	1
Females	9	13	9	13	8	—	3	2
Totals .....	15	14	11	18	8	—	3	3

\* From E.M.U. (7 females)

From Whittingham (1 female)

At the end of the year a short survey of the operation of this home from the date of opening was carried out and is presented in Appendix I at the end of this section.



## APPENDIX I

## MAYALL STREET HOME FOR THE MENTALLY DISORDERED

1. *Age, origin and diagnosis of residents*(a) *Admissions:*

Total number admitted 33 (25 females, 8 males)

*Mean Age:*

Males ..... 48 years

Females ..... 58 years

(b) *Place of origin:*

Home ..... 7      Other Hostel ..... 5

Hospital ..... 20      No fixed abode ..... 1

(c) *Diagnoses:*

	Sub-normal	Brain damage	Agitated Depression	Halluc/delusions	Chron. Psych.	Other	Totals
Male	3	0	0	2	3	0	8
Female	6	5	3	4	6	1	25
Totals .....	9	5	3	6	9	1	33

2. *Discharges*

Of the 33 residents, 15 were discharged, of these 9 were admitted to hospital, 3 transferred to other Homes and 3 returned home.

3. *Improvement and benefit*

Those whose stay was of at least 3 months' duration were assessed upon admission and after a period of 3 months. Of the 28 in this category 19 showed lasting benefit and substantial improvement, and 9 showed no lasting benefit (4 underwent no change, 5 became progressively worse). Subnormal and hallucinated patients enjoyed the greatest rate of improvement, and the brain-damaged group showed least benefit.

## *SECTION IV*

### *OLDHAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL*

#### *General Practitioner Services*



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
 HAS ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING  
 RESOLUTIONS:

RESOLUTION NO. 1000  
 PASSED AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
 HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
 BUILDING, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA  
 ON THE 10TH DAY OF MAY, 1960

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the University of California has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the President of the University of California, dated May 10, 1960, in which he has requested the Board to take action on the proposed amendments to the University of California Charter, and

## SECTION IV

### OLDHAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

#### General Provisions, Services

1. The Oldham Executive Council shall be composed of the following members:

(a) The President of the University of California, or his representative, shall be the ex officio member of the Council.

(b) The Vice President of the University of California, or his representative, shall be the ex officio member of the Council.

(c) The President of the Oldham Association, or his representative, shall be the ex officio member of the Council.

(d) The President of the Oldham Association, or his representative, shall be the ex officio member of the Council.

(e) The President of the Oldham Association, or his representative, shall be the ex officio member of the Council.

(f) The President of the Oldham Association, or his representative, shall be the ex officio member of the Council.

(g) The President of the Oldham Association, or his representative, shall be the ex officio member of the Council.

(h) The President of the Oldham Association, or his representative, shall be the ex officio member of the Council.

(i) The President of the Oldham Association, or his representative, shall be the ex officio member of the Council.

(j) The President of the Oldham Association, or his representative, shall be the ex officio member of the Council.

2. The Oldham Executive Council shall have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the President of the University of California, dated May 10, 1960, in which he has requested the Board to take action on the proposed amendments to the University of California Charter, and

*GENERAL MEDICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, DENTAL AND  
SUPPLEMENTARY OPHTHALMIC SERVICES*

*Oldham Executive Council*

The Oldham Executive Council consists of a Chairman and 24 other members, 8 of whom are appointed by the Oldham Health Authority and named below:—

Councillor Mrs. E. Rothwell, J.P. (to 9.5.63)

Councillor W. Wheeler

Councillor G. Leonard (from 12.6.63)

Dr. J. T. Chalmers Keddie (to 31.10.63)

Dr. B. Gilbert (from 1.11.63)

(to retire 31st March, 1964)

Alderman J. McQuillan

Councillor A. Tweedale, J.P.

Alderman Miss A. A. Kenyon, J.P.

(to retire 31st March, 1965)

Councillor F. Baxter

Councillor J. Bradley

(to retire 31st March, 1966)

Councillor F. Baxter and Councillor J. Bradley retired on the 31st March, and were re-appointed for a further period of three years. In June, Councillor G. Leonard was appointed to fill the seat vacated by Mrs. E. Rothwell, J.P. and in November, following the resignation of Dr. J. T. Chalmers Keddie as Medical Officer of Health, Dr. B. Gilbert was appointed a member of the Council.

I am indebted to Mr. R. Pattinson for the information contained in the following report which relates to the year ended 31st March, 1964.

*General Medical Services*

There were 102 principal medical practitioners on the Council's Medical List at the 31st March, 1964, of whom 52 were regarded as resident in the Oldham area. The number of Oldham patients registered with doctors at this date was 116,640, an increase of 170 on the previous year. The average number of patients on the lists of resident doctors was 2,646.

At the end of the year there were 96 General Medical Practitioner/Obstetricians, on the Obstetric List, a decrease of 4 on the previous year.

*Pharmaceutical Services*

At the 31st March, 1964, the Pharmaceutical List included the following numbers of contractors in the area:—

(a) Pharmacists .....	38
(b) Surgical Appliance Suppliers .....	10



### *Dental Services*

The number of practitioners on the Dental List at 31st March, 1964, was 24 including one assistant. Of these 20 (including 1 assistant) were regarded as resident in the Borough.

### *Supplementary Ophthalmic Services*

The following statement shows the number of ophthalmic medical practitioners, ophthalmic opticians and dispensing opticians under contract with the Ophthalmic Services Committee at 31st March, 1964:—

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners .....	3
Ophthalmic Opticians .....	28
Dispensing Opticians .....	2

### *Charges*

The following charges are effective:—

#### *Pharmaceutical*

The charge to patients for each item prescribed is 2s.

#### *Dental*

The maximum charge to patients for more than one denture, together with any other treatment is £5.

#### *Ophthalmic*

The charges to patients for lenses are 12s. 6d. per lens for single vision lenses and £1 per lens for bifocals. Children within the age range 10 to 16 years, or children attending full-time education under the 1944 Education Act, are allowed to have under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services, frames within the adult range with exemption from lens charges.

### *Finance*

The total cost of the services for the year ended 31st March, 1964, was £611,435 of which £109,496 was received from patients for charges made for dental, optical and pharmaceutical services.

## SECTION V

### *Epidemiology*



The first of these is the fact that the  
the second is the fact that the  
the third is the fact that the

The fourth is the fact that the  
the fifth is the fact that the  
the sixth is the fact that the

The seventh is the fact that the  
the eighth is the fact that the  
the ninth is the fact that the

The tenth is the fact that the  
the eleventh is the fact that the  
the twelfth is the fact that the

The thirteenth is the fact that the  
the fourteenth is the fact that the  
the fifteenth is the fact that the

## SECTION V

The sixteenth is the fact that the  
the seventeenth is the fact that the  
the eighteenth is the fact that the

The nineteenth is the fact that the  
the twentieth is the fact that the  
the twenty-first is the fact that the

## INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Apart from the expected biennial increase in measles notifications there was no undue incidence of infectious disease during the year. There were 45 cases of food poisoning investigated and while this figure is not unduly high, it does emphasize that far more attention could be paid to food hygiene than is at present the case.

### *Diphtheria*

No cases were notified and no deaths registered. Diphtheria last occurred in 1950, when 1 case was notified and confirmed.

### *Scarlet Fever*

There were 78 cases notified compared with 55 in the previous year.

No deaths were registered.

### *Erysipelas*

There were 4 cases notified compared with 7 in the previous year. All 4 cases occurred in persons 55 years of age and over.

No deaths were registered.

### *Enteric Fever*

(a) Typhoid Fever: No cases were notified and no deaths registered.

(b) Para-typhoid Fever: 1 case was notified but not confirmed, this proved to be glandular fever. No deaths were registered.

As a result of a confirmed case of para-typhoid fever occurring outside the borough 4 families were kept under surveillance. All investigations with regard to the people concerned proved to be negative.

### *Meningococcal Infection*

No cases were notified compared with 2 in the previous year.

No deaths were registered.

### *Acute Encephalitis*

There were 2 cases notified but only one confirmed.

Case No. 1 (S.L.). A male aged 4 years. He had chickenpox 6 days before admission to hospital and on admission was ataxic with nystagmus and some tremor of the hands. He was also suffering from headache and vomiting. The diagnosis was acute disseminated encephalomyelitis complicating chickenpox. The boy was seen by a Consultant Neurologist and discharged home 2 weeks later. On follow-up he was found to have made a complete recovery.

No deaths were registered.



### *Acute Primary Pneumonia*

There were 9 cases notified and 10 deaths registered.

Of the 10 deaths, 9 related to cases not notified and 1 case was notified posthumously.

### *Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia*

There were 7 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified and 6 deaths registered. All of the deaths related to cases not notified. There were 4 deaths registered as due to influenza.

### *Measles*

There were 1,368 cases notified, compared with 593 in the previous year. The disease had a very high incidence during the first 5 months when 1,228 cases were notified. During the last four months only 6 cases were notified.

One death was registered; a girl aged 7 months. The cause of death was given as:—

- I (a) Broncho pneumonia
- (b) Measles

Measles was a contributory factor in the cause of death of a boy aged 9 months who was an epileptic. The cause of death as stated on the certificate was:—

- I (a) Broncho pneumonia
- (b) Measles
- II Epilepsy

### *Whooping Cough*

There were 41 cases notified, of which 36 were confirmed, compared with 5 in the previous year. Of the 36 cases, 4 had received a full course of prophylaxis.

No deaths were registered.

### *Dysentery*

There were 116 cases notified, 98 of which were confirmed (Sonné 83, no organism isolated 15) compared with 166 cases in the previous year.

An outbreak of Sonné dysentery occurred in the Children's Ward of a local hospital. Six of the children and one domestic worker were found to be positive. One other child was found to have an E. Coli infection. On discharge from hospital each case was followed up by a Health Visitor and no new admissions to this ward were allowed until the last contact had been cleared.

No deaths were registered.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum*

There were 7 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified. These were kept under observation and in no case was vision impaired.

*Puerperal Pyrexia*

There were 6 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified as follows:—

Oldham and District General Hospital .....	3
Domiciliary .....	3

*Smallpox*

No cases were notified and no deaths registered.

*Acute Poliomyelitis*

No cases were notified and no deaths registered.

*Malaria*

One case was brought to notice—a male aged 41 years. This man had travelled extensively abroad. He had had a feverish illness in Pakistan at the end of 1962, but had not sought medical advice. He was admitted to hospital with an acute feverish illness. Benign tertian malaria was diagnosed from a blood smear. He responded quickly to treatment.

*Anthrax*

No cases were notified and no deaths registered.

*Brucellosis*

There was 1 case brought to notice.

*E. Coli Infection*

There were 20 cases of *E. Coli* infection in young children during the year. An outbreak of diarrhoea occurred in children attending a local nursery and on investigation 3 children were found to be suffering from an *E. Coli* infection. All the children made a complete recovery and no deaths were registered.

*Food Poisoning*

In all cases or suspected cases of food poisoning full enquiries are made to ascertain the source of infection. Samples of any suspected food available are submitted for bacteriological examination.

During the year 45 cases were brought to notice—11 by formal notification and 34 ascertained following investigation. Of the 45 cases, 41 were associated with 4 outbreaks—one at a local work's canteen and the others family outbreaks. There were 4 individual cases.



#### A Outbreaks

- (1) At a local works canteen 7 of the kitchen staff and 25 of the clerical staff were taken ill during the night and following morning. Faeces specimens from 36 persons, which included all the kitchen staff were sent for analysis and *Cl. welchi* was isolated in 5 cases. Examination of faeces for virus proved negative. Approximately 400 meals had been prepared on the previous day. No definite bacteriological conclusion as to the cause of the outbreak was obtained, but the time of onset of the illness and symptoms were highly suggestive of infection by *Cl. welchi*.

The standard of cleanliness, the method of food preparation and the efficiency of supervision were of the highest order and full co-operation was received from the management in connection with our enquiries.

- (2) A mother and two sons aged 22 years and 16 years were notified as suffering from food poisoning. *Salm. typhimurium* was isolated from the faeces in 1 case. A full investigation failed to establish the source of infection.
- (3) A mother and her two children, a son aged 2 years and daughter aged 3 years were notified as suffering from food poisoning. *Salm. typhimurium* was isolated from their faeces and from the faeces specimens of the father who was an ascertained case. The source of infection was not established.
- (4) A boy aged 15 months was notified as suffering from food poisoning, *Salm. typhimurium* was isolated from the faeces specimens and also from the faeces of the boy's half sister who was an ascertained case. The source of the infection was not established.

#### B. Individual Cases Organisms isolated:—

<i>Salm. typhimurium</i> .....	3
Causative agent not identified .....	1

CASES OF CERTAIN DISEASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS REGISTERED  
FROM THESE DISEASES DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR

Months	Measles		Scarlet Fever		Dysentery		Food Poisoning *		Meningococcal Infections		Acute Polio-myelitis		Whooping Cough		Erysipelas		Acute Primary Pneumonia		Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Jan.	357	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
Feb.	215	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	4
March	238	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
April	264	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
May	154	...	16	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							(32)													
June	60	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
July	52	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.	22	...	2	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sept.	4	...	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Oct.	...	...	1	...	13	...	(2)4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nov.	2	...	1	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec.	...	...	8	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	1368	1	78	...	98	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	4	...	9	10	7	6
							(34)													

\* Cases formally notified; additional cases ascertained following enquiry and investigation are shown in parentheses.



## CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND DEATHS REGISTERED

Notifiable Disease	Cases		Number of Deaths	Age Groups								
	Number	Admitted to hospital		Under 1.	1 and under 3.	3 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	78	7	...	1	5	16	43	10	3	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	36	4	...	9	8	9	7	3	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	1368	12	1	61	451	483	361	9	3	...	...	...
Acute Pneumonia—Prim.	9	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	2
Influenza	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
Meningococcal Infection.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralytic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Paralytic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infective ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-Infective ... ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	98	13	...	8	32	17	22	4	4	8	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...
Para-Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning ... ..	†11	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	4	1	1	...
Erysipelas ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Anthrax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Tuberculosis	*41	35	9	...	1	2	3	1	8	15	9	2
Other Forms Tuberculosis	5	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Totals... ..	1671	85	26	87	501	529	439	27	25	30	24	9

\* Includes 1 case, notified posthumously.

† Formally notified; additional 34 cases ascertained following investigation.

## TUBERCULOSIS

There was no change in the Tuberculosis Service provided for the Borough. Out-patient diagnosis and preventive work is carried out at the Central Chest Clinic, Oldham and District General Hospital, and in-patient treatment is provided at Strinesdale Hospital and other hospitals outside the Borough.

### Deaths

The number of deaths registered, 9 (9 pulmonary and 0 non-pulmonary) gives a rate per thousand of the population of 0.08 (0.08 pulmonary and nil non-pulmonary) compared with 11 (10 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) and a rate of 0.10 (0.09 pulmonary and 0.01 non-pulmonary) for the previous year.

### The Tuberculosis Register

The number of cases on the register at the 31st December was 559 which compares with 600 at the end of the previous year.

During the year 100 cases were removed for the following reasons:—

1. Recovered .....	59	or 59% of total removals
2. Removal out .....	15	} or 26% of total removals
3. Not desiring further treatment	1	
4. Lost sight of .....	10	
5. Died .....	15	or 15% of total removals

Of the 59 recovered cases, 50 were pulmonary.

Of the 15 cases that died, 9 (all pulmonary) died from causes other than tuberculosis.

### Pulmonary Tuberculosis

#### New Cases

There were 41 new cases placed on the Register compared with 39 for the previous year.

R.A.1 (Early cases, sputum negative or absent) .....	18
R.A.2 (Intermediate cases, sputum negative or absent) .....	2
R.A.3 (Advanced cases, sputum negative or absent) .....	2
R.B.1 (Early cases, sputum positive) .....	5
R.B.2 (Intermediate cases, sputum positive) .....	8
R.B.3 (Advanced cases, sputum positive) .....	6

### Deaths

During the year 9 patients including 1 notified posthumously and 3 coming to notice through the Registrar's returns died from pulmonary tuberculosis giving a death rate of 0.08 per thousand of the population. These figures compare with 10 deaths and a rate of 0.09 for the previous year.

In addition, 9 pulmonary cases died from causes other than tuberculosis.



Of the 9 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 2 (22%) had been notified more than five years prior to death; 2 (22%) had been notified three to five years; 1 (11%) had been notified under 1 year. The remaining 4 (45%) escaped statutory notification, 1 being notified posthumously and 3 coming to notice through the Registrar's returns. Thus of the 9 patients dying during the year, 7 (78%) died within 5 years of coming to notice.

The case notified posthumously was a male aged 52 years and classified R.B.3. The 3 cases not notified were males, ages 44, 64 and 69 years. The former died in hospital and the others at their own homes. The 3 deaths were certified by the Coroner.

#### *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis*

There were 5 new cases notified and confirmed compared with 6 in the previous year.

The following are details of these cases:—

*Case 1* (M.T.H.). Male aged 2 years; meninges.

*Case 2* (J.B.). Female aged 9 years; meninges.

*Case 3* (M.F.). Male aged 23 years; caecum.

*Case 4* (K.W.). Female aged 41 years; neck glands.

*Case 5* (D.K.). Male aged 53 years; spine.

#### *Deaths*

No deaths were registered.

#### *Summary of New Cases and Deaths during the year*

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
0 to 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
10 to 15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 25	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 35	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 45	4	6	...	1	2	...	...	...
45 to 55	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
55 to 65	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
65 plus	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals	21	20	3	2	9	...	...	...

1963	41	...	5	...	9	...	—
1962	39	...	7	...	10	...	1
1961	36	...	2	...	7	...	0
*1960	86	...	1	...	12	...	2
1959	57	...	3	...	13	...	2
1958	49	...	14	...	11	...	1
1957	67	...	6	...	13	...	0
*1956	98	...	11	...	15	...	4

\* These increases follow the M.M.R. Surveys.





## CASES OF CERTAIN NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FROM 1925—1963

Year	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Polio-myelitis	Tuberculosis			Acute Primary Pneumonia	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
											Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total		
1925	-	410	133	7	Notifiable from 23rd October, 1939	Notifiable from 13th January, 1939.	1	Notifiable from 1st January, 1949	-	-	174	79	253	*	*
1926	10	326	140	1	485	2,176	1		1	2	202	71	273	*	*
1927	19	188	205	3	342	533	1		1	-	178	69	247	*	*
1928	31	279	288	1	120	1,879	1		1	1	182	64	246	*	*
1929	18	668	221	1	509	520	-		1	1	170	57	227	*	*
1930	32	712	168	9	185	1,249	-		1	1	163	91	254	*	*
1931	-	272	88	8	177	1,455	-		1	1	169	80	249	*	*
1932	-	209	50	2	145	1,834	-		5	1	136	75	211	*	*
1933	-	407	135	2	235	1,076	-		5	1	118	66	171	*	*
1934	-	342	195	2	211	1,202	-		3	1	100	50	150	*	*
1935	-	588	218	2	300	1,834	-		6	6	94	40	134	*	*
1936	8	187	310	2	199	1,834	6		7	1	108	60	168	114	9
1937	-	214	275	2	177	1,455	5		4	-	126	88	214	142	29
1938	-	259	234	2	509	520	9		7	-	115	55	170	195	16
1939	-	324	72	2	185	1,249	1		3	1	99	55	154	185	25
1940	-	163	72	11	485	2,176	11		6	6	108	31	139	194	36
1941	-	190	69	8	342	533	3		26	-	103	54	157	278	15
1942	-	337	92	-	120	1,879	8		27	1	113	51	164	219	18
1943	-	434	188	-	509	520	1		17	-	111	41	151	148	51
1944	-	455	71	-	185	1,249	7		3	-	110	40	151	119	11
1945	-	309	62	-	177	1,455	28		3	-	111	40	151	80	-
1946	-	131	51	8	260	1,941	14		3	1	126	16	142	68	13
1947	-	94	56	-	145	854	1		5	14	120	33	153	53	7
1948	-	187	19	-	235	1,384	186		3	5	100	33	133	66	7
1949	-	393	8	2	211	1,076	188	54	2	1	89	34	123	79	38
1950	-	245	1	-	300	1,202	462	8	6	13(2)	82	23	105	76	25
1951	-	167	1	-	199	1,834	488	18	5	3(3)	104	20	124	52	34
1952	-	230	-	1	108	1,542	472	9	7	4(3)	133	21	154	63	6
1953	3	214	-	-	139	805	137	59	6	4(1)	83	20	103	42	21
1954	-	167	-	-	235	1,189	376	26	9	-	70	23	93	39	9
1955	-	259	-	4	15	1,832	1,695	18	5	8(5)	59	20	79	31	14
1956	-	130	-	-	43	116	204	74(106)	5	12(7)	98	11	109	56	8
1957	-	72	-	-	139	2,625	85	16(10)	4	5	67	6	73	49	48
1958	-	143	-	-	64	887	1,448	9	4	4(2)	49	14	63	23	12
1959	-	171	-	2	75	1,175	1,559	17(5)	5	2	57	3	60	23	29
1960	-	76	-	†1	61	1,943	840	6	2	-	86	1	87	12	4
1961	-	125	-	-	45	562	189	9(7)	6	18(1)	36	2	38	13	3
1962	-	55	-	-	5	593	166	9(118)	2	1	39	7	46	6	5
1963	-	78	-	-	36	1,368	98	11(34)	-	-	41	5	46	9	7

\* Not available.

\*\* Cases formally notified; additional cases ascertained following enquiry and investigation are shown in parentheses.



Year	Population	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis			Acute Primary Pneumonia	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
												Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total		
1925	146,200	-	7	16	5	6	37	-	•	-	-	121	29	150	•	•
1926	143,000	1	4	19	2	47	23	-	•	-	1	112	47	159	•	•
1927	141,400	1	1	17	1	6	7	-	•	-	-	104	22	126	•	•
1928	143,200	-	1	35	1	4	9	-	•	-	-	115	24	139	•	•
1929	142,500	-	2	17	2	73	23	-	•	2	-	144	24	168	•	•
1930	142,500	-	2	17	-	2	21	-	•	-	1	103	36	139	•	•
1931	141,900	-	2	2	-	8	10	-	•	1	1	108	25	133	•	•
1932	138,900	-	1	1	1	15	18	-	•	3	1	104	19	123	•	•
1933	136,700	-	1	9	1	3	3	-	•	3	-	87	22	109	•	•
1934	135,200	-	1	25	2	18	19	-	•	3	-	97	11	108	•	•
1935	133,300	-	1	29	-	16	13	-	•	3	-	93	15	108	•	•
1936	131,000	-	2	23	-	3	5	-	•	9	1	58	16	74	80	3
1937	127,800	-	2	17	-	3	5	-	•	8	-	81	18	99	30	9
1938	126,100	-	2	12	-	1	8	-	•	4	-	80	15	95	32	5
1939	124,400	-	3	6	-	2	4	-	•	1	1	71	17	88	26	7
1940	118,400	-	2	7	-	7	4	-	•	1	-	70	19	89	18	4
1941	116,860	-	1	4	-	2	4	-	•	5	-	62	9	71	41	7
1942	114,300	-	-	5	-	7	5	-	•	2	-	52	9	61	36	6
1943	112,300	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	•	2	-	62	9	71	27	7
1944	112,170	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	•	3	-	70	9	79	21	1
1945	111,350	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	•	2	-	63	12	75	19	1
1946	116,240	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	•	1	-	52	6	58	21	4
1947	117,900	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	•	2	1	63	12	75	14	-
1948	120,600	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	•	1	-	49	13	62	20	-
1949	120,600	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	39	9	48	18	-
1950	119,500	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	***	39	8	47	18	3
1951	119,450**	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	32	5	37	18	10
1952	119,800	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	35	8	43	5	-
1953	119,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	2	43	8	3
1954	120,340**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	2	26	11	2
1955	120,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	16	2	18	16	1
1956	119,500	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	15	4	19	10	1
1957	118,800	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	13	1	13	11	23
1958	118,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	1	12	7	1
1959	117,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	2	15	9	19
1960	117,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	2	14	5	1
1961	115,280	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	1	7	9	31
1962	114,680	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11	12	10
1963	114,220	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	10	6

\* Not available.

\*\* Borough Extension.

\*\*\* This was an inward transferable death, a female aged 24 years, who contracted the disease in the borough.



## CANCER

The number of deaths attributed to cancer shows an increase of 43, when compared with the figure for 1962.

The figures for the last seven years are as follows:—

1957 .....	298
1958 .....	283
1959 .....	270
1960 .....	270
1961 .....	269
1962 .....	242
1963 .....	285

*Analysis by Age and Sex Distribution*

Ages	Males	Females	Totals
0—14 .....	2	2	4
15—24 .....	—	2	2
25—34 .....	2	—	2
35—44 .....	3	7	10
45—54 .....	17	19	36
55—64 .....	47	20	67
65—74 .....	51	38	89
75+ .....	32	43	75
Totals ...	154	131	285

*Localization of Disease*

(Classified in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Causes of Death).

I.C. No.	Site	Number		
	<i>Buccal Cavity and Pharynx</i>	M.	F.	Total
(140)	Lip .....	—	—	—
(141)	Tongue .....	2	—	2
(142)	Salivary Gland .....	—	—	—
(143)	Floor of mouth .....	—	—	—
(144)	Other parts of mouth and mouth unspecified .....	—	—	—
(145)	Oral mesopharynx .....	—	—	—
(146)	Nasopharynx .....	—	1	1
(147)	Hypopharynx .....	1	—	1
(148)	Pharynx unspecified .....	1	—	1
	<i>Digestive Organs and Peritoneum</i>			
(150)	Oesophagus .....	5	4	9
(151)	Stomach .....	32	18	50
(152)	Small intestine, including duodenum .....	—	—	—
(153)	Large intestine, except rectum .....	11	15	26

I.C. No.	Site	Number		
		M.	F.	Total
(154)	Rectum .....	7	6	13
(155)	Biliary passages and of liver (stated to be primary site) .....	1	2	3
(156)	Liver (secondary and unspecified) .....	1	2	3
(157)	Pancreas .....	2	5	7
(158)	Peritoneum .....	—	—	—
(159)	Unspecified digestive organs .....	—	1	1
<i>Respiratory System</i>				
(160)	Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses .....	—	—	—
(161)	Larynx .....	4	3	7
(162)	Trachea, and of bronchus and lung specified as primary .....	36	4	40
(163)	Lung and bronchus, unspecified as to whether primary or secondary .....	18	4	22
(164)	Mediastinum .....	—	—	—
(165)	Thoracic organs (secondary) .....	—	1	1
<i>Breast and Genito-Urinary Organs</i>				
(170)	Breast .....	—	17	17
(171)	Cervix uteri .....	—	2	2
(172)	Corpus uteri .....	—	4	4
(173)	Other parts of uterus, including chorionepithelioma... ..	—	1	1
(174)	Uterus, unspecified .....	—	5	5
(175)	Ovary, fallopian tube and broad ligament .....	—	7	7
(176)	Other and unspecified female genital organs .....	—	—	—
(177)	Prostate .....	8	—	8
(178)	Testis .....	—	—	—
(179)	Other unspecified male genital organs .....	—	—	—
(180)	Kidney .....	—	2	2
(181)	Bladder and other urinary organs .....	7	5	12
<i>Other and Unspecified Sites</i>				
(190)	Skin (melanoma) .....	—	1	1
(191)	Skin .....	2	—	2
(192)	Eye .....	—	1	1
(193)	Brain and other parts of nervous system .....	6	2	8
(194)	Thyroid gland .....	—	—	—
(195)	Other endocrine glands .....	—	—	—
(196)	Bone .....	—	2	2
(197)	Connective tissue .....	—	—	—
(198)	Lymph Nodes (secondary and unspecified) .....	—	—	—
(199)	Other and unspecified sites .....	3	8	11
<i>Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues</i>				
(200)	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma .....	—	2	2
(201)	Hodgkin's disease .....	2	—	2
(202)	Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis) .....	1	—	1
(203)	Multiple myeloma (plasmocytoma) .....	1	—	1
(204)	Leukaemia and aleukaemia .....	3	6	9
(205)	Mycosis fungoides .....	—	—	—



The following tables give details of deaths from cancer and lung cancer for the years 1952 to 1963:—

(a) *Lung Cancer—Sex Distribution*

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Males ...	30	38	45	42	46	45	49	39	46	43	47	54
Females ..	2	11	5	6	11	11	8	3	6	6	8	8

(b) *Lung Cancer—Sex Distribution with Age Groups*

Year	Sex	Age Groups						75+	Totals
		15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75		
1952	Males ...	—	—	2	3	12	11	2	30
	Females	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
1953	Males ...	—	—	1	6	9	15	7	38
	Females	—	—	—	1	3	6	1	11
1954	Males ...	—	1	3	8	17	14	2	45
	Females	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	5
1955	Males ...	—	—	—	7	18	13	4	42
	Females	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	6
1956	Males ...	—	1	1	7	18	17	2	46
	Females	—	—	—	—	5	4	2	11
1957	Males ...	—	1	—	7	19	13	5	45
	Females	—	—	—	1	5	3	2	11
1958	Males ...	—	—	—	13	12	19	5	49
	Females	—	1	—	2	1	1	3	8
1959	Males ...	—	1	2	8	15	9	4	39
	Females	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
1960	Males ...	—	—	2	6	15	19	4	46
	Females	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	6
1961	Males ...	—	—	2	5	17	17	2	43
	Females	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	6
1962	Males ...	—	—	2	4	17	19	5	47
	Females	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	8
1963	Males ...	—	1	1	11	19	19	3	54
	Females	—	—	1	—	2	4	1	8
Total Males ...		—	5	16	85	188	185	45	524
Females		—	3	2	11	33	24	12	85
Grand Total		—	8	18	96	221	209	57	609

(c) *Cancer deaths—Rates per thousand of population*

Year	Population	Total Cancer Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths from Lung Cancer	Rate per 1,000 Population
1952	119,800	234	1.95	32	0.27
1953	119,100	296	2.49	49	0.41
1954	*120,340	285	2.36	50	0.42
1955	120,400	290	2.41	48	0.39
1956	119,500	277	2.32	57	0.48
1957	118,300	298	2.51	56	0.47
1958	118,300	283	2.39	57	0.48
1959	117,800	270	2.21	42	0.36
1960	117,250	270	2.30	52	0.44
1961	115,280	269	2.33	49	0.43
1962	114,680	242	2.11	55	0.48
1963	114,220	285	2.50	62	0.54

\* Borough extension

## VENEREAL DISEASES

There is a special clinic at Oldham and District General Hospital. The days and times of the sessions held are as follows:—

*For Males:* Monday 5-0 to 7-0 p.m.  
Thursday 10-0 a.m. to 12 noon  
Thursday 5-0 to 7-0 p.m.

*For Females:* Monday 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.  
Monday 5-0 to 7-0 p.m.  
Wednesday 10-0 a.m. to 12 noon  
Thursday 5-0 to 7-0 p.m.

The following figures relate to Oldham patients attending for the first time at a treatment centre and are extracted from records received from the Consultant Venerologist in charge of the Centre:—

	Oldham	Ashton	Rochdale
Syphilis .....	17	—	—
Gonorrhoea .....	97	3	3
Other conditions .....	157	3	4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>





## *SECTION VI*

### *Environmental Hygiene*



SECTION VI  
Environmental Hygiene

## WATER SUPPLY

The Waterworks Engineer and General Manager (Mr. H. W. Elton) has kindly supplied the following particulars:—

"GENERAL. The prolonged period of severe frost experienced from 23rd December, 1962, to 6th March, 1963, caused 400 burst mains, 390 bursts on communication pipes and thousands of bursts on consumers' premises. By the end of January, the frost had penetrated deep enough to freeze hundreds of underground service pipes. Consumers whose services had frozen were supplied from five tankers and forty standpipes. Sets of electrical de-freezing equipment were hired and over 200 service pipes were thawed by this means. Daily consumptions of 15 million gallons occurred during this period, and the resultant abnormally high flows in the trunk mains, combined with the lack of service reservoir storage, caused difficulty in maintaining adequate water pressure in the mains network supplying certain areas and, on several occasions, a failure of supply resulted.

During the remainder of the year 1963, a constant supply of potable water, generally of a high-standard of purity, was provided throughout the Department's statutory area of supply—which comprises the County Borough of Oldham, and the Urban Districts of Chadderton, Crompton, Failsworth, Lees, Royton and Saddleworth (part)—to all premises connected to the distribution system.

EXAMINATION OF WATER. Analyses were made throughout the year; a total of 445 bacteriological samples were tested by the Public Health Laboratory Service, with the following results:—

Results <i>B. Coli per 100 ml.</i>	Sources of Supply			
	Castleshaw	Hanging Lees	Piethorne	Readycon Dean
<i>Raw Water</i>				
0	8	6	5	7
1-10	4	5	5	6
11-20	1	—	1	—
20-100	—	—	1	—
<i>Treated Water</i>				
0	41	46	38	48
1-5	6	3	8	1
5-20	—	—	3	—
Over 20	—	—	1	—

In addition, 199 samples were taken from properties within the area of supply and all results were satisfactory.

It should be noted that the eleven unsatisfactory samples from the Piethorne source were caused by sampling difficulties at the plant, and in each case, and in the case of each of the eleven unsatisfactory samples from the other three sources, further samples taken immediately proved excellent.



All potable water is continuously sterilised by the addition of chlorine before passing into the distribution system, and water supplied for trade purposes from the two Strinesdale reservoirs is also sterilised by the addition of chlorine.

Every three months, chemical samples of water from the four sources from which water is distributed were tested by the Borough Analyst, and the average results of these analyses are as follows:—

	<i>Source of Samples (after sterilisation)</i>			
	Castleshaw (filtered)	Hanging Lees	Piethorne	Readycon Dean (filtered)
Colour (Hazen unit) .....	5	5	5	6.2
Odour .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
pH value .....	7.2	6.6	7.3	6.9
<b>ANALYTICAL RETURNS</b>				
(in parts per million)				
Solids in solution .....	129.0	113.0	93.0	114.0
Solids in suspension .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total hardness				
(as calcium carbonate) .....	45.0	36.0	27.5	46.0
Carbonate hardness				
(as calcium carbonate) .....	37.0	11.0	17.0	13.0
Non-carbonate hardness				
(as calcium carbonate) .....	8.0	25.0	10.5	33.0
Lead .....	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Iron .....	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.12
Combined Chlorine .....	18.0	23.7	14.7	15.5
Free Chlorine .....	0.32	0.17	0.27	0.24
Nitrous Nitrogen .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nitric Nitrogen .....	0.42	0.35	0.54	0.41
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .....	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.08
Albuminoid Nitrogen .....	0.13	0.18	0.10	0.13
Oxygen absorbed in four hours				
at 27° C. ....	0.39	0.37	0.17	0.33
Free Carbon Dioxide .....	6.2	5.5	5.7	6.9

**PLUMBO-SOLVENCY.** The severe winter spell in the early part of the year caused many difficulties in the treatment of water, due to the abnormally high flows and to plant damaged by frost. In addition, as stated in the 1962 report, the pH correction plants for the Piethorne and Hanging Lees sources were commissioned in August, 1963. Consequently, the pH value of the water supplied from the Castleshaw source ranged from 6.0 to 7.6, from the Readycon Dean source 6.4 to 8.5, from the Piethorne source 6.8 to 7.6, and from the Hanging Lees source 6.2 to 7.0.

Sampling for plumbo-solvency determination was carried out at quarterly intervals. During the first half of the year, the result of one sample of Castleshaw was 0.50 p.p.m. lead and one of Piethorne was 0.15 p.p.m. of lead, and the other six results were all satisfactory at less than



0.1 p.p.m. of lead. During the latter half of the year, all eight results (i.e. two samples from each of four sources) were satisfactory at less than 0.05 p.p.m. lead.

**STATISTICS.** The statutory area of supply of the Undertaking comprises approximately 26 square miles, with an estimated population of 205,000. About 74,036 dwellinghouses are connected directly to this Department's mains, and, so far as can be ascertained, no houses are now supplied from this Department's mains by means of common standpipes. The average quantity of water supplied for trade and domestic purposes during 1963 was over 10 million gallons per day."

### SEWAGE TREATMENT

I am indebted to Mr. H. R. Walton, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following report:—

"The sewage and trade effluents of the Borough are treated at two sewage treatment works, a small one at Bardsley and the main Slacks Valley Sewage Works in the Urban District Council of Chadderton.

#### *Bardsley Sewage Works*

Total treatment flow .....	70,045,000 gallons
Average daily flow treated .....	191,900 gallons

The Bardsley inlet works comprises detritus channels for grit removal and a comminuter which macerates screenings without their removal from the sewage flow. These units are followed by a primary settlement tank, percolating filters and a humus tank.

All sludge produced at the works is air dried on drying beds.

The effluent from the works was of very good quality throughout the year and all the samples of effluent taken by the Mersey River Board Inspectors were classed as satisfactory.

#### *Slacks Valley Sewage Works*

Total treatment flow .....	2,951,952,800 gallons
Average daily flow treated .....	8,087,500 gallons
Total net weight of sludge removed ...	33,460 tons

The Slacks Valley Sewage Works deals with the domestic sewage and trade effluents from the major part of Oldham, together with the adjoining districts of Lees and Springhead.

The Treatment Units consist of Detritus Channels, Screens, Primary Sedimentation Tanks, Diffused Air Activated Sludge Plant, Percolating Filters and Humus Tanks. All sludge produced at the Works is treated in heated sludge digestion tanks, followed by lagoons and drying beds. The gas evolved during the digestion process is used in boilers to heat the sludge and also for heating the various buildings at the works.



Grit deposition in the grit channels has in the main been satisfactory, but there was evidence of some grit collecting in the primary sedimentation tanks. A new grit dredger which is to be installed in the near future will enable the grit to be removed from the channels more frequently than at present, and this will give an improved performance from the units. New screens are also to be fitted upstream of the grit channels and this will also improve their operation.

Bleaching powder was again used in order to prevent odour nuisance from the primary sedimentation tanks. The tanks themselves have given good removal of suspended solids but being of the manually cleaned type in warm weather the exposed sludge during dislodging was a potential source of odour nuisance.

During the year the Activated Sludge Plant functioned well generally, except during any very dry hot weather when the sludge had a tendency to deteriorate somewhat due to the limited amount of air available from the compressors. Excessive foam production due to synthetic detergents still gave trouble on occasions, covering adjacent areas with a slippery coating.

Insecticides for the control of fly nuisance were again used extensively from April to August and this treatment helped to keep the number of flies down to reasonable proportions.

Final effluents were in the main of good quality but occasionally excessive amounts of suspended solids were discharged in the effluent due to the low capacity of the humus tanks.

Samples of effluent taken by the Mersey River Board during the year were classed as satisfactory.

Approximately 3-4 million gallons per day of effluent were used by the nearby Electricity Power Station for cooling purposes.

In company with many other works the extremely prolonged severe weather at the beginning of the year made operation of the treatment units extremely difficult. Sludge froze in pipelines and tanks, and all valves and pump lines had to be cleaned as a daily routine. These conditions remained in force until the end of February when a slow thaw set in which soon enabled normal operations to be recommenced.

All sludge produced on the works was digested and gas production remained at a reasonable level throughout the year."

### *PUBLIC CLEANSING*

The Director of Public Cleansing (Mr. G. H. Cooper) has kindly supplied the following particulars relating to the year 1963.

#### *" Refuse Collection and Disposal*

With the exception of the various blocks of flats throughout the town where bulk storage containers are used and a section of the Fitton Hill Extension housing estate where a " pilot " scheme using paper sacks is in operation, all domestic refuse was temporarily stored in B. S. S. dustbins,



prior to weekly collection by motor vehicles, and, along with trade and industrial wastes disposed of by means of controlled tipping at the Corporation's site, Roundthorn.

#### *Summary of Work Done*

Number of dustbins .....	44,600
Number of bulk refuse storage containers in use ...	39
Number of paper sack holders fitted .....	567
Number of emptyings of domestic receptacles .....	2,350,712
Household refuse collected .....	32,341 tons
Shop refuse collected .....	2,893 tons
Trade refuse delivered .....	5,827 tons
Total tonnage of refuse dealt with by controlled tipping .....	41,061

#### *Dustbin Provision Scheme*

A dustbin supply scheme, chargeable to the rates, was adopted by the Corporation in June, 1950, and from that date and up to the 31st December, 1963, 56,057 B. S. S. dustbins have been supplied, 3,692 of them during the year under review, also 39 bulk refuse storage containers and 567 paper sack holders.

#### *Salvage*

1,229 tons of salvage were collected and sold, realising £8,760. An analysis of these figures is set out below:—

Commodity	Weight Tons	Revenue £
Paper .....	716	5,756
Scrap metals .....	255	1,467
Flock beds .....	1	3
Raw kitchen waste	257	1,534

#### *Pail Closets*

Unfortunately there are still 155 pail closets in the Borough. Conversions to the fresh water system at all the properties involved have been deferred until certain civil engineering difficulties have been overcome.

#### *Summary of Work Done*

Number of pail closet emptyings .....	8,112
Number of loads of pail contents treated .....	78

#### *Waste Water Closets*

A scheme by which an allowance of 50% of an approved estimate is granted to owners of houses where a waste water closet has been converted to a fresh water closet, was inaugurated by the Corporation in December, 1951, and since that date and up to 31st December, 1963, 8,825 such conversions have been carried out, 500 during the year under review.



*Summary of Work Done*

Blockages cleared (W.W.C.'s) .....	2,389
Drains Cleared .....	135
Drains found blocked, requiring excavating .....	180
Tippers found not working and re-adjusted .....	71
Tippers, fittings, etc., found broken .....	483
New tippers, fittings, etc. fixed .....	396
Visits paid flushing latrines, etc. ....	5,880

The total number and type of closets in the Borough at the end of the year were as follows:—

Fresh water closets .....	31,185
Waste water closets .....	14,490
Latrines (houses) .....	141
Latrines (mills) .....	133
Pail closets .....	155

*Street Cleansing*

The 223 miles of streets and passages in the Borough were cleansed as follows:—

Daily .....	27 miles
Twice weekly .....	29 miles
Once weekly .....	111 miles
Less than once weekly .....	56 miles
Mileage of streets cleansed (exclusive of footpaths) .....	19,452

*Gully Cleansing*

Number of gullies in the Borough .....	20,250
Number of cleansings .....	37,164"

*SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS*

The General Superintendent of Baths and Wash-Houses (Mr. C. Murray) has kindly supplied the following particulars:—

"During the year ending 31st December, 1963, the water in the whole of the Corporation Swimming Baths has been maintained in accordance with the Ministry of Health requirements.

Seven swimming pools contained in six establishments are incorporated in the department. The water used for initial filling, and regular weekly or bi-weekly replacement following filter cleansing is drawn from town's main from the Corporation domestic supply reservoirs.

Filtration is carried out by modern sand pressure filters, capable of dealing with the whole of the swimming pool water in three to four hours. The neutralising of nitrogenous matter in solution is achieved by the use of Sulphate of Alumina as a coagulant, aided by the continuous addition of the correct amount of Sodium Carbonate to maintain the alkalinity within the range pH 7.2—7.6, to ensure correct filter precipitation.

Efficient sterilisation is carried out by the continuous application of chlorine by means of modern chlorinating equipment now installed at all establishments.



Samples of the swimming pool waters are taken at various intervals for the purpose of bacteriological examination and the reports have been satisfactory.

The dressing cubicles are disposed around the swimming pools and the cubicle floors, bath surrounds and appurtenances are regularly cleansed and sterilised with a solution of sodium hypochlorite.

#### *Smoke Emission*

I am pleased to be able to inform you that the whole of the boiler plants at the various establishments in the Baths and Wash-houses department are now operating within the requirements of the Clean Air Act, as follows.

- (a) The Lowermoor, Glodwick, Hathershaw and Robin Hill establishments are using coke as smokeless fuel.
- (b) The boiler plants at the Central, Hollinwood and Waterhead establishments are now equipped with modern mechanical stokers to enable coal to be used as boiler fuel, these stokers being approved appliances under the Clean Air Act.
- (c) The new Slipper Bath and Laundry establishment at Robin Hill is powered by a fully automatic oil-fired boiler.

#### *New Central Baths*

In the town building development programme the erection of a new Central Baths is considered by the members of the Markets and Baths Committee and the Town Council to be an essential priority. A building site has been allocated for this purpose, and the planning of this project will be completed as early as practicable to enable the scheme to be submitted to the Council for approval and eventual submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The existing Central Baths, now one of the oldest bathing establishments in the country, whilst still serving a very useful purpose is now thoroughly obsolete and expensive to maintain. Over the past 60 years the townspeople have enjoyed swimming and private bath facilities second to none pro rata to population, but it is considered inevitable that the provision of a new and costly establishment must result in contraction of these facilities to a degree yet to be determined but governed by the redundancy of old establishments as they become beyond economic repair.

The proposed new Central Baths, subject to the approval of the Town Council and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will comprise a main pool 110 feet x 49 feet, a learner's pool 60 feet x 40 feet, a separate diving pool, slipper baths, café, Turkish baths, oil-fired boilers, filtration and sterilisation plant, and the usual general amenities.

The sketch plans have been prepared by the Borough Architect and are to be submitted to the Ministry forthwith and a decision regarding the provision of this new establishment is anticipated in the very near future."



### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

I am indebted to Mr. H. V. Cass, Chief Public Health Inspector, for the following report :—

"To the Medical Officer of Health,

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1963.

#### *Staff*

The Council's approval in August of the following revisions in the establishment of Public Health Inspectors will undoubtedly influence the recruitment of staff and the development of the specialist work requiring qualifications and experience.

- (a) An increase from 5 to 8 and when vacancies exist in these posts a corresponding number of Technical Assistants can be appointed to a maximum of 4.
- (b) The promotion of Public Health Inspectors who have obtained the Meat and Other Foods Certificate to the post of Senior District Public Health Inspector, fifteen months after commencing service as Public Health Inspectors with the Corporation.
- (c) The re-designation of the existing posts of Senior Public Health Inspectors to Senior Specialist Public Health Inspectors.

I am pleased to report the following examination successes; Mr. T. Meredith obtained the Diploma for Smoke Inspectors of The Royal Society of Health. Mr. D. G. Gaskin and Mr. B. G. Dunn obtained The Royal Society of Health Certificate for Meat and Other Foods and were accordingly promoted to Senior District Public Health Inspectors. Three Pupil Public Health Inspectors, Mr. R. Fallows, Mr. I. G. Taylor and Mr. M. Bithell were successful in the examination of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

A Week-end School arranged by the North Western Centre of the Association of Public Health Inspectors and held at Lyme Hall, Disley, in May, was attended by two Senior Specialist Public Health Inspectors.

#### *Slum Clearance*

There was continued progress in the slum clearance programme and 671 houses in 19 clearance areas were represented; 21 individual unfit houses were also represented and 350 houses demolished.

#### *Control of Atmospheric Pollution*

In April the Bardsley Smoke Control Order was confirmed and came into operation on the 1st November. In the early part of the year the survey of the Garden Suburb Limeside Area was completed, but the Order was not made as a review of the availability of open grate solid smokeless fuels in the North West Region was taking place.

*Meat Inspection*

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963, which became operative on the 1st October, made the code of inspection mandatory; in consequence, much additional work is involved for the staff in the processes of inspection.

In conclusion I wish to tender to yourself, Dr. Keddie and the members of the staff my sincere thanks for the willing help and co-operation I have received during the year. My thanks are also due to the Chairmen and members of the Health and Housing and Corporate Property Committees for the consideration shown throughout the year.

Yours respectfully,

HAROLD V. CASS,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR."

*Summary of Visits Carried Out by Public Health Inspectors*

During the year 23,094 visits and 1,433 re-visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with inspections under the various Acts:—

Inspections	Visits	Re-Visits	Total
Accumulations .....	182	29	211
Air Raid Shelters .....	35	—	35
Atmospheric Pollution Measurement ...	2,322	—	2,322
Clean Air—Interviews .....	116	4	120
Smoke Observations .....	26	—	26
Inspection of Steam			
Raising Plants .....	36	—	36
Closets—Water .....	267	81	348
Waste Water .....	545	173	718
Pail .....	1	1	2
Common Lodging Houses .....	24	—	24
Diseases of Animals .....	69	—	69
Demolitions .....	152	96	248
Drainage—Choked .....	572	138	710
Work in Progress .....	171	12	183
Drain Tests .....	365	82	447
Public Sewers .....	240	34	274
Exhumations .....	28	—	28
Factories—Mechanical .....	39	12	51
Non-Mechanical .....	2	—	2
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs .....	8	—	8
Fairs and Circuses .....	34	23	57
Houses Let-in-Lodgings .....	65	28	93
Housing Certificates of Disrepair .....	61	20	81
House Purchase Visits .....	229	—	229
Improvement Grants .....	56	—	56
Interviews .....	856	—	856
Investigation of Nuisance .....	425	56	481
Keeping of Animals and Birds .....	11	2	13



Inspections	Visits	Re-Visits	Total
Licensed Premises .....	7	1	8
Litter .....	15	8	23
Lectures and Film Shows .....	7	—	7
Marine Stores .....	1	3	4
Mortgage Advance .....	193	—	193
Noise Abatement .....	31	15	46
Offensive Trades .....	24	—	24
Offices and Workplaces .....	2	2	4
Oldham Corporation Act .....	93	103	196
Outworkers .....	34	1	35
Overcrowding .....	17	16	33
Pet Animals .....	17	—	17
Prevention of Damage by Pests .....	237	29	266
Rag Flock .....	10	1	11
Ring Road .....	350	—	350
Smoke Nuisance .....	—	—	—
Smoke Control Areas—Dwellings .....	5,521	4	5,525
Other Premises	151	—	151
Exhibitions ..	69	—	69
Shops Act .....	13	—	13
Tents, Vans, Sheds .....	195	66	261
Toys for Rags .....	1	—	1
Vermin .....	105	14	119
Water Supply .....	353	73	426
Water Courses and Streams .....	4	—	4
Yards and Courts .....	3	—	3
Miscellaneous .....	1,935	20	1,955
Ineffective Visits .....	3,440	38	3,478

#### *Food Premises*

Bakehouses—Mechanical .....	86	27	113
Non-Mechanical .....	—	3	3
Egg Pasteurisation Plant .....	6	—	6
Food and Drugs .....	261	8	269
Food Hygiene Regulations—Meat Shops	173	35	208
Restaurants and Cafes .....	178	21	199
Fishmongers .....	8	2	10
Grocers .....	111	23	134
Stalls and Markets .....	301	1	302
Fish and Chip Shops .....	79	7	86
Mobile Food Shops .....	11	—	11
Industrial Canteens .....	14	1	15
Others .....	74	13	87
Milk—Dairies and Milkshops .....	11	—	11
Dealers and Distributors .....	24	—	24
Merchandise Marks Act .....	2	—	2
Registration—Food Preparing Premises	12	—	12
Ice Cream Premises .....	19	—	19





Drainage—Cleansed .....	212
Repaired or altered .....	50
Reconstructed .....	1
Provided .....	1
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed, cleansed .....	87
Public Sewers—Cleansed .....	76
Repaired or altered .....	8
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed .....	34
disconnected .....	2
Sinks renewed or provided .....	6
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed .....	10
Soil pipes repaired or renewed .....	2
Water supply provided or improved .....	74
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Dustbins repaired or renewed .....	3
Information in rent book .....	35
Nuisances abated—Animals and Birds .....	2
Accumulations .....	24
Other conditions .....	1

#### *Offensive Trades*

No offensive trades were commenced or discontinued during the year. The following offensive trades were being carried on at the end of the year.

Gut Scrapers .....	1
Hide and Skin Processing... ..	1
Tripe Boilers .....	1
Fat Melters and Extractors ..	1

There were 24 visits made to these premises. No notices were served in respect of defects.

To abate noxious smells emanating from the stone set pavings to the entrances and loading bay walls at the Hide and Skin Depot, the entrances were reconstructed and the bay walls resurfaced with specially hardened material which remedied the defects.

At the premises of the Tripe Boilers, a new reception room has been built for the unpleasant preliminary work. This permits the preparation and cooking of the tripe to be carried out in a separate section, making a considerable improvement.

#### *Marine Stores*

No new marine stores were established during the year and none discontinued. At the end of the year there were 6 known marine stores in the Borough.

### *Common Lodging Houses*

No new registrations were made during the year but one registration was cancelled. At the end of the year, one common lodging house with accommodation for 8 men was registered. No premises are registered for the accommodation of women.

### *Bakehouses*

At the beginning of the year there were 287 bakehouses on the register. No new registrations were made, but 3 were discontinued, leaving 284 bakehouses on the register at the end of the year.

One basement bakehouse remains in use, the Council renewed the certificate permitting its use for a further period of 5 years from the 1st October, 1959.

There were 116 visits paid to bakehouses.

### *Litter Act, 1958*

Legal proceedings were instituted against a person for tipping refuse on an unauthorised site. The defendant was fined £2 0s. 0d.

### *Contravention of Public Health Act, 1936*

*(Sections 92, 93 and 94)*

Legal proceedings were instituted against a local estate agent. The defendant complied with the requirements of the abatement notices after the summonses had been issued. The Corporation was, therefore, awarded costs of 5 guineas.

### *Noise Abatement Act, 1960*

A number of complaints of noise nuisance were received during the year. These necessitated a total of 26 visits, many of which were made outside normal working hours.

In one case a complaint was made of noise and vibration from a sheet metal works situated alongside dwellings. This was found to be due to a guillotine machine. Following discussions with the management regarding the cushioning of the machine, it was decided to remove it to another part of the works.

Another complaint related to noise from extractor fans at a factory adjacent to dwellings. This had been dealt with in the previous year by moving the exits some distance. No nuisance was noted during visits made at varying times.

A complaint of noise from premises used as a club, occasionally for youth musical activities, was received. Following visits and discussions these particular activities were discontinued.

A complaint was received regarding a butcher's refrigerator. In this case following several visits the noise was deemed to be one which would not create nuisance to the average person and no further action was taken.



A noise nuisance from a works manufacturing metal reinforcement material which was under observation at the end of the previous year was further investigated during the year. The necessity for keeping noise to a minimum, particularly during the night by maintaining closed doors to the works was emphasised to the firm concerned. The management indicated their willingness to co-operate, and also stated that it was their intention to re-site some of the machinery.

There were also several complaints of alleged noise nuisance from animals, radios and small workshops, all of which received appropriate attention.

A grant of £3 3s. 0d. was made to the Noise Abatement Society for the financial year 1963/64.

#### *CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956*

##### *ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION*

The full co-operation of industrial concerns within the Borough continued during the year in the reduction of atmospheric pollution by modernisation of boiler plant, and as will be seen from the table relating to prior approval installations the popularity of oil fuel was again very much in evidence.

The domestic chimney is now the main source of atmospheric pollution and this is gradually being eliminated by the introduction of smokeless zones. The fifth smoke control area came into operation on the 1st November and it is most regrettable that at this stage further progress is being delayed by the limited supplies of open grate solid smokeless fuels in the north western region thus breaking the well established and maintained continuity of conversions to solid smokeless fuels.

Residents in smoke control areas certainly enjoy cleaner air in their own vicinity, and this can be seen from the lower levels of the volumetric smoke stain results obtained from apparatus situated in the No. 2 area (Fitton Hill).

The public generally are now realising more and more that smokeless heating appliances, besides reducing atmospheric pollution and costs for cleaning and decorating provide greater efficiency.

##### *Prior Approval of Industrial Furnaces*

In 9 cases (involving 10 installations), plans and specifications were submitted, together with a request for "prior approval." In all cases approval under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was given to the installation of the following types of plant:—

Oil fired sectional heating boilers .....	4
Oil fired sectional H. W. S. boilers .....	1
Oil fired package boilers .....	2
Oil fired economic boilers .....	1

Incinerator (with water trap) .....	1
Gas fired air heater and gas heaters .....	1

Notification only was received in connection with the following seven cases (involving 8 installations):—

Oil fired sectional heating boilers .....	3
Oil fired package boilers .....	1
Oil fired vertical boilers .....	1
Oil fired air heaters .....	2
Oil firing unit to existing sectional boiler .....	1

#### *Pollution from Iron Foundries*

The serious nuisance of grit emission from cupolas has been considerably reduced in the Borough by the installation of more efficient grit arrestors. In one case, however, nuisance was experienced from excessive smoke emission, and following discussions with the management of the firm concerned this was reduced by more careful control over the scrap metal being charged.

#### *Smoke Nuisances from Fires on Open Land*

Eight complaints were received of the burning of waste on open land or within industrial premises. In all cases visits by officers of the Department resulted in a cessation of this practice, and where applicable the firms concerned arranged for trade refuse removal through the Cleansing and Transport Department.

Careful watch is maintained over the scrap metal merchants in the Borough to obviate any nuisances arising from the processes involved in the recovery of scrap metal. One enquiry was received in relation to the burning of scrap cars and the firm concerned was advised that a properly constructed plant with smoke consuming after-burners would be essential to comply with the Clean Air Act.

#### *Other Nuisances*

A complaint was received of cotton waste being emitted from the fanny chamber of a cotton mill. The firm concerned were most co-operative and modifications were carried out to obviate this nuisance. At the end of the year new type filters had been delivered and were awaiting installation.

#### *Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulations, 1958*

During the year twenty-six smoke observations were taken. There were two cases of excessive smoke emission. In one, the emission was found to be due to a breakdown in the boiler plant. This was remedied and no further emissions were noted. The other was an industrial chimney serving a boiler plant in an adjacent authority. From information received from that authority, it was ascertained that a new oil-fired boiler was about to be installed. No further nuisance was observed from this source.

In two other cases smoke emissions were noted during informal observations. Both premises had modern mechanical coking stokers serving the boiler plant, but without full automatic control. In the first case the plant



was found to be underloaded and the stoker manufacturers were called in to test and advise. In the second case the boiler operators were instructed to exercise more careful control and in addition it was proposed to call in N.I.F.E.S.

#### *Smoke Control Areas*

At the beginning of the year the following Smoke Control Orders were operative:—

##### *The Oldham No. 1 (Littlemoor Lane Re-Development Area)*

*Smoke Control Order, 1960*

Operative date 1st December, 1961.

##### *The Oldham No. 2 (Fitton Hill Extension) Smoke Control Order, 1960*

Operative date 1st November, 1961.

##### *The Oldham No. 3 (Holts) Smoke Control Order, 1961*

Operative date 1st July, 1962.

##### *The Oldham No. 4 (Alt) Smoke Control Order, 1961*

Operative date 1st December, 1962.

The following Smoke Control Order became operative during the year:—

##### *The Oldham No. 5 (Bardsley) Smoke Control Order, 1962*

Full details of this area were given in the Report for the year 1962. The Minister confirmed the Order on the 26th April, 1963, and the date of operation was 1st November, 1963.

##### *The Oldham No. 6 (Garden Suburb/Limeside) Smoke Control Area*

This is an area covering approximately 270 acres, situated in the southern part of the Borough and linking No. 2 and No. 5 areas. It is mainly residential and recreational in character, but with some industry.

The survey of the area commenced in December of last year was completed early this year. Details of the additional requirements of smokeless fuels were then submitted to the Ministry of Power, who advised that a review of the supply position of open fire coke in the North Western Region was under way. It was not, however, until the end of the year that the position was made clear by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government circular letter of the 11th October and circular 69/63 of the 17th December.

Following communication with the North Western Gas Board, National Coal Board and the Coal Merchants' Federation, it was confirmed that this area would no longer be able to rely on open grate fuel and consequently it was necessary to re-survey No. 6 area with a view to ascertaining the adaptations now required and the increased cost involved.

Re-inspections commenced and were proceeding at the end of the year.

*Analysis of Smoke Control Areas*

AREA	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	TOTAL
Acreage	39.38	112	518	205	472	270	1,616.38
Private Dwellings .....	207	47	67	61	238	959	1,579
Local Authority Dwellings	530	883	1,008	537	52	843	3,853
Commercial Premises ...	11	3	10	3	7	35	69
Industrial Premises .....	3	1	—	—	5	7	16
Others .....	1	5	2	2	14	17	41
Total Premises .....	752	939	1,087	603	316	1,861	5,558
Date submitted to Ministry	3-8-60	3-8-60	15-5-61	17-1-62	18-12-62	—	—
Objections received .....	3	—	49	—	—	—	52
Objections withdrawn ...	1	—	49	—	—	—	50
Date of Public Inquiry...	25-1-61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Date of Confirmation ...	18-5-61	28-4-61	26-10-61	8-5-62	26-4-63	—	—
Date of Operation .....	1-12-61	1-11-61	1-7-62	1-12-62	1-11-63	—	—

*Estimated and Final Costs involved in First Smoke Control Areas*

Smoke Control Order No.	Approved Estimate	Final Costs	
		Cost	Percentage
1	£3,900 0 0	£2,855 4 2	73%
2	£900 0 0	£655 14 1	73%
3	£2,743 4 9	£1,692 7 1	62%
4	£1,497 0 0	£830 13 10	56%

The marked decrease in the final costs relating to Orders numbered 3 and 4 were mainly due to some owner occupiers not adapting or connecting appliances in accordance with the local authority schedule, by adapting appliances outside the prescribed period; installing portable appliances and/or claiming exemption for ignition purposes.

Furthermore, in all the areas so far, very few claims have been made for re-decoration costs where disturbance has been caused.



### *General*

During the year 4,462 visits were made to dwellings within confirmed or proposed smoke control areas. These visits consisted of detailed surveys, works of adaptation and for the purpose of demonstration where difficulty was being experienced.

There were 160 visits made to contractors, industrial, commercial and other premises. In addition 70 visits were made for interviews and discussions with technical representatives, industrial managements and for inspection of steam raising plants.

Every opportunity has again been taken to publicise extensively the prevention of atmospheric pollution. Many lectures have been given and films shown to a variety of local organisations.

The Headteacher of Fitton Hill Secondary Modern School again invited the Department to supplement the school's open day exhibition with a clean air display. Displays of this kind are of the greatest value in promoting clean air and on this occasion the opportunity was taken of inviting residents in the adjoining No. 5 area. The display was well attended.

At the end of the year, prior to the operation of the No. 5 area, demonstrations on the correct burning of solid smokeless fuels were made daily in an exhibition house for a period of one week. These were well attended.

### *Investigation and Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution*

The Horsedge Street deposit gauge which was sited in the grounds of Henshaw's Secondary Modern School, although protected by an enclosed compound was frequently being damaged by vandalism; for this reason and the necessity of re-siting due to school extension, it was decided to discontinue its use in February.

At the end of the year it was also decided to discontinue the use of the gauge in Werneth Park as it was considered that the figures obtained were of little value. This decision was made after a review of the figures over the nine year period that this gauge had been in operation. The results obtained were undoubtedly affected by matters irrelevant to atmospheric pollution and did not reflect the improvements known to have been effected.

In view of the volumetric methods of measurement of smoke and S.O<sub>2</sub> now established being considered to be a more satisfactory means of assessing atmospheric pollution, and, our operating within the National Scheme for the Measurement of Pollution, it was decided to discontinue the lead peroxide method at the stations within the Borough.

The following are details of the apparatus and types of instruments with their positions throughout the year:—

British Standard Deposit Gauges .....	1
Werneth Park	

Lead Peroxide Instruments .....	5
Alexandra Park; Haven Lane; Westhulme Hospital; Horsedgate Street (to August) Westlands; Bank Top Farm.	
Volumetric Apparatus .....	8
Fitton Hill Secondary Modern School	
Derker                   "                   "	"
Hollinwood           "                   "	"
Henshaw's           "                   "	"
Clarksfield           "                   "	"
Henshaw's Secondary Modern School Annexe, Robin Hill	
Limeside Clinic	
Stationery Department, Ascroft Street.	

The volumetric apparatuses at Fitton Hill, Derker and Hollinwood are operated by the scholars under the supervision of the science master, the remainder are operated by staff of the Department.

The analyses obtained from the instruments are published in the Atmospheric Pollution Bulletin of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and are shown in the accompanying tables.

#### *Co-operation with Voluntary Organisations*

The following contributions were made to voluntary bodies during the year:—

National Society for Clean Air .....	£26	5s.	0d.
Manchester & District Regional Clean Air Council	£2	2s.	0d.
Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies of the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution .....	£5	5s.	0d.
The Combustion Engineering Association .....	£15	0s.	0d.
The Clean Air Information Service .....	£10	10s.	0d.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector represent the authority at the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

The Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor F. Baxter; the Deputy Chairman, Councillor W. Wheeler and the Chief Public Health Inspector represent the Authority on the National Society for Clean Air (North West Division), the Chief Public Health Inspector is also a member of the Executive Council and the Divisional Council and serves on the Technical and Publicity Committees of this body.

The appointed representatives of the Authority on the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council are Councillor W. Wheeler, Alderman Miss A. A. Kenyon, Councillor J. Bradley and the Medical Officer of Health.



## SULPHUR POLLUTION—LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

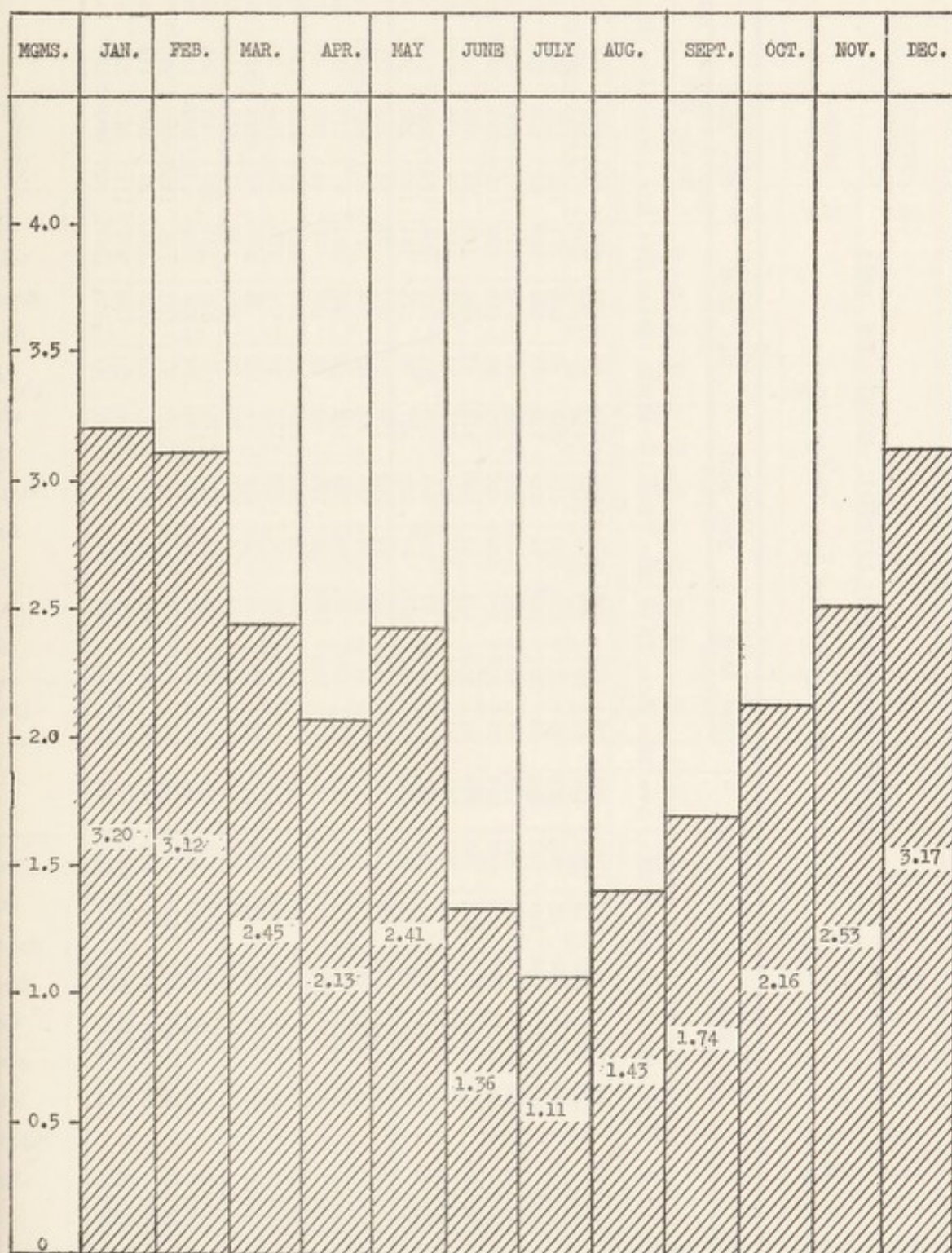
*Mgm. Sulphur Trioxide per 100 sq. cms. exposed surface per day*

Site of Instrument	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Alexandra Park	3.5	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.4
Haven Lane ...	2.7	2.3	2.2	0.4	3.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.9	2.1	3.0
Horsedge Street..	4.3	3.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	1.9	1.5	2.0	DISCONTINUED			
Westhulme .....	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.0
Westlands .....	4.7	4.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.4
Bank Top .....	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.1	5.0

*SULPHUR EMISSION, 1963*

AMOUNT OF  $\text{SO}_3$  IN MILLIGRAMS PER DAY, PER 100 SQ. CMS.

MONTHLY AVERAGE OF ALL STATIONS







## ESTIMATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(By British Standard Deposit Gauge)

Monthly analyses of the amount of deposit in tons per square mile recorded.

<i>Henshaw's Sec. Mod. School</i>												
Month	1961				1962				1963			
	Rainfall Ins.	Water Insoluble Matter	Water Soluble Matter	Total Solids	Rainfall Ins.	Water Insoluble Matter	Water Soluble Matter	Total Solids	Rainfall Ins.	Water Insoluble Matter	Water Soluble Matter	Total Solids
Jan.	3.66	7.47	5.2	12.67	*	*	*	*	0.25	4.83	3.60	8.44
Feb.	2.52	6.56	5.53	12.10	1.86	7.7	5.62	13.32	T E R M I N A T E D			
March	1.32	8.1	4.37	12.44	1.75	7.35	19.7	27.00				
April	2.93	6.93	4.93	11.87	3.35	8.8	7.28	16.08				
May	2.32	6.83	3.0	9.84	3.82	6.17	7.9	14.07				
June	2.21	6.94	4.6	11.54	1.03	11.67	3.20	14.87				
July	3.55	7.07	5.07	12.14	2.76	9.44	4.67	14.10				
August	5.12	9.04	6.0	15.04	5.67	8.34	8.07	16.41				
Sept.	3.5	10.04	4.4	14.44	3.25	3.84	5.47	9.3				
Oct.	5.16	10.41	5.34	15.75	1.75	6.3	6.13	12.44				
Nov.	2.99	11.81	7.74	19.54	1.03	2.87	4.4	7.27				
Dec.	2.48	6.17	5.34	11.51	2.94	4.04	10.64	14.67				
Total	37.76	97.37	61.52	158.88	29.21	76.52	83.08	159.53	0.25	4.83	3.60	8.44
<i>Werneth Park</i>												
Jan.	4.21	7.9	5.6	13.6	3.36	18.04	10.4	28.44	(0.77	8.20	9.90	18.10)
Feb.	2.80	6.07	5.38	11.44	2.36	11.2	9.6	20.8				
March	1.54	10.7	3.8	14.4	1.94	11.62	5.92	17.54				
April	3.44	7.4	5.8	13.21	3.5	11.42	7.25	18.67				
May	2.52	10.23	4.57	14.81	3.39	10.07	3.97	14.04				
June	2.36	12.14	2.57	14.71	1.14	13.67	2.93	16.60				
July	3.38	9.97	4.84	14.81	2.56	8.74	5.34	14.07				
August	5.12	4.56	7.34	11.9	6.03	15.97	7.8	23.77				
Sept.	3.76	13.54	4.87	18.41	3.35	5.7	5.2	10.9				
Oct.	5.16	10.17	6.67	16.84	1.90	7.77	6.17	13.94				
Nov.	3.07	17.51	6.8	24.31	1.29	3.43	3.5	6.94				
Dec.	2.36	8.47	8.0	16.47	3.2	10.9	11.17	22.1				
Total	39.72	118.66	66.24	184.91	34.02	128.53	79.25	207.81	32.76	115.04	81.30	196.36

\* No readings taken



### RODENT CONTROL

During the year 610 complaints of rat infestation were received and the results of investigations were as follows:—

Defective Drainage .....	207
Stray Rats .....	150
Mice .....	253
Re-visits .....	1,318

The Borough is included in the area of the South East Lancashire Advisory Committee for Rodent Control; Councillor W. Wheeler and the Chief Public Health Inspector were nominated to serve on this Committee as representatives of the Health Committee during the ensuing year.

### Sewer Maintenance Treatments

The treatment of sewers by direct poison baiting continued.

There are approximately 70 areas in the Borough each of which contains 60 manholes. Many of these areas, containing in total approximately 1,700 manholes, have been found to be free from rodent infestation and the manholes have not been baited. In other areas, numerous manhole covers have been found to be either defective or immovable. These have been referred to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for attention.

During the year, four maintenance treatments were carried out, fluoroacetamide was used at a strength of 2%. Soaked wheat was used for the first two treatments; bread rusk, saccharin and sodium salt of dehydro-acetic acid was used in the third treatment, and pinhead oatmeal, technical white oil, sugar and dehydro-acetic acid was used in the fourth treatment.

The following is a summary of the treatments carried out:—

	Fluoroacetamide Treatment			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
No of manholes .....	4,378	4,378	4,378	4,378
No. of manholes baited .....	1,886	1,594	1,876	1,334

### Test Baiting

At the end of the year, test baiting using pinhead oatmeal, technical white oil, sugar and dehydro-acetic acid was carried out; the results of this test bait have been compared with the results obtained from manholes in areas similarly infested which were test baited in 1961 and 1962.

The following is a summary of the test baiting carried out.

	Test Baiting		
	1961	1962	1963
No. of manholes treated .....	463	524	538
No. of manholes showing no take .....	372	417	404
No. of manholes showing take after baiting	64	37	101

### FACTORIES ACTS

Again it was not possible to undertake routine visits to factories during the year and visits were only made on receipt of a complaint.

In accordance with Section 153 of the Factories Act, 1961, the following particulars under Part I and Part VIII of the Act are submitted:—

**I.—INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	N.Mech. 44	2	...	...
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	Mech. 652	39	informal 13 formal 2	...
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	696	41	15	...



## II.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	...	...	...	2	...
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	1	1	...	2	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	...	...	...	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	11	6	...	12	...
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>

In the cases where defects were found by H.M. Inspector of Factories, the necessary action was taken.

*Outworkers*

Two lists in respect of 35 outworkers were received relating to the manufacture of wearing apparel.

*Pet Animals Act, 1951*

The Chief Public Health Inspector and the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector are the appointed authorised officers for the purposes of inspection.

At the end of the year 8 premises were licensed and 17 visits had been made. All the premises were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

*Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963*

This Act, which received Royal Assent on the 31st July, becomes operative on the 1st January, 1964 and requires all boarding establishments for animals to be licensed. The Chief Public Health Inspector and a Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector were appointed authorised officers for the purposes of inspection.

*Diseases of Animals Acts*

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the Authorised Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

*Swine Fever*

At the beginning of the year Oldham was included in the Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Special Order No. 18, 1962, which came into operation on the 3rd December, 1962. This Order was made to reduce the risk of the further spread of the disease in the area. The Order prohibited the movement of swine into, out of and within the area except under licence and also prohibited the holding of store markets. The restrictions are operative until the 3rd January, 1964. There were 325 licenses granted for the movement of swine.

During the year 4 outbreaks of swine fever occurred at farms within the Borough and the necessary action was taken in collaboration with Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

*Fowl Pest*

In September an outbreak of fowl pest occurred at a farm within the Borough. The necessary action was taken in collaboration with Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Oldham was included in the Fowl Pest (Infected Areas) Special Order No. 11, 1963. The Order, which restricted the movement and marketing of poultry, came into operation on the 24th October and was still operative at the end of the year.

*Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957*

At the beginning of the year, 9 premises were licensed for the operation of plant and equipment. No new licences were issued and none discontinued leaving 9 premises licensed at the end of the year.

*Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926*

There were 12 samples of feeding stuffs and 1 sample of fertilizer sent for examination. All were reported to be satisfactory and 8 visits were made.

*Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951*

No new premises were registered or licensed during the year. At the end of the year one firm discontinued the storage of rag flock.

The following premises were registered at the end of the year:—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) for manufacturing of bedding ..... | 2 |
| (b) for upholstering .....             | 3 |

There were 11 visits made to these premises.

There were 12 samples of rag flock and other filling materials taken during the year. The following three did not conform to the requirements of the regulations:—



*Coloured Cotton Felt* (1)—“Dust index and oil exceeded permitted maximum.”

The firm concerned work within the British Standards Specification Scheme and their records of submitted samples were shown to be satisfactory. Other factors showed that the firm endeavoured to produce material within the requirements of the Regulations, therefore, it was decided not to institute proceedings but to send a letter of warning.

*Feathers* (2)—“Total extracted matter exceeded permitted maximum.”

In the prescribed Analyst's report, it was pointed out that difficulties were being experienced in testing certain types of feathers; and that efforts were being made by the Standards Authority to make some adjustment to meet this problem. Further samples under the Standards Scheme showed improvement and no further action was taken.

## HOUSING

The following are details of the returns of demolition, closing and repair of houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts, made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

### 1. *Inspection of Dwellinghouses During the Year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	4,325
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	6,466
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (1) above), which are inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	1,914
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose .....	2,571

### 2. *Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	809
---	-----

### 3. *Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year*

#### (A) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	34
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By Owners .....	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	22

## (B) PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	290
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners .....	204
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	101

## (C) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 16 AND 23 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	34
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	35

## (D) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	Nil



# SLUM CLEARANCE

## Programme

The Slum Clearance Programme for the period 1961 to 1965 was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1960 and provided for the demolition of 3,250 houses by the 31st December, 1965.

The following is a summary of the houses represented and demolished during the years 1943/63.

Year	Representations		Fit Houses in Compulsory Purchase Orders	Houses Demolished					
	Individual Unfit Houses	In Clearance Areas		Individual Unfit Houses	In Clearance Areas	Fit Houses in Compulsory Purchase Orders	Voluntary by Owners	Temporary (Prefabricated)	Totals
1943/59	1,032	721	120	927	160	8	240	—	1,335
1960	89	196	14	40	371	59	30	—	500
1961	18	396	32	79	97	18	17	217	428
1962	58	1,134	58	38	216	41	10	112	417
1963	21	671	14	35	276	15	23	1	350
Totals	1,218	3,118	238	1,119	1,120	141	320	330	3,030

## Individual Unfit Houses

There were 21 houses represented. Demolition Orders were made in respect of these houses. This involved the displacement of 16 families totalling 58 persons.

Demolition Orders were also made in respect of 13 houses represented during 1962.

*Summary of Individual Unfit Houses  
Represented During the Years 1943-1963*

(a) *Houses Represented*

Year	Houses Represented	Representations not accepted nor deferred	Demolition Orders made	Undertakings accepted	Closing Orders made	Houses Demolished	Houses awaiting demolition
1943	12	—	12	—	—	12	—
1944	11	—	11	—	—	11	—
1945	20	—	20	—	—	20	—
1946	37	—	37	—	—	37	—
1947	48	—	48	—	—	48	—
1948	40	—	39	1(1)	—	40	—
1949	14	—	14	—	—	14	—
1950	14	—	8	6(6)	—	14	—
1951	11	—	11	—	—	11	—
1952	7	—	7	—	—	7	—
1953	20	1	4	—	—	19(15)	—
1954	88	—	76	3	9(1)	77	—
1955	200	—	172*	16(7)	12(1)	178	1
1956	216	1(1)	205	—	10(4)	209	1
1957	182	—	177	—	5(2)	178	1
1958	75	—	69	5	—	70(1)	—
1959	37	—	33	—	4	32	1
1960	89	—	66	—	2	87(21)	—
1961	18	—	18	—	—	18	—
1962	58	—	57	—	—	32(1)	26
1963	21	—	21	—	—	6	15
Totals	1218	2	1105	31	42	1120	45

\* One Demolition Order revoked.

The figures in parentheses relate to houses demolished subsequently or before Demolition Orders were made.



(b) *Persons Rehoused*

Year	Houses represented	No. of families	No. of persons	Position as at 31st Dec., 1963			
				Houses Vacated or Empty	Persons Rehoused		Total No. of persons awaiting re-hous'g
					By Corporation	By Own arrangements	
1943 to							
1958	995	930	2691	995	2228	463	...
1959	37	24	76	37	50	28	...
1960	89	62	196	89	140	56	...
1961	18	18	39	18	23	16	...
1962	58	37	98	55	76	18	4
1963	21	16	58	13	20	5	33

*CLEARANCE AREAS AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS*

The following Clearance Areas were represented to the Housing and Corporate Property Committee on the dates stated:—

Edge Lane Road Clearance Area .....	6. 2.63
Featherstall Road South, Clearance Areas Nos. 1-6, C.P.O. No. 1. 6. 3.63	
Featherstall Road South, Clearance Areas Nos. 7-8, C.P.O.'s Nos. 2 & 3 .....	7. 8.63
Moorhey Street Clearance Areas Nos. 1 & 2, C.P.O. ....	7. 8.63
Hobson Street Clearance Area, C.P.O. No. 2 .....	7. 8.63
Hawksley Street Clearance Area, C.P.O. ....	7. 8.63
Mount Pleasant Clearance Areas Nos. 1-6, C.P.O.'s Nos. 2, 3, 4. 4.12.63	

*CLEARANCE ORDERS**Edge Lane Road Clearance Order*

There were no objections to this Order. Miss D. R. Lane, A.R.I.C.S., inspected the properties on 1st October and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 6th November.

*COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS**St. Mary's Compulsory Purchase Orders Nos. 1-4*

Mr. E. A. Sykes, L.R.I.B.A. conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 2nd April and inspected the properties on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of April. The Orders were confirmed on the 29th August, with the following modifications:—

*Order No. 1*—"The property numbered 89 in Part I of the Schedule of the Order be transferred to Part II of the Schedule." This property was a house and shop.

*Order No. 2*—Confirmed without modification.

*Order No. 3*—"The properties and lands numbered 8, 56, 270 and 281 in Part I of the Schedule to the Order be transferred to Part II of the Schedule." The properties numbered 8, 56 and 281 were houses and shops and the property numbered 270 was a house.

*Order No. 4*—"The properties numbered 187-201, 215-219 in Part II of the Schedule to the Order be excluded from the Order." The properties numbered 187-201 were dwelling-houses and the properties numbered 215-219 were a firewood factory, garages, workshops, storeroom and land.

*Rochdale Road Compulsory Purchase Orders, Nos. 1 and 2*

There were no objections to the Rochdale Road Compulsory Purchase Order No. 2 and the Order was confirmed without modification on the 4th April.

Mr. L. Howell, M.C., A.R.I.C.S. conducted a Public Local Inquiry into the Rochdale Road Compulsory Purchase Order No. 1 on the 7th May and inspected the properties on the 7th and 8th May. The Order was confirmed without modification on the 14th October.

*King Street Compulsory Purchase Order*

There were no objections to this Order. Mr. A. G. Kelly, M.I. Mun. E., inspected the properties on the 24th January and the Order was confirmed on the 28th March with the following modification:—

"The advertisement panels Nos. 38, 39 and 40 in Part II of the Schedule to the Order be excluded from the Order."

*Clarkwell Street Compulsory Purchase Order No. 4*

Mr. H. C. Harris, F.R.I.C.S., M.R.S.H., conducted a Public Local Inquiry on the 19th March and inspected the properties on the 19th and 20th March. The Order was confirmed on the 21st August with the following modification:—

"The advertisement panel No. 47 in Part II of the Schedule to the Order be excluded from the Order."



## CLEARANCE AREAS AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS, 1963

	Houses	Combined Houses & Shops	Other Properties (Grey)	Total Premises	Population	No. of Families
<b>Edge Lane Road Clearance Area</b>	11	—	—	11	44	10
<b>Featherstall Road South C.P.O. No. 1</b>						
Clearance Area No. 1 .....	112	13	—	125	298	127
Clearance Area No. 2 .....	2	—	—	2	6	2
Clearance Area No. 3 .....	3	4	—	7	11	2
Clearance Area No. 4 .....	6	—	—	6	14	6
Clearance Area No. 5 .....	1	3	—	4	7	6
Clearance Area No. 6 .....	2	—	—	2	5	2
Other Properties (Coloured Grey) .....	5	6	16	27	21	9
<b>Featherstall Road South C.P.O. No. 2</b>						
Clearance Area No. 7 .....	50	—	—	50	158	51
Other Properties (Coloured Grey) .....	2	—	3	5	2	1
<b>Featherstall Road South C.P.O. No. 3</b>						
Clearance Area No. 8 .....	31	1	—	32	104	36
Other Properties (Coloured Grey) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Moorhey Street C.P.O.</b>						
Clearance Area No. 1 .....	42	1	—	43	100	42
Clearance Area No. 2 .....	29	—	—	29	80	30
Other Properties (Coloured Grey) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Hobson Street C.P.O. No. 2</b>						
Clearance Area .....	26	1	—	27	63	24
Other Properties (Coloured Grey) .....	—	—	4	4	2	1
<b>Hawksley Street C.P.O.</b>						
Clearance Area .....	24	1	—	25	63	23
Other Properties (Coloured Grey) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mount Pleasant C.P.O. No. 1</b>						
Clearance Area No. 1 .....	180	4	—	184	446	168
Clearance Area No. 5 .....	12	3	—	15	18	8
Clearance Area No. 6 .....	2	4	—	6	2	1
Other Properties (Coloured Grey) .....	9	3	10	22	34	16
<b>Mount Pleasant C.P.O. No. 2</b>						
Clearance Area No. 2 .....	21	1	—	22	72	25
<b>Mount Pleasant C.P.O. No. 3</b>						
Clearance Area No. 3 .....	64	13	—	77	191	79
Clearance Area No. 4 .....	4	—	—	4	8	4
Other Properties (Coloured Grey) .....	1	—	13	14	4	1
<b>Totals .....</b>	639	58	46	743	1,753	674



Date of Representation	Compulsory Purchase Orders and Clearance Orders	Acres	Houses	Combined Houses and Shops	Other Premises	Total Premises	Population	No. of Families	Date of Ministry of Housing & Local Government Inquiry	Date of Confirmation of Order	Properties excluded as a result of Inquiry	Houses vacated or empty	Persons Rehoused		Total No. of Persons awaiting re-housing	Houses Demolished	Total No. of Houses awaiting Demolition
													By Corporation	By Own Arrangements			
2-5-56	Littlemoor C.P.O. Nos. 1 & 2	9.779	441	14	42	497	1171	459	†	30-4-57	9-7-57	—	923	248	—	460	—
4-3-59	do. Nos. 3-18	15.601	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24-9-57	24-9-57	2	—	—	—	—	—
4-3-59	Hollinwood C.P.O.	2.345	54	1	3	58	131	57	19-1-60	6-7-60	—	55	103	25	—	55	—
4-3-59	do. No. 1	1.434	5	—	2	7	14	7	19-1-60	Not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-3-59	do. No. 3	2.034	3	—	—	3	3	2	19-1-60	Not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7-12-60	Butler St. C.P.O.	0.873	31	4	—	35	56	23	22-8-61	29-11-61	—	33	45	7	4	10	35
7-12-60	Hardinge St. C.P.O.	0.163	9	—	2	11	20	7	5-12-61	10-4-62	—	10	15	5	—	4	—
3-5-61	Robert St. C.A.	0.29	2	2	—	4	6	3	†	5-12-62	—	4	3	3	—	—	—
30-5-61	Waterloo St. C.A.	0.295	8	—	—	8	19	6	†	25-1-62	—	8	19	—	—	8	—
5-7-61	Richmond St. C.P.O.	1.832	48	1	2	51	144	56	5-12-61	7-5-62	—	51	93	51	—	51	—
5-7-61	Primrose Bank C.P.O.	1.63	53	2	2	57	149	56	23-1-62	12-9-62	—	56	119	30	—	56	—
5-7-61	do. No. 1	0.91	32	1	—	33	66	33	23-1-62	12-9-62	—	33	50	16	—	33	—
5-7-61	do. No. 2	4.65	159	4	5	168	395	160	23-1-62	12-9-62	—	51	304	36	55	79	85
5-7-61	do. No. 4	3.1	87	20	8	115	209	88	23-1-62	12-9-62	—	80	150	8	51	9	99
1-11-61	Middleton Rd. C.P.O.	0.158	9	—	—	9	14	9	†	4-4-62	—	9	7	7	—	9	—
23-5-62	St. Mary's C.P.O. No. 1	5.247	158	8	11	177	354	152	2-4-63	29-8-63	—	39	27	30	297	24	144
23-5-62	do. No. 2	6.924	230	4	10	244	595	239	2-4-63	29-8-63	—	15	11	—	584	—	237
23-5-62	do. No. 3	9.098	371	17	8	396	946	382	2-4-63	29-8-63	—	41	50	—	896	—	390
23-5-62	do. No. 4	6.635	188	5	4	197	489	176	2-4-63	29-8-63	17	16	32	—	457	—	178
4-7-62	Rochdale Rd. C.P.O.	3.71	105	8	1	114	241	103	7-5-63	14-10-63	—	15	7	—	234	—	113
4-7-62	do. No. 2	0.38	8	1	—	9	22	10	†	4-4-63	—	7	15	—	7	—	9
18-7-62	King Street C.P.O.	0.902	35	1	—	36	64	24	†	28-3-63	—	31	53	—	11	—	36
1-8-62	Clarkwell St. C.P.O.	1.300	45	1	—	46	108	44	19-3-63	21-8-63	—	29	56	—	52	—	46
6-2-63	Edge Lane Rd. C.A.	.285	11	—	—	11	44	10	†	6-11-63	—	7	32	—	12	—	11
6-3-63	Featherstall Rd. S. C.P.O. No. 1	5.83	131	26	16	173	362	154	**	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
7-8-63	do. No. 2	2.62	52	—	3	55	160	52	**	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
7-8-63	do. No. 3	.81	31	1	—	32	104	36	**	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
7-8-63	Moorhey St. C.P.O.	1.64	71	1	—	72	180	72	**	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
7-8-63	Hobson St. C.P.O.	0.76	26	1	4	31	65	25	**	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
7-8-63	Hawksley St. C.P.O.	0.57	24	1	—	25	63	23	**	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-12-63	Mount Pleasant C.P.O. No. 1	8.0	203	14	10	227	500	193	**	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-12-63	do. No. 2	0.48	21	1	—	22	72	25	**	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-12-63	do. No. 3	3.80	69	13	13	95	203	84	**	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—

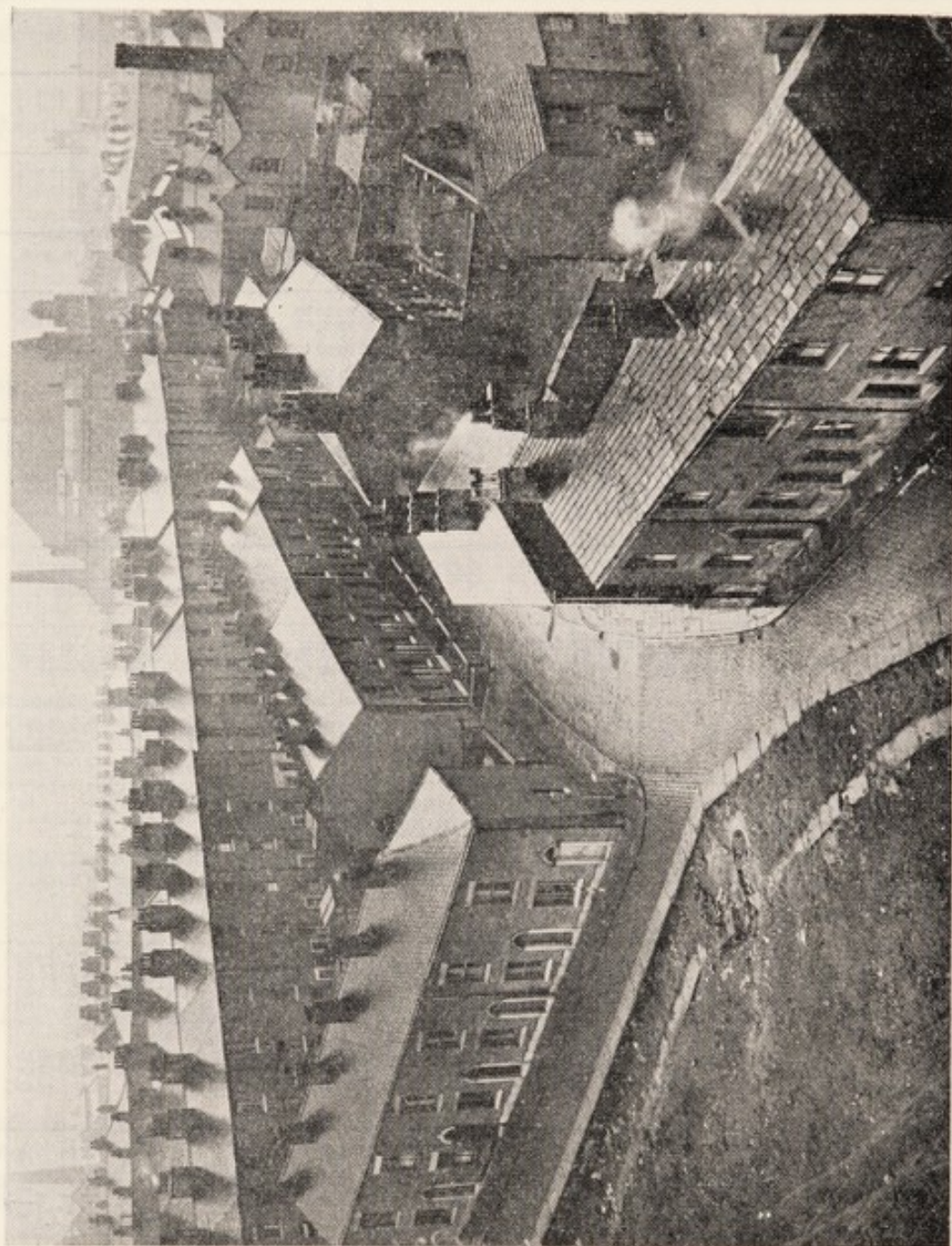
† No objections to the Order.

‡ Awaiting confirmation.

\* Subject to Ministry's confirmation of Order.

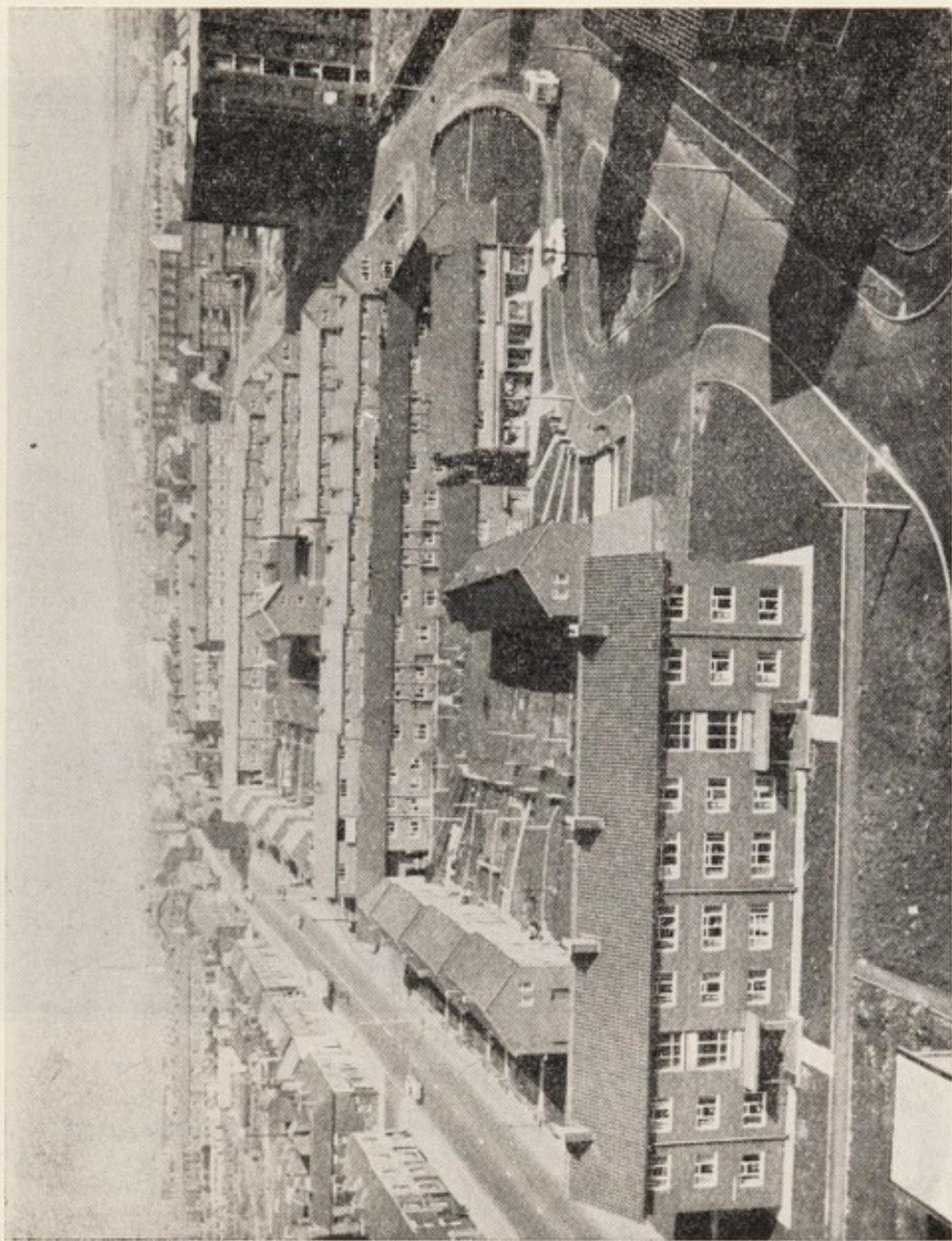
\*\* Date for Inquiry not yet fixed.





Part of Littlemoor Area BEFORE Redevelopment





Part of Littlemoor Area AFTER Redevelopment





" Littlemoor House "  
First Stage Development Project

### *Voluntary Demolition and Closure of Properties*

Information was received of the demolition by voluntary action of 23 houses included in the slum clearance programme.

During the year the owners of 52 unfit properties gave undertakings to close the premises after the occupants had been rehoused. There were 34 families rehoused during the year from these properties. Since 1957, 191 houses have been voluntarily closed as a result of undertakings received from owners.

### *House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959*

#### *Improvement Grants*

The Discretionary Grant Scheme provides for half the estimated cost of improvements to dwelling-houses to be paid at the discretion of the local authority subject to a maximum of £400. The Standard Grant Scheme is available as a right to all house owners for the purpose of installing all or any of the five basic amenities, i.e., bath, wash-hand basin, water closet, hot water system, food store, subject to a maximum of £155.

Under both these schemes the house must be fit for habitation and have a life of at least 15 years.

During the year 476 applications were submitted to the Housing and Corporate Property Committee and 437 were approved. The grants made totalled £38,148. Since the commencement of these schemes, grants totalling £220,121 14s. 2d. have been made.

All applications are submitted to this Department for consideration in respect of suitability or otherwise of the premises.

### *Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 54/55*

This circular recommended local authorities to issue a general reminder to the public through the press advising anyone intending to purchase older type properties to enquire at the Council's offices to ascertain whether such properties were affected by the Slum Clearance Programme.

Publicity has been given to this circular, and information is given to the public on enquiry.

### *Overcrowding*

There were 3 new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.

### *Rent Act, 1957*

During the year 6 applications were received from tenants for certificates of disrepair. These were dealt with as follows:—

Certificates recommended .....	6
Withdrawn .....	—

There were 2 applications for cancellation of certificates of disrepair. These were dealt with as follows:—

Recommended for cancellation .....	1
Deferred .....	1



There were 3 applications for certificates as to the remedying of defects which landlord has undertaken to remedy. Two applications were from landlords, and one from a tenant.

#### *Eradication of Bed Bugs*

Number of houses inspected and the number disinfested:—

	<i>Corporation</i>	<i>Others</i>
Houses inspected .....	314	366
Found infested .....	5	15
Disinfested by H.C.N. ....	Nil	Nil
Disinfested by spraying with liquid insecticide .....	21	67

#### *Removals and Disinfestation of Furniture*

During the year the removal and disinfestation of furniture of 100 families moving to Corporation houses was carried out. This was undertaken by a contractor at a total cost of £885 6s. 0d.

#### *Disinfection*

Arrangements exist for the disinfection and destruction of articles, clothing and bedding. There were 112 houses disinfested.

#### *Housing Applications Register*

I am indebted to Mr. T. W. Pickering, Housing Manager, for the following information:—

“On the 31st December there were 2,027 applications for housing accommodation on the Housing Applications Register. This figure includes 293 applications for aged persons’ bungalows.”

### *INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS*

#### *MILK SUPPLY*

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 3) Order, 1953, is operative with regard to Oldham and requires that only designated milk should be supplied within the area. The special designations which may be used in relation to milk are:—

“Pasteurised”      “Sterilised”      “Tuberculin Tested”

#### *Milk Production in the Borough*

From information received from the Agricultural Executive Committee, 20 farms in the Borough are producing milk and have a “Tuberculin Tested” licence—12 for the sale of wholesale and retail milk and 8 for wholesale only.

*The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959**The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960*

At the beginning of the year there were 14 distributors producing milk in the Borough and 18 distributor producers outside the Borough.

During the year, 17 new distributors were registered for the sale of bottled milk.

On the 31st December there were 4 premises registered as dairies and 674 registered distributors of milk, comprised as follows:—

Distributors producing milk in the Borough .....	12
Distributors with dairy premises in the Borough .....	4
Other distributors .....	40
Shops at which bottled milk is sold .....	618
The following licences were in force on the 31st December:—	
(a) To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	
*Producer's Licence .....	12
Dealer's Licence .....	41
(b) To use the designation "Pasteurised"	
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence .....	1
Dealer's Licence .....	110
(c) To use the designation "Sterilised"	
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence .....	1
Dealer's Licence .....	699

\*These licences are granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

*Milk Samples Taken for Methylene Blue Test*

There were 158 samples taken with the following results:—

Class of Milk Sample	No. of Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test	
		Passed	Failed
Pasteurised .....	107	106	1
T.T. Pasteurised .....	39	39	—
Tuberculin Tested .....	12	10	2
Totals .....	158	155	3

The two samples of tuberculin tested milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue test were from a dairy outside the Borough. The Divisional Milk Officer for the area was informed.

The sample of pasteurised milk which failed the test was from a dairy within the Borough. The dairy manager was unable to give an explanation for this failure as corresponding samples taken at the same time and date were reported satisfactory.



*Milk Samples Taken for Phosphatase Test*

Regular samples are taken of pasteurised milk which comes into the Borough and of milk which is pasteurised in the Borough.

Samples of the milk supplied under the Milk in Schools Scheme are taken monthly.

The following table details the samples taken:—

Class of Milk Sample	No. of Samples Taken	Phosphatase Test	
		Passed	Failed
Pasteurised .....	107	104	3
T.T. Pasteurised .....	39	39	—
Totals .....	146	143	3

The three samples which failed to satisfy the phosphatase test were taken from churns from a dairy within the Borough.

In explanation the dairy manager stated that the failures were due to a mechanical breakdown of the pasteurising plant and repairs were immediately carried out.

*Milk Samples for Turbidity Test*

There were 21 samples of sterilised milk taken during the year and all were reported to be satisfactory.

*ICE CREAM*

The control over the manufacture and sale of ice cream was maintained and 41 visits were made to registered premises.

On the 31st December there were 527 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream. The following table gives details of the premises registered:—

(a) For manufacture or sale of ice cream .....	4
(b) For sale of pre-packed ice cream .....	517
(c) For sale of loose and pre-packed ice cream .....	6

In the previous year 508 premises were registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream and 6 for the sale of loose and pre-packed ice cream.

*Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959*

There are 4 ice cream manufacturers in the Borough. All have complied with the requirements of the Regulations and are fully alive to the importance of producing a product which is prepared and stored under strictly hygienic conditions.

### *Bacteriological Examination*

There is no statutory bacteriological standard of cleanliness for ice cream but a methylene blue test has been adapted for ice cream and the result classified in one of 4 grades.

There were 18 samples of ice cream submitted for the methylene blue grading test with the following results:—

Grade I .....	16
Grade II .....	2
Grade III .....	—
Grade IV .....	—

### *Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959*

During the year 17 samples of ice cream were taken for analysis; 2 samples from the same manufacturer were deficient in fat to the extent of 10 per cent and 20 per cent and legal proceedings were instituted.

### *Contravention of Section 4 of The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and*

### *The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959*

A sample of ice cream taken from an ice cream manufacturer was declared to be 20 per cent deficient in fat. Legal proceedings were instituted and the defendant was fined £10.

### *LIQUID EGG PASTEURISATION PLANT*

During the year the pasteurising of liquid egg continued at the factory of Messrs. S. Z. Wick and Sons Limited, Falcon Street, Oldham.

Considerable alterations and extensions have been made to the premises and an additional pasteurising unit and refrigerated bulk storage were installed.

The firm receive, under the supervision of this Department, consignments of egg contaminated with *Salmonella*, which have been detained at various ports.

Routine sampling of the egg continued to show that the pasteurising process effectively killed organisms of the *Salmonella* group.

There were 114 routine samples taken with the following results:—



	Raw Egg			Pasteurised Egg		
	No. of Samples	Positive	Negative	No. of Samples	Positive	Negative
Imported Egg	10	2	8	23	—	23
Liquid B.E.M.B.	13	2	11	33	1*	32
Shell Egg	10	2	8	25	—	25
Totals	33	6	27	81	1	80

\* Subsequent to the positive sample of pasteurised egg, swabs taken from six separate sections of the plant proved negative.

In March a new test, similar to the phosphatase test for milk, was introduced. It is a half hour test to determine whether the egg has been subject to heat treatment and is based upon the destruction of an enzyme present in egg and amylase by adequate pasteurisation. Of the 114 samples taken 51 were also subjected to this test and found to be satisfactory.

During the year one ton of Chinese albumen was experimentally pasteurised; 21 samples from this batch were taken and found to be negative for Salmonella and typhoid organisms. Four of these samples were also taken for coliform bacilli. Faecal coli and surface count tests were found to be satisfactory.

## MEAT INSPECTION

### *Slaughterhouses*

There is one private slaughterhouse in the Borough and the licence was renewed on the 1st July for a period of one year. Facilities are available for butchers to have their own animals slaughtered.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 came into operation on the 1st October. The main provisions are that, except where the regulations permit, carcasses of animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption must not be removed from the place of slaughter until they have been inspected and, if passed as fit for human consumption, until they have been marked with the mark, and in manner, described in Schedule 3. With certain exceptions prior notice of intention to slaughter must be given; the minimum period of this notice had been extended from three hours to twenty-four hours. Local authorities are empowered to make a charge for inspection. Schedules 1 and 2 contain provisions as to the manner in which inspectors are to carry out inspections and as to the circumstances in which meat is to be regarded as unfit for human consumption.

Inspection to this prescribed standard of all animals slaughtered in the Borough is undertaken.

The following table shows the number of animals killed and inspected with results of inspection:—

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed (if known) ...	1,606	1,305	50	14,417	963	18,341
Number inspected ...	1,606	1,305	50	14,417	963	18,341
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole Carcases condemned	...	1	3	2	...	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	393	500	1	452	127	1,473
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci ...	24.47%	38.38%	8.0%	3.15%	13.19%	...
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole Carcases condemned	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	3	...	...	3	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0.12%	0.23%	...	...	0.31%	...
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	...	...	...	...	3
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Generalised and totally condemned ...	...	...	...	...	...	...



*Tuberculosis (Area Eradication) Order, 1960*

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are to be informed of any cattle slaughtered and found to be affected with tuberculosis. During the year, 2 bullocks and 3 cows were reported to the Divisional Officer.

The following figures show the percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis for the years 1953 to 1963:—

	Cow Carcases Examined	Percentage affected with Tuberculosis
1953 .....	4,024	32.50
1954 .....	2,647	27.37
1955 .....	2,289	24.79
1956 .....	1,058	19.47
1957 .....	933	8.14
1958 .....	807	11.58
1959 .....	645	10.85
1960 .....	764	6.28
1961 .....	735	0.68
1962 .....	1,388	1.01*
1963 .....	1,305	0.23

\*The increase in this figure over the previous year was due to a batch of 18 reactor cows which the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food brought in for slaughter, 12 of which presented very minor localised lesions of disease.

The total weight of meat and offal destroyed was:—

For tuberculosis .....	201 lb.
For diseases other than tuberculosis .....	19,168½ lb.

*Tuberculosis in Pigs*

There were 3 pigs received at the slaughterhouse found to be affected with tuberculosis. The Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was informed.

*Summary of Diseased and Unsound Food Destroyed  
during 1963*

	lb.
Cattle (1 whole carcase) .....	230
(898 part carcasses and organs) .....	17,451
Sheep (2 whole carcasses) .....	66
(452 part carcasses and organs) .....	984
Pigs (130 part carcasses and organs) .....	538½
Calves (3 whole carcasses) .....	96
(1 part carcase and organs) .....	4
Preserved Foods .....	11,422½
Gammon .....	969
Cracow .....	64
Cheese .....	3

	lb.
Sausage .....	750
Liver .....	38
Bacon .....	7½
Cooked Ham .....	79½
Fish .....	99
Beef .....	150
Chopped Pork .....	2
Veal .....	2¾
Tongue .....	1
Potted Meat .....	2
Total	32,959¾

*Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954*

There were 5 renewal licences granted during the year.

*FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955*

*Food Hygiene*

The inspection and supervision of food preparation premises was continued and 934 visits were paid to these premises. The following improvements were effected:—

Structural defects remedied .....	1
Sanitary accommodation improved .....	4
Wash hand basins or sinks provided .....	18
Floors repaired .....	4
Hot water system provided .....	9
Premises re-decorated .....	26
Ventilation improved .....	1
Other conditions remedied .....	3

During the year 384 faeces specimens from employees of a large local multiple bakery, were submitted for analysis. All were reported negative.

*Contravention of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960*

*Sections 5, 6, 8, 16, 19, 23 and 24*

Legal proceedings were instituted against a local meat pie manufacturer.

The defendant was fined a total of £35 plus 3 guineas costs.

*Contravention of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960*

*Part III*

Legal proceedings were instituted against a local butcher for smoking in a food shop. The defendant was fined a total of £5 plus 2 guineas costs.



*Contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8*

Legal proceedings were instituted against a local grocer for selling a pre-wrapped roll of bacon which was unfit for human consumption. The defendant was fined £10 plus 3 guineas costs.

*Contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2*

Legal proceedings were instituted against a multiple bakery firm for selling a loaf of bread containing a surgical dressing. The defendants were fined £5 plus 2 guineas costs.

*Contamination of Food*

A complaint was received of a foreign body being found in a tin of butter beans and this was identified as a piece of rodent fur. The product was manufactured by a firm outside the Borough and their observations were requested and those of the Chief Public Health Inspector of the area in which the premises involved were situated. The firm maintains a high standard of hygiene on the premises and as there was some doubt of the complainant's motives, legal proceedings were not instituted but a letter of warning was sent to the firm.

A complaint was received of a beetle being found embedded in the pastry of a meat pudding. The pudding was manufactured by a firm outside the Borough and the manager expressed the opinion that the insect must have been in the metal container before the pudding had been put in prior to cooking. The Chief Public Health Inspector of the area stated that the standard of hygiene and the care exercised at these premises were very good and every precaution was taken to prevent incidents of this nature. In view of this report, a letter of warning was sent.

A complaint was received of a nail being found in a tin of sild. The food canner's premises were situated outside the Borough and the County and District Public Health Inspectors of the area were contacted. They stated that the factory was well equipped and a high standard of hygiene was maintained; in their opinion it would be impossible for a nail to enter the tin of sild. No further action was taken.

A complaint was received of a loaf of bread being affected with mould growth. The retailers and bakery firm concerned were approached and their investigations revealed that the loaf had been withdrawn from sale and inadvertently re-introduced to the sales counter. The management renewed their instructions to the staff handling these commodities. No further action was taken.

A complaint was received of a bottle of medicine containing foreign matter. The Borough Analyst reported that the sample was contaminated with mould, but in view of the substance of the medicine and the time that had elapsed between dispensing and the submission of the sample for analysis, there could have been some change in the sample. Proceedings were not instituted.



During the year a letter was received from the Assistant Paediatrician at the Royal Infirmary, Huddersfield, informing the Department of a suspected case of Pink disease. Enquiries revealed that the child's grandmother purchased teething powders in Oldham, some of which were manufactured to an old formula containing mercury and others to a new formula which did not contain mercury. Enquiries at the shop where the powders were purchased revealed that the old formula powders had been in stock for over 5 years and the shopkeeper admitted to occasionally selling these powders. The remaining stock of the old powders was voluntarily surrendered.

#### *Report of the Public Analyst*

Mr. G. H. Baker, F.R.I.C., Borough Analyst, has kindly furnished the following report:—

#### *Food and Drugs Act, 1955*

"I have the honour to report that during the year ending December 31st, 1963, I have analysed 238 samples consisting of:—Milk (formal 22, informal 5) 27, drugs/medicines 24, meat products 22, ice cream (formal 17, fresh fruit/vegetables 16, dried cereals 10, tinned potatoes (formal 6, informal 2) 8, beef sausage (formal 2, informal 6) 8, spices/herbs 8, butter 5, red cabbage 5, fruit drinks 5, bottled/tinned fruit 4, fish products 4, beers 4, lard/cooking fat 4, dried fruit 4, sauce/pickles 4, sweets 3, jam/curd 3, two each of:—ice lollies, yoghurt, bread, dates, Christmas pudding, pudding/cake mixture, toothpaste, coconut, marzipan, cocoa, evaporated milk, cream, and custard powder, and one each of the following:—chocolate pudding, sausage rolls, colouring, peanut butter, fried rice assortment, tinned butter beans, tinned cream, flavouring, sausage rusk, sausage seasoning, gravy browning, liquid apples, cream cakes, smetana, instant coffee, canned tomatoes, honey, royal jelly, foreign matter in honey, mint in vinegar, cheese spread, ice lolly syrup, margarine, ground almonds, glace cherries, beef suet and cream of tartar.

The following table shows the relative milk-fat content of the samples.

<i>Milk-fat per cent</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>
3.26 to 3.50	1
3.51 to 3.75	4
3.76 to 4.00	9
Over 4.00	8
	—
	22
	—

All the samples were free from preservatives and colouring matter. A further five samples were examined for penicillin only, and it is encouraging to note that all the samples examined for penicillin were satisfactory.

During the year 26 samples were reported as not being up to standard:—



### *Tinned Potatoes*

These six samples failed to comply with The Labelling of Food Order 1953, in that no name or address of the packer or labeller, or registered trade mark appeared on the container.

### *Beef Sausage*

These six samples all contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative varying in amounts from 90 to 350 parts per million. In addition one sample contained excessive fat, being almost twice the lean meat content. It is the opinion of your Analyst that the fat content of sausage should not exceed the lean meat.

### *Foreign Matter, Contamination, etc.*

Six samples were reported against under this heading consisting of:—tinned butter beans containing a portion of rodent skin, a bottle of medicine containing a heavy mould growth, a tin of Irish stew containing a beetle, an ice lolly contaminated with refrigerating brine, and finally two samples of bread, one containing a surgical dressing, the other heavily contaminated with mould growth.

### *Potted Meat*

These three samples were in the opinion of your Analyst low in meat content. However in the case of one of these samples which was a slicing type of product the question here is one of a misleading description rather than one of meat content or quality. This raises the question of local standards and it may well be that in Oldham when a housewife buys "potted meat" she expects this type of product.

### *Ice Cream*

These two samples were deficient in fat.

### *Tin of Mandarin Oranges*

Analysis showed this sample to contain an excessive amount of tin, rendering it unfit for consumption. A follow-up sample was satisfactory.

### *Medicine*

This concerned the labelling of a "Cure All" type of medicine, whose claims in the opinion of your Analyst could not be substantiated.

### *Casserole Steak in Gravy*

This sample was in my opinion unsatisfactory as regards labelling, description and meat content. A product consisting of meat, flour, salt and caramel should be described as stewed meat in gravy and contain not less than 75 per cent of meat.

The remaining samples were all satisfactory, and call for no special comment.

In the course of 1963 several new Food Standard Orders were introduced, the most important being, Bread and Flour Regulations, 1963, and The Soft Drinks Regulations, 1963, both these to come into effect during the summer of 1964. It is interesting to record that the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in conjunction with the Minister of Health, proposed to prohibit the use of certain chemicals in raw or unprocessed meat. These include the substances commonly known as reddening agents."



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The total number of samples analysed was 238, compared with 326 in 1962.

## Number of Samples Purchased for Analysis

Articles	Number of Samples of each article examined			Number of Samples of each article regarded as Adulterated, below standard, or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements		
	Form-ally Taken	Inform-ally Taken	Total	Form-ally Taken	Inform-ally Taken	Total
Milk .....	22	5	27	—	—	—
Drugs and Medicines ...	—	24	24	—	2	2
Meat Products .....	1	23	24	—	5	5
Ice Cream .....	17	—	17	2	—	2
Fruit and Vegetables ...	—	17	17	—	—	—
Cereals and Pulses .....	—	10	10	—	—	—
Sauces & Pickles .....	—	9	9	—	—	—
Sausages .....	2	6	8	1	5	6
Herbs/Spices .....	—	8	8	—	—	—
Tinned Potatoes .....	6	2	8	6	—	6
Dried Fruits .....	—	7	7	—	—	—
Butter & Margarine .....	—	6	6	—	—	—
Soft Drinks .....	—	5	5	—	—	—
Lard/Cooking Fat/Suet..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Beer .....	—	4	4	—	—	—
Jams/Curds .....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Puddings .....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sweets .....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Flavourings/Colourings ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Grn'd Almonds/Marzip'n	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cream .....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ice Lollies/Lolly Syrup...	—	3	3	—	1	1
Tinned Oranges .....	—	3	3	—	1	1
Fish Pastes .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Coconut .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Yoghurt .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pudding/Cake Mixture ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Custard Powder .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Bread .....	—	2	2	—	2	2
Toothpaste .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Evaporated Milk .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cocoa Powder .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cakes .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Spread .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mint in Vinegar .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee Preparations .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Royal Jelly .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Canned Tomatoes .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage Seasoning .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage Rusks .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Smetana .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liquid Apples .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peanut Butter .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Butter Beans .....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Fried Rice assorted .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Foreign matter .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals .....	48	190	238	9	17	26

## SECTION VI

### *Miscellaneous*





# MISCELLANEOUS

## *National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)*

## *National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951*

## *Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of*

## *Care and Attention*

The Welfare Services Committee exercises and performs the powers and duties of the Council under the National Assistance Act, 1948, except those under Section 47 which are assigned to the Health Committee and delegated to the Statutory Action Sub-Committee of that Committee.

Action under the Amendment Act was taken in the following case:—

### *Case No. 1/63*

(E.K.) A female aged 84 years who lived alone in insanitary conditions. Was completely unable to take care of herself and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention. Domestic help and a night attendant were provided. She refused to accept hospital accommodation and in view of all the circumstances an Order was obtained and she was removed to Oldham and District General Hospital where she settled quite well.

## *National Assistance Act, 1948*

## *Handicapped Persons*

The powers and duties of the Welfare Services Committee include the welfare of persons who are blind, deaf and dumb, or who are substantially or permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity. The Director of Welfare Services is the Chief Officer to the Committee.

## *Incidence of Blindness*

The Director of Welfare Services arranges for the examination of adults suspected to be suffering from blindness and he receives the completed Forms B.D.8 from the examining Ophthalmic Surgeon. By arrangement, a copy of each completed form is forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health when the patient is admitted to the Register of Blind Persons.

In the case of children of school age, the Principal School Medical Officer, arranges the examination which is undertaken by the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, (Dr. F. Janus).

During the year 34 persons (10 males and 24 females) were admitted to the Register of Blind Persons.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution together with the causes of blindness in these cases:—



	AGE GROUPS									
	21-30	31-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80+	Total	
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	
Cataract ...	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	1 7	1 4	2 13	
Glaucoma ...	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	1 2	
Others .....	- 1	- -	- -	3 1	3 -	- -	2 3	1 2	9 7	
TOTAL ...	- 1	- -	- -	3 2	3 1	- -	4 11	2 7	12 22	

#### *Degree of Blindness*

1. No perception of light .....	1
2. Perception of light .....	4
3. Vision up to and including 3/60 Snellen .....	29
4. Better than 3/60 Snellen .....	0

Ministry of Health Circular 1/54 requested Medical Officers of Health to include in their Annual Reports, a section relating to blind persons and, accordingly, the following information is submitted for the 34 cases for whom Form B.D.8 has been received:—

#### *A. Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons*

Treatment Recommended on Form B.D.8.	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Senile Macular Degener/n.	Others
None	3	-	8	4
Medical	-	-	-	-
Surgical	9	-	-	-
Optical	1	-	-	-
Ophthalmic Medical Supervision	2	3	1	3
Totals ...	15	3	9	7

#### *Cataract*

There were 15 persons admitted to the register; 4 had received previous consultant advice, 11 had not. Surgical treatment was recommended in 9 cases. In one, optical treatment was advised and the remaining 2 were recommended to continue under ophthalmic medical supervision.

#### *Glaucoma*

Three persons were admitted to the register. All had received previous consultant advice and they were recommended to remain under ophthalmic medical supervision.

*Senile Macular Degeneration*

Nine persons were admitted to the register. One case had received consultant advice and in this case no treatment was recommended. No treatment was recommended in seven cases and one case was recommended to remain under ophthalmic medical supervision.

*Others*

There were 7 cases in this group admitted to the register. Previous consultant advice had been obtained in 2 cases. In 4 cases no treatment was recommended and the remaining 3 were recommended to remain under ophthalmic medical supervision.

Myopia .....	2	Corneal ulceration .....	1
Tobacco amblyopia .....	1	Cranial arteritis .....	1
Retinal artery occlusion .....	1	Retinal abiotrophy .....	1

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum*

There were 7 cases notified during the year and in no case was vision lost or impaired.

*Partially Sighted*

There were 30 persons (10 males and 20 females) admitted to the Register of Partially Sighted Persons.

	AGE GROUPS									
	20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-64	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cataract	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Myopia	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Glaucoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Artery occlusion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Corneal Scarring	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Optic Atrophy	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vitreous Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Uveitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Keratitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Irido-Cyclitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	3	3	10

On the 31st December there were 109 persons (32 males, 77 females) on the Register of Partially Sighted Persons.



### *Spastics*

Cases are brought to notice via various agencies, the health visitor, the child welfare centre or the Consultant Paediatrician. A regular conference is held at the Health Department with the Consultant Paediatrician for case discussion. The general practitioner is advised of any special development or treatment.

The Education Committee provides special schooling, and, if necessary home teaching until the child reaches school leaving age.

No children attending special schools reached compulsory school leaving age and none received home tuition during the year. Four children (2 boys and 2 girls) were in attendance at special residential schools throughout the year, and 6 new admissions were made (3 boys and 3 girls) one of the boys being an inward transfer from another area.

The Oldham and District Spastics' Society provide a day centre for spastics at "Heathbank," Windsor Road. They receive children from Oldham and the adjacent districts and also cater for a few adults. The Council made a grant of £85 to the Spastics' Parent's Association during the current financial year. There were 2 children and 4 adults in attendance at the end of the year, in addition to 2 children from the Junior Training Centre, Haven Lane, who were attending for treatment.

### *Epileptics*

There is complete co-ordination with the diagnostic and treatment services for school children and adult epileptics who are brought to the notice of the Consultant Psychiatrist.

The 2 boys both aged 6 years referred to in last year's report were admitted to Colthurst House School, Alderley Edge, Cheshire on the 10th January.

### *Homes for Aged Persons*

I am indebted to the Director of Welfare Services (Mr. W. Hutchinson) for the following information relating to accommodation available in residential homes during the year:—

Name of Home	Opened	Accommodation	
		Provided	Category
Greenacres Lodge, Greenacres Road .....	30-8-48	36 women	Aged persons
"Westlands," Grange Avenue .....	14-12-48	31 men and women	Aged persons
"The Hollies," Frederick Street ... ..	10-10-49	30 men	Aged persons
Stamford House, Lees New Road .....	28-11-49	15 women	Aged persons
Wellington Lodge, Wellington Road .....	11-3-53	18 women	Aged persons

"Moorfield," Greenacres Road .....	24-1-55	16 men	Aged persons
"Ashleigh," Newport Street ....	17-2-55	20 women	Aged persons
Edward House, Edward Street .....	24-4-52	24 men and women	Blind persons
"Lyndhurst," Queens Road .....	14-8-52	14 men and women	Deaf persons
"Toravon," Newport Street .....	30-6-55	27 men and women	Handicapped persons
"Greylands," Rhos-on-Sea .....	16-6-55	20 men and women	Holiday Home All categories
"Limecroft," Whitebank Road .....	22-1-57	42 men and women	Aged persons
"Glenthorne," Queens Road .....	4-12-57	25 men and women	Aged persons
"Fairhaven," Lees New Road .....	21-11-61	43 men and women	All categories
Napier House, Windsor Road .....	24-11-52	Temporary accommodation for persons rendered homeless on account of fire, flood, &c.	
*Rothwell House, Colwyn Bay .....	2-8-62	17 men and women	Holiday Home All categories

\* Provides holiday accommodation for suitable persons living in private dwellings in the Borough.

### *Cancer Education*

The Health Committee made a contribution of £223 to the Manchester Committee on Cancer for the work they undertake in connection with cancer education in the Borough.

I am indebted to Mr. R. L. Davison, Executive Officer who succeeded Mr. John Wakefield, B.A., for the following report on the year's activities.

"I am pleased to report another successful year in Oldham of the activities of our Educational Project. That 29 groups in the County Borough should have made use of our free speaker-service during this, the twelfth year of our campaign to allay needless fears about cancer and promote more confidence in the value of early treatment, is heartening evidence of the public's continued interest in this subject. We hope that by encouraging free, frank and unemotional discussion we shall succeed in fostering a more matter-of-fact attitude to cancer that will help people to consult a doctor immediately suspicious symptoms arise, and therefore at a time when treatment offers the best hope of cure.

As well as giving advice and information about accessible, curable forms of cancer, two aspects of prevention have occupied us in Oldham during the year.



First, we continued to put the facts about the association between cigarette-smoking and lung-cancer at all our visits to adult audiences; and to offer advice and information, the free loan of suitable films, and the services of our speakers to schools. We also sent a copy of the Penguin publication "COMMON SENSE ABOUT SMOKING" to every secondary-school head teacher. To those teachers who seek our advice we urge the point of view that if one is to tell children about lung cancer, one ought at the same time to make it clear that the outlook for other forms of the disease is not so gloomy and that in fact many cancers are highly curable when treated in time. It would indeed be a sad thing if in our attempts to save children from the risk of lung-cancer we were to intensify in them the despondency about cancer in general that in adults leads to so much avoidable loss of life.

Second, after a descriptive article (to which we contributed) in the Journal of the College of General Practitioners was sent to all family doctors, we began in a small way to explain to women's groups the purpose and method of the new "cytotest" for the prevention of cancer of the cervix. Of course laboratory facilities are still limited, and not all family doctors are yet able to provide facilities for the test, but we find many people are still not clear what its purpose is, and tend to regard it as a diagnostic test for women with symptoms rather than a screening service for women who are well. We are therefore explaining the principles involved in the hope that, when it becomes more widely available, a majority of women in Oldham will be ready to make use of a service that promises the virtual eradication of one of the commonest forms of cancer in women."

#### *FAMILY SERVICE UNITS*

##### *OLDHAM AND DISTRICT UNIT*

By agreement, the Family Service Unit has been working in the Borough since 1949. From the 1st July, 1958, an independent Unit has existed to serve Oldham and district. A full-time Unit Leader and 3 full-time workers with a part-time secretary cover the whole area. The Council make an annual grant to the Unit. The grant for the financial year 1963/64 was £1,500, an increase of £500 on that made in the previous year. This amount is contributed equally by the Welfare Services, Housing & Corporate Property, Children and Health Committees.

The Housing Manager acts as Liaison Officer and any cases considered to be suitable for supervision by the Unit are referred to him by the head of the department concerned.

I am indebted to Mr. Stephen A. Wyatt, Unit Leader for the Oldham and District Unit, for the following report on the work of his Unit:—

"Social casework with families in acute difficulties achieved national recognition during 1963 with the passing of a new Children and Young Persons Act, which laid upon all local authorities the responsibility for making available a casework service for families in distress. This Act provides a new land mark in the history of child care in this country,



embodying as it does the belief that prevention of family break-up is better than attempts at cure. In the majority of cases, if skilled help can be given in time, the family unit can be strengthened and preserved where it might otherwise deteriorate to the point of disintegration, and the necessity of admitting children into care. Oldham's early foresight and imagination in supporting and making available preventive work with families, for 15 years prior to its national recognition, has been vindicated, and has helped to prove that work with the most difficult family situations can be infinitely worthwhile from the points of view of both the community and the family.

During 1963, the Unit has worked with 30 families inside the County Borough and 6 of these were closed during the course of the year. Three of these cases had been referred by the Medical Officer of Health, one by the Children's Department, one by a Probation Officer and one by the Welfare Services Department, and we had worked with the families for periods of from two to seven years. Five of the cases had shown marked improvement during contact and were closed because they were able to function adequately without further assistance. The sixth case was closed when conditions deteriorated to the point where the children were removed from the home.

We have been greatly assisted in our work by the co-operation of other agencies and departments concerned with family life in Oldham as our families, particularly at referral, are generally causing a good deal of concern to a number of these. A family's difficulties may take many overt forms—delinquency, failure to send the children to school, to keep regular employment, to pay rent and to keep the house and children reasonably clean. The Unit's work with the family and its underlying emotional, as well as overt problems, is essentially long term and the consideration and understanding given to the families and the aims of the Unit by others involved, is invaluable to the task of making a long term plan for their rehabilitation.

During the year the Unit continued and expanded its ancillary services to the families. Four children's groups for different ages and sexes held meetings at the Unit, with the help of volunteers. These small groups can be of great value to individual children, especially the more disturbed child who is able to receive individual attention and help with his or her own problems. Arrangements were also made for holidays for families and individual children during the summer, where these would otherwise be impossible, and the consequent improvement in health and morale can be of much assistance in improving the quality of family life.

The Unit is recognised by the Joint Committee on Family Casework Training as an agency for student practical work and undertook supervision of a number of students from University Degree and Diploma Courses during the year."

#### *OLDHAM CREMATORIUM*

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Referee to the Crematorium and the Senior Medical Officer and one Assistant Medical Officer act as Deputy Medical Referees.



Dr. C. H. Adderley, Consultant Pathologist, Oldham Hospital Group, is Pathologist to the Oldham Crematorium but his services are only used should the Medical Referee require a post-mortem examination before issuing an order for cremation.

There were 1,358 cremations authorised by the Medical Referee or his Deputies, including one stillbirth. In 258 cases a certificate (Form E) had been given by the Coroner. One certificate was given by the Procurator Fiscal.

In four cases the confirmatory medical certificate (Form C) could not be accepted by the Medical Referee and in each of these cases a fresh certificate was completed, two by the Deputy Referees and two by other doctors. The following were the grounds for refusal:—

1. In one case the medical practitioner signing the certificate, although holding a recognised medical qualification of a Commonwealth University for more than five years, was not placed on the Medical Register in this country until 1959, and was not a "registered medical practitioner of not less than five years' standing."
2. In three cases the medical practitioner signing the certificate was provisionally registered in 1957 and fully registered a year later, so that he was not a "registered medical practitioner of not less than five years' standing."

In one case, which occurred in hospital, the confirmatory medical certificate (Form C) was signed by a medical practitioner who had had some responsibility for the case. The Medical Referee drew the attention of the medical practitioner concerned to the advice of the British Medical Association and the Home Office.

In another case, where the deceased died in a climbing accident on Ben Nevis, the Procurator Fiscal issued Form E (1). As the death occurred out of this country, a certificate of non-liability to register had to be obtained.

In 12 cases the application for cremation (Form A) stated that written instructions for cremation had been left by the deceased. It was verified that all had expressed a wish for cremation.

Of the 1,358 cremations, 692 related to Oldham residents and 666 to non-residents.

#### *SUPERANNUATION AND OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS*

##### *Corporation Employees*

The medical staff of the Department undertook medical examinations as follows:—

*Superannuation*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Entrants</i>	<i>Disability</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>Total</i>
Baths and Wash-houses ...	11(9)	—	—	11 (9)
Borough Architect .....	27(1)	—	1	28 (1)
Borough Engineer and Surveyor .....	53(2)	3 (6)	3 (4)	59(12)
Borough Treasurer .....	17(2)	—	—	17 (2)
Children .....	29	—	2	31
Civil Defence .....	1	—	—	1
Cleansing and Transport...	36(1)	1 (1)	11(16)	48(18)
Education .....	51	2	12 (4)	65 (4)
Fire Service .....	2(1)	—	—	2 (1)
Housing .....	10(1)	—	—	10 (1)
Libraries .....	8	—	—	8
Magistrates' Clerk .....	3	—	—	3
Markets .....	1	—	—	1
Parks and Cemeteries .....	42(3)	1 (3)	5	48 (6)
Passenger Transport .....	149(7)	7(15)	27(12)	183(34)
Police .....	3	—	—	3
Probation .....	—	—	—	—
Public Health .....	73(2)	2 (2)	12 (2)	87 (6)
Registrar .....	1	—	—	1
Sewage .....	—	—	—	—
Street Lighting .....	12	4 (3)	5	21 (3)
Town Clerk .....	7	1 (3)	1	9 (3)
Town Hall .....	2	—	—	2
Waterworks .....	21(1)	3 (8)	4 (2)	28(11)
Weights and Measures ....	—	—	—	—
Welfare Services .....	19(1)	—	6 (2)	25 (3)
Works .....	38(3)	—	16 (5)	54 (8)
	616(34)	24(41)	105(47)	745(122)

The figures in parentheses relate to re-examinations carried out for various reasons, which bring the total number of examinations to 867 during the year.

Teachers entering the service of the Council from other authorities, and new entrants to the teaching profession who have not been medically examined on completion of their course of training, are examined as to their fitness for employment. These examinations are undertaken by medical officers of the Department and, during the year, 90 teachers were examined. This figure includes 38 examinations (17 females, 21 males) for which Form 28 RQ was completed and forwarded to the Ministry of Education.

*Other Examinations*

Transport—Road Traffic Acts .....	74
Waterworks—Entrants .....	3
Education—Entrants (Teachers) .....	90



School Meals Employees .....	112
Health Department—Casual Appointments	4
Other Authorities .....	11
	<hr/>
	294
	<hr/>
Referred to Consultants .....	48
Pathological Examinations .....	32

The pathological examinations included 3 specimens of blood for Widal tests and 3 of faeces from employees of the Waterworks Department.

#### *Candidates Applying for Admission to Colleges*

The medical examination of these candidates is the responsibility of the Principal School Medical Officer who is also Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 72 candidates (23 males, 49 females) were examined, and a report completed and forwarded with Form 4 R.T.C. to the appropriate college authority. In all cases it was possible to pass the candidates as fit for admission to a course of training. All the candidates agreed to an X-ray examination.

#### *Applicants for Hackney Carriage Drivers' Licences*

All new applicants for a Hackney Carriage Drivers' Licence and those holders of licences who are 65 years of age and over, are required to pass a medical examination arranged by the Medical Officer of Health. These examinations are undertaken by the medical officers of the Department. The applicants are responsible for the charge involved.

New applicants under 65 years .....	7
Holders of a licence aged 65 years and over	1

#### *Examination of School Meals Staff*

The Scheme for the examination and chest X-ray on appointment of all new entrants to the School Meals Service continued.

During the year, 112 new entrants were examined; of these 2 were classified as unsuitable for employment, one was found to be suffering from a chronic ear infection and the other from a heart condition.

#### *X-ray Examinations*

The following examinations were made:—

(i) X-ray of chest .....	346
(ii) M.M.R. X-ray .....	82

*Borough Coroner's Report for 1963*

The deaths reported to the Coroner during the year 1963 were 426 (males 254, females 172).

In 279 of the cases reported the deaths were investigated by the Coroner but no inquest held. In 262 of these cases a post-mortem was performed.

There were 143 concluded inquests held (males 83, females 60) and 4 inquests were adjourned under section 20 of the Coroners' (Amendment) Act, 1926, and not resumed.

Of the 143 concluded inquests held 35 were held with a jury.

There were 384 post-mortem examinations in 262 of which no inquest was held. The expenses amounted to £2,742 2s. 5d.

The verdicts returned in the cases of concluded inquests were:—

Suicides:—16 (6 males, 10 females)  
 Accident or misadventure (including 10 War disability cases):—  
     85 (46 males, 39 females)  
 Natural Causes:—11 (8 males, 3 females)  
 Deaths from industrial disease:—22 (14 males, 8 females)  
 Open Verdicts:—8 (8 males)  
 Neglect:—1 (1 male)

The cases where inquests were adjourned and not resumed were:—

Manslaughter—2 (1 male, 1 female)  
 Causing death by dangerous driving (contrary to section 1 of the Road Traffic Act, 1960)—2 (2 males)

The ages of the 16 suicides were as follows:—

Between 21 to 29 years of age .....	1
Between 30 to 39 years of age .....	2
Between 40 to 49 years of age .....	5
Between 50 to 59 years of age .....	4
Between 60 years and over .....	4

The types of suicides were:—

Coal gassing .....	8
Hanging .....	1
Barbiturate poisoning .....	4
Aspirin poisoning .....	2
Cyanide poisoning .....	1

In 1962 there were 416 deaths reported, 141 concluded inquests were held and the expenses were £2,202 1s. 6d.



The results reported to the Committee during the year 1952 are as follows:

In 1952 the cases reported for the year were investigated by the Committee and the results are as follows:

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